

THE PAPER

Vol. 61, No. 1

THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

March 1, 1985

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 fact of
What we remember.
Langston Hughes

Student Takeover: A Retrospective Look

by Herolde Anglade

In the spring of 1969 a group of minority students, dissatisfied with the response of the City College administration to their reform proposal, seized the South Campus of the college until their demands were properly addressed. This action, which affected not only City College, but the entire city as well, ultimately resulted in the open admissions system in the City University and a significant change in the college curriculum, which today can be considered a pivotal and monumental event in this college's illustrious history.

The Black and Puerto Rican Students Community (BPRSC) presented the college administration with a list of reforms that they wanted from the college in February of 1969. However, feeling that their petition for reform had not received proper consideration from the administration, decided their only course of action was to take control of the South Campus. On April 22 about 200 Black and Puerto Rican students locked the gates to the South Campus (the entrance that leads to the Y building and Aaron Davis Hall), cutting off access to eight buildings on that part of campus.

The demands of the BPRSC were the following:

1) Future freshman classes that represented more the racial composition of the city's high schools, which was about 50 percent at the time, whereas the college's was far less than that.

2) The formation of the Black and Puerto Rican students department into two independent, degree-granting sections of the curriculum.

3) Black and Puerto Rican history along with the Spanish language becoming a required for all education majors.

4) A separate orientation program for Black and Puerto Rican freshmen.

5) Students participation in the setting of guidelines for the SEEK (Search for Education Enlightenment and Knowledge) program through which most minority students were admitted.

Dr. Buell Gallagher, the then president of the college, ordered the school closed until the end of the crisis, with a tentative date set at April 29. The faculty ratified the order to close the entire school, but by a close vote (117 to 94), as there was some strong opposition to the proposed shutdown. Many faculty members agreed with professor Nathan Susskind of the German department who spoke against "yielding to a minority of terrorists".

Some of the students ignored the president's order. Approximately 700 engineering students, fearing their graduation would be affected, showed up for classes at Stienman Hall the first day the president's order went into effect. However, the Black and Puerto Rican dissidents refused to initiate any negotiations until all

academic activities at the college had come to a complete halt.

Police action at this time was not considered, since it was a widespread feeling among faculty that the crisis was an internal one to be handled with minimal outside intervention. However, this decision changed as it was affected by city politicians, which might be contributed to 1969 being a mayoral election year.

The situation was a very delicate one because the college was in the middle of a predominantly Black neighborhood, Harlem, and intervention by the police might ignite an entire community of sympathizers.

The students received active support from the community as neighborhood people and sympathizers supplied them with food. Pupils of neighborhood high schools would come by to express their support vocally as would many passers-by. In addition, a group estimated at about 50 white students seized Klapper Hall, the then school of education building that occupied the position now where the faculty parking lot is located next to NAC, the day after the takeover, in support of the minority students.

Negotiations began after two security guards suspected of being sympathizers to the sit-in were reinstated following being fired by the college.

The BPRSC was represented by Serge Mallory, Tom Soto and Charles Powell and the faculty representatives were Professors Copeland (biology), Schulman (sociology), Menkes as well as others. Both sides met at President Gallagher's residence on the South Campus, recessing late night after night.

On May 4, City Comptroller, Mario Procaccino (also a mayoral candidate) obtained a court order to re-open the school from a Supreme Court judge, and on May 5, complying to the legal injunction and at the recommendation of the Board of Higher Education, Dr. Gallagher ordered the school re-opened.

The student dissidents who continued negotiating throughout the legal action, were promised by the president that negotiations would continue in spite of the school's opening.

In support of the BPRSC, Black faculty members refused to resume classes until the president fulfilled his promise to continue negotiating. However, the students occupying the South Campus were fast losing their resistance and patience, having occupied their space for over two weeks.

Throughout the entire situation there was a growing amount of resentment among white students, as the movement had a polarizing side effect. Because of the time lost in school for many students, friction between minority and white students resulted in some violence.

On May 7, a fight between 25 white



students and an equal number of minority students ended in seven victims requiring hospital treatment; incidents of this sort had become a common occurrence. Wagner and Finley Halls were severely damaged by suspected arson fires, Aronow Auditorium was completely destroyed as an estimated \$380 thousand in property damage occurred, forcing President Gallagher to call for police assistance.

An agreement between the Board of Higher Education and the BPRSC made it a requirement that Black and Puerto Rican history along with the Spanish language be part of the education major's curriculum. On May 14, the college Faculty Senate endorsed the creation of a separate Black and Puerto Rican studies

program, and nine days later the negotiating team agreed on a dual admissions proposal, which was to guarantee future freshmen classes be composed of an equal number of white and minority students.

Although the Faculty Senate rejected the later agreement, it voted 42 to 30 to the admission of 400 additional minority students for each of the two academic years to come. The SEEK program was also slated for reform under the agreement plan.

Following this sit-in demonstration, City College was integrated further through open admissions in the following years and the minority takeover succeeded in changing City College.

Editorials

"Frustration Registration"

After a general overall improvement in recent registration, this semester's procedure was nothing short of a fiasco, as many students who came to register found themselves unknowingly debarred for reasons ridiculous at best.

A line from the Bursar window extended out the door and down the ramp in what amounted to about a three hour wait, only for some to discover they owed all of ten cents for a late library book, which many weren't even aware that they owed. And to add further insult, students had to pay a \$15 late fee in order to be allowed to register (\$15.10 for an overdue library book?).

No packet, a blue encumbrance card, a three hour wait, a ten cent fine and a \$15 dollar penalty: all because the Bursar decides to play "collection agency" with its student debtors. Unfortunately, someone didn't consider distinguishing between a library fine and a bounced tuition check; apparently, a debt is a debt and should be treated the same regardless. The whole situation was a disgrace to both the registrar and Bursar offices and a grave inconvenience to the students who were affected by it.

It is obvious that this practice really needs to be re-evaluated because it just adds another awkward wait to a cumbersome procedure as many engineering students found out. Many of the engineering students on the Bursar line, some of them seniors needing only specific courses to graduate, were closed out of class prior to even receiving their packets.

The scene at the engineering registration in NAC was total chaos, with students pushing and shoving to get into a small room on the first floor in hopes of getting course cards, but were only greeted with more closed out sections.

Somehow "frustration" has found its way back into registration.

The metal gate that drops at the entrance of the Cohen Library has been inoperable for a while now, and the library hours have been cut as a result. However, what one tangible thing has to do with the other has yet to be explained.

Because the gate is inoperable now, it is necessary that an extra guard be placed there, if the library is to continue its regular hours. But, the Security office claims it doesn't have the manpower to assign a guard there.

Since the library is the main study place for a large percentage of students while here on campus, it should be mandatory that it be open the maximum amount of hours always; unfortunately no one with the authority to rectify the situation has stepped forward to do anything about it. Until some officials take the initiative, students will be forced to suffer another injustice.

Letter From DSG President

February 11, 1985

I would like to welcome you to the Spring 1985 semester and at the same time give you a general idea of some of the events that will take place at C.C.N.Y. this term.

The most important one will be Day Student Government as well as evening and graduate elections. These elections are of utmost significance and so is students participation. We are faced with a growing number of Academic problems and student Governments constitute one of the few means by which positive changes to the college structure can be implemented. Voting in these elections gives you the opportunity to make sure responsible and caring student leaders are chosen.

In preparing students for the upcoming elections, the Day Student Government, the Finley Center, the Evening Student Government and the Graduate Student Government are preparing a leadership conference. Many of us feel that one of the main obstacles for student government leaders is the lack of understanding of the college structure. And as I said to one of my colleagues, "It is not the same thing to be the president of a club as to be the president of a student government." This leadership conference is not only for those students who want to get involved in student Government but for anybody. The knowledge and experience that you might get in the conference can be applied to any career or profession in the outside world. Just remember that a good leader is an informed leader.

These are some events the DSG is putting together for the general enjoyment and education of City College students:

The DSG has put together a program for Black History Month which included plays, films, dances, poetry and discussion about the significance and contributions of black leaders in NA. & African societies.

Coming up the week of February 25th is a Dominican conference. It is organized by a group of Associations of Dom. students & professors of CUNY colleges and will discuss different aspects of the Dominican Republic and commemorate the 141st anniversary of the Dominican Independence.

During the month of March, City College will be participating in an international week of solidarity with Central America. A program of political & cultural events is being put together in coordination with several CCNY organizations. For more information about any of the preceding events, please stop by the DSG office.

I wish you all a very prosperous and enjoyable semester.

Carlos Mora
President D.S.G.

Commentary Another View of Lebanon

by Joy Morgenstern

The American government and press like to depict Lebanon, and the rest of the Middle East, as a violent, tribal land where primitive, lawless people slaughter each other just because they don't like each other's religions. This racist stereotype of the Arab world is a long way from the truth. The fact is that Moslems, Christians, and Jews lived together in the Middle East, without the kind of bloodshed that exists now, until the 1800's when European nations moved in to colonize the region.

In Lebanon, the different European nations courted different Lebanese religious groups and tried to foster religious animosity as a way to gain power. By far the most successful were the French, who aligned themselves with the Maronite Christians. In time, the Maronites became wealthier than most other Lebanese due to their alliance with the French, who became the main colonizers of Lebanon.

This sector of Christians not only started speaking French but denied that they were Arabs and identified themselves with their European colonizers. This class distinction between the wealthy, European-identified, Catholic Maronites and the much poorer Muslims became the basis for much of the conflict in Lebanon today.

It is out of this distorted view that Maronite Christians organized the Phalangist party in the 1930's. Pierre Gemayel, the founder of the Phalangist party and father of the now-president of Lebanon, Amin Gemayel, was an admirer of the Nazi party. Pierre Gemayel was particularly impressed by the youth brigades of Franco, Mussolini, and Hitler. After attending the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Gemayel stated, "I saw discipline and order. . . and said to myself, 'Why can't we do the same thing in Lebanon?' . . . Nazism? In every system in the world, you can find something good." The Phalangists, like the Nazis, consider themselves racially superior to other peoples. As one Phalangist stated, "We are not only fighting against the Palestinians, but against all Arabs, the Asians, the Africans - all Black and yellow people."

The significance of this Lebanese version of the Ku Klux Klan is not only their power in Lebanon, where they control the government, but also in that they are supported militarily, financially, and politically by both the Israeli and United States governments. When the U.S. marines went to Lebanon in 1983 as a "peace-keeping" force, it was to uphold the faltering government of Amin Gemayel. The U.S. battleship New Jersey bombed civilian areas and used anti-personnel weapons against the Lebanese people.

This government, which the U.S. so fiercely defends, was not elected, but put into office by the Israelis during the 1982 invasion. The structure of the Lebanese government is designed to maintain sectarianism based on religious distinction, and to favor the pro-Western minority against the poor majority who are fighting for national liberation.

The constitution, written by the French, was adopted in 1943 after Lebanon became independent from French colonial occupation. The constitution defines Lebanon as made up of religious groups. Representation in the Parliament is determined by religious affiliation based on a 6-5 ratio favoring the Christians. It is guaranteed that the president of Lebanon must be a Maronite Christian, the Premier a Sunni Moslem, and the Speaker of the House a Shiite Moslem. This system applied to all government institutions, including the Army. This ratio is based on a 1932 census. At that time the Christians were the largest group. Today, 63% of the population is Muslim, yet Muslim people are denied equal representation in their government.

Some people might wonder why Israel, a state that supposedly represents freedom for the Jews, allies itself with fascists. It is hard to imagine how freedom for any group of people that considers itself oppressed can be obtained by alliance with governments such as South Africa, Chile, Guatemala, and the other brutal dictatorships that Israel considers its "friends". The reason for this is that Zionism has always been an ideology which uses the issue of religious oppression to justify the spread of European (white) control in the oil-rich Middle East. Zionism and Judaism are not the same. Judaism is a religion whose adherents have experienced much oppression. Israel, on the other hand, is a white settler state that is built on land stolen from the Palestinian people, who were driven off their land by murder and terror inflicted on them by the Zionists. The Israeli claim that the Palestinians voluntarily left is absurd. An entire nation does not leave the land that their family has lived on for generations because they don't like the religion of their new neighbors. They left because of massacres like the one at Deir Yassin in 1948 (where hundreds of Palestinians were slaughtered by the Irgun, a terrorist organization headed by Menachim Begin, who later became president of Israel). There have been many massacres of Palestinian people since the Zionists first invaded Palestine.

In 1982 close to 4000 Palestinians were massacred by the Phalangists at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps. Many of them were tortured before they were killed and hundreds of children were murdered. This massacre was done in full view and with the full consent of the Israelis. It was done in retaliation for the assassination of Phalangist Bashir Gemayel. No one was ever punished for this murder in cold blood of thousands of people. The U.S. did not break off relations with the Phalangist-controlled Lebanese government, despite the fact that the Phalangists have never denied that they were responsible for the massacre. It is to protect these murderers that the U.S. Marines were sent to Beirut. Hundreds of them never came back.

Today in Lebanon many forces are fighting against both the Phalange and the continued on page 3

Perspectives In the News : The Goetz Case

by Neville O.D. Mitchell

"I only stopped shooting because I ran out of bullets." This is but one of the many statements made by Bernhard Hugo Goetz subsequent to his arrest for the December 22nd shooting of four black youths on a southbound IRT No. 2 train.

Unfortunately, we will never know exactly what transpired in that subway car which resulted in the violent actions of Goetz. However, the one thing of which we are all aware is that Goetz will not be tried for assault nor attempted murder.

A Manhattan Grand Jury decided that there was not enough evidence to warrant the indictment of Goetz on those charges. This decision not only raises serious questions about the events leading up to it, more important is the implied idea that actions such as that taken by Goetz are permissible. This idea, based more on sentiment than anything else, is something that we, as college students, must not accept and should examine for there are implications which are even more alarming.

The events surrounding the shooting of Darrell Cabey, Troy Canty, James Ramseur, and Barry Allen are still unclear. One of the youths, Canty, has admitted to having asked Goetz for five dollars. Goetz has stated that the youth said, "gimme five dollars" at which point he told them that he had five dollars for each of them. He then assumed a shooting crouch and proceeded to shoot all four youths, two of them in the back.

Goetz has also said that the youths were

crowded around him, but witnesses have testified that the closest youth, Canty, was at least three feet away from Goetz and the others were even further away. After the shooting, the gunman fled to New Hampshire where he later surrendered to the police and was returned to New York.

Goetz returned to New York City amid a wave of support from the public. Indeed, he was revered as a hero. The newspapers exacerbated the situation by conducting polls to find out just who supported him.

Roy Innis, chairman of the Congress for Racial Equality, supported the gunman. While the reaction of many is understandable because people who ride the subways have on occasion encountered youths who are rowdy, underneath all the emotionalism, Goetz is wrong.

Professor Haywood Burns, Dean of the Urban Legal Studies Program here at the college, commented that "Goetz's fighting back struck a response in the hearts and minds of blacks and whites." But he qualified his statement by pointing out that the black person who is glad is quite different from the racist person who is glad. The difference being that blacks see the incident as a man shooting would-be muggers, while some white see the incident as a white man shooting would-be black muggers - the racist phone calls received by the police department on Goetz's behalf is but one manifestation of the underlying racial animosity which is still present in this City.

Eventually the charges against Goetz were deliberated by the Grand Jury which Manhattan District Attorney, Robert

Morganthau, had convened. The most interesting aspect of the Grand Jury proceedings was that the DA did not offer any of the victims immunity. Why not offer one of the youths immunity and permit him to testify before the Grand Jury?

The DA answered this by saying that he didn't want to jeopardize any cases that were pending against the youths in the Bronx Criminal Court (his inhibition was because New York's immunity statute gives those who testify under it exemption from any crimes that they happen to mention while testifying).

One could understand if the youths were charged with extremely serious crimes, but of all the youths, only Cabey had a qualified charge against him of armed robbery, and he was in a coma. So, certainly the DA could have given one of the other youths immunity, thus allowing him to testify.

Because Morganthau's office allows him such discretion, he denied the Grand Jury much needed evidence from the only persons who, other than Goetz, could have told them what happened in that subway car. In effect, important evidence was excluded from the proceedings. The decision of the Grand Jury was based on the evidence and testimony of everyone except the victims.

Central to the decision was a telephone conversation between Goetz and a neighbor, Myra Friedman. This conversation, which was taped, supposedly indicated Goetz's state of mind at the time of the incident. It depicts Goetz as a scared citizen.

The four youths are not model citizens. Their harassment of passengers on the train should not be condoned, however, New York City is not a nice place to many and there are those who will resort to the wrong means to obtain what they want. This doesn't give anyone the right to gun down human beings because they ask for five dollars.

Goetz is free for now; he was freed by a Grand Jury that was sympathetic because they are ordinary citizens who were like most people and probably felt that Goetz was justified in his actions. But the case against Goetz isn't over yet as it may still be returned to another Grand Jury. The Center for Constitutional Rights has brought a suit on behalf of Mr. Cabey, who now lies in Bellevue hospital in a coma with a bullet wound in his back, against Goetz. The center will also be releasing a pamphlet concerning the case.

We as students must not forget Goetz for his actions represent something in all of us which we should vigorously fight against. For young blacks, this incident has serious reverberations. Dean Burns stated, "This case has served to defame in an awful way young black men."

What's needed now is careful examination of what happened and justice, not only for the immediate victims, but for all, since in the end it is you and I who ride the subway. I really don't want to shoot anyone in anticipation of his retaliating because he thought I was about to mug him.

Vigilante

by Juan Carlos

By now, probably, we all know what he looks like. Certainly we all know what he did. Since the night of Dec. 22, it has been the subject of intense discussion and debate, praise and condemnation throughout the city, perhaps throughout the country. The man himself has been with us since that night in one form or another, available, under the stringent light of the media, for perusal, and reviewal by anyone involved or uninvolved, interested, shocked or merely curious. Yet even as you read this, the Bernhard Goetz case is fading. Who will remember Bernhard Goetz a year from now? Two years from now? Will anyone remember exactly what he did?

The trouble with events such as this that flare so quickly and so violently into the public fore, is that very often they fade just as quickly, after having been news long enough, and important problems that they may have so forcefully brought to our attention soon become again only causes for low grumblings and a lot of shifting about without much effort towards correction.

What Bernhard Goetz did on the night of Dec. 22, brought up many important and critical questions that are not likely to fade with time as Mr. Goetz himself most probably will. Questions of which the right of self defense is only the first.

Although Goetz' version of the events of the 22nd and earlier incidents involving muggings appeared, to say the least, questionable, the grand jury, whose task it was to indict him, very neatly closed the question of self defense by stating that

Goetz was within his rights in what he did; that he did not use excessive force in dealing with what he perceived to be a serious threat to this person. The critical point to note here is that all Goetz had to do was prove that in his mind he actually felt himself to be in danger by threat of robbery and/or seriously bodily harm. This gave him the right to shoot the four young men confronting him on the subway train. The shootings, as of yet, have not been the cause of a fatality. But by Goetz's own admission, he was shooting to kill, and would have continued shooting had he not run out of bullets. The grand jury says he was within his rights.

If we were to interpret the jury's decision one way, we could actually conclude that any of us has the right, even under more ambiguous circumstances than what Goetz faced, to kill someone solely on the grounds that in our minds we felt ourselves to be in danger.

It seems quite sensible at first - if we feel ourselves endangered, we have the right to use any amount of force to defend ourselves. But looked at a bit closer, we can see that it sets a dangerous precedent in a city like this. Here, as we are being made increasingly aware, the general feeling seems to be that we could be risking life, limb, and valuables any time we approach or are approached by a stranger, especially in places like the subway. There is a general and spreading feelings of paranoia and restlessness pervading the city, of which Bernhard Goetz was only an individually extreme and aberrant example. This was clearly illustrated, first by Goetz' more than slightly brutal act, then by the tremendous public support that the act received.

This situation, of course, has not come

about without causes. It is mainly the high and apparently increasing rate of crime in the city that has a majority of the people feeling this way.

The question of the right of self-defense has become a major point of debate primarily because of the public's loss of confidence in the Police Department's ability to protect them from crime. Even when the police manage to capture the criminals, there is no confidence that the justice system will be able to deal with them in any effective way. It is not unusual to hear of criminals who walk the streets within hours of having been arrested, or of others with whom repeated probation violations are either not noticed or ignored. And when a criminal is convicted, one has to ask if it is for the crime with which the person was originally charged, or for something that they obtained through plea bargaining.

There has been, in the justice system, an excessive emphasis on "protecting" the rights of the criminal, to the point that the courts have been left with little of the appropriate strength they need to enforce the law. Also the tremendous amount of cases that it has to deal with, has exacerbated the problems of the judicial system to their limit. All this has engendered the public opinion that the police, along with the judicial and correctional systems have become ineffectual. Thus, feelings abandoned and endangered, the public argues its right of self defense, for which some read taking the law into their own hands.

Also important, we cannot forget the responsibility of our educational system in this. Our schools, largely in bad shape, are not properly prepared to deal with unruly, even dangerous students. It is here where most of the problems begin. A high

correlation has been found in some sectors, between the number of drop-outs, absenteeism, and street crime. We need to find better ways to educate and prepare our youth for life in this society, instead of merely pushing them along, processing them from one institution to another. From classroom to courtroom to jail is no way to develop well adjusted citizens.

Clearly these are pressing and critical problems that have to be dealt with forcefully; problems which may have far-reaching implications than most of us realize. Tremendous reforms are needed in our correctional, judicial and educational system. Now that, due in part to Mr. Goetz, we are sharply aware of the problems, we have to remain aware, and not let them pass with a few loud and opinionated words. We have to act. We have to put pressure on the right politicians in the right places to work on the problems. And we have to do this now, before we further allow the city to deteriorate into an unviable state; before the question "Is America falling apart?" truly becomes moot; certainly before the name Bernhard Goetz becomes the answer to some future trivia question.

Lebanon

continued from page 2

Israel occupation of Southern Lebanon. While the American press usually refers to the Lebanese Resistance Front and National Democratic Front as "Shiite terrorists" or "Islamic fundamentalists", the fact is that many Lebanese in political and sectarian organizations are fighting for national liberation.

MARTINA

There again upon the
treetop
scores of apples full in
bloom,

In an instant only horror
visions of forthcoming
doom.

Shaken coldly from the
nightmare
which each evening haunts
me still

I think fondly of Martina
she, who left a void to fill

Never richer was a
romance
'til she went away from
here

leaving me with tears and
heartache
wanting just to disappear.

Sweet Martina was my
beauty
with an ease I loved her so

Even as shes' left me broken
love for her persist to grow
days are spent in constant
longing
nights are split by evil
dreams
to my heart the pain comes
rushing
to no end, it often seems
somewhere down the road
is solace
waiting patiently for me

Therein lies a new beginning
Therein stands a blooming
tree

Herb Wright

"MY LOVE . . ."

My love for you is like
some happy sin
For which I know I'll burn
But before I do I'll blaze
To a cinder deep within
Your heart fires, blaze!
And though for all I yearn
No heaven will I earn
I guess I'll never learn
(just keep me in an
urn) . . .

J.C.

"BLOW ME LITTLE VELVET KISSES"

Blow me little velvet kisses
From out upon the pond
The elfish boat that carries
you,
So like a golden frond
From some ethereal golden
palm
Some ephemeral tree
That in a dream I chanced
to see
Bring as its sweetest fruit
From midst its arms bold
raised above
Warm amber image of my
love . . .

EXPRE

Chances Are . . .

We've met in another time
of life
By reason we are here now
Together you and I
O say there brother,
where've you been?
I've been a little hung
Down and out without a
stand
Holding together the pieces
with one hand.
My dignity, me identity,
my faith and my Love.
Chances are . . .
You were out fighting for
control . . .
Control of life, control of
you and control of me.
Come home where you
belong . . .
To me.

Autumn

We hold dear all the old loves.
We hold them dear
Who have crawled tired into our beds some night,
And curled around us womb-like
Without a word or labored promise.
We hold them dear
Who have reached around to stop an idle tear,
And speaking softly have allayed our fears,
And held us warm and safe beneath the stars.
We love them still
Whom we have felt a moment share our hearts,
Whose quiet breathing calmed our pulsing souls,
Whose arms have borne us through another night.
We hold them dear, all the old loves,
For what might have been . . .

Breath life into me with your kiss,
Embrace me with a fired passion,
The warmth of your soft lips will reach my soul . . .
Whisper my name over and over as we love . . .

Should you hear the world somewhere say
"They are too romantic . . ."
Let the world fall into darkness and dissolve . . .

For now there need not be anything more,
But you and I
And love . . .

J.C.

UNKNOWN BLACK BIRD

Let us write ourselves
A song
And sing
Ourselves to freedom.
Let us write ourselves
A freedom song.

Let us write
A song
And call again the black
And unknown bird to sing.
Let us ask the drummer
man
To beat the damn goat skin
again
Til his fingers are sore hurt
again.

Let us write a freedom
song
To sing.

No I am not
For Women's Lib
Why?

Because, I love to be
catered to.
Yes, you may open the door
That's alright, you can pay.

I am pleased that you
called.
Why?
Because, it is important
For you to call first.
Yes, I will go out with you.
Yes, you must pick me up.

No I am sure that
I don't want your job.
Why?
Because that is too heavy
and
That is too greasy.
How dare you insinuate
Such an accusation?

No, you can't walk in front
of me
Why?
Beauty before the beast:
Ladies are first.

No, I am not for
Women's Lib
Why?
I was raised to be a lady
Very wise, that is
I'm sorry sir, I will
Not ask you to marry me.
No sir, you can keep
Your pants on.

Carolyn Joy Fields

Its Thursday, August 11,
Time: 11 pm

I've committed a crime
The charge, violation of
self

14th amendment
Denial of right to life, love
and pursuit of happiness

Verdict guilty
I await sentencing
Because you see
I've committed the most
hidious act

I've loved you all and
not

myself.

Judith Freeman

A.B.

POOR MARCUS GARVEY

All these stories, worn old and gray
As history took its toll,
And told a different story;
And I tell:

Cause He was a good man
You bet He was!
Alas! He lived in an epoch
With murderous folly and folderol.

And what He spoke; revoked
By every tick of time
That tick to revoke what He spoke;
And I speak:

Cause He was a good man
You bet He was!
Shame! Shame! He was despised
With lies in disguised,
Yet He did not despair.

Every word He spoke from His soul,
His listeners stole on their soles;
And got Marcus Garvey sold.
And I shed a tear:

Cause He was a good man
And I care; not for begotten traitors
But, for Marcus Garvey

And Leaders this day reign
Their tongue in my town
On traitor abound.
But I'll stake,
My little lot; For Mister Garvey;
For, if Marcus lived here
They'll swear they know Him not.

DENROY CURWEN

Paper Exclusive: Mary Davis of the "S.O.S." Band

by Steve Lawrence, Robert Seaborn

The "S.O.S." Band is one of the most prolific Black groups of the 80's. With at least 4 number 1 hit singles under their belts, the Band continues to climb their way into musical superstardom. Their latest hit, "Just the Way You Like It," has hit no. 1 on the soul charts and is currently a disco favorite everywhere. With their sophisticated brand of stylized-funk-soul fusion, the Band advocates, musically, personal motives with socio-economic circumstances.

Many times we have heard that "one person's misfortune is another person's treasure." In this case, the unfortunate breakdown of the S.O.S. Band's bus allowed us (the Paper) the good fortune to catch up with lead singer Mary Davis in the luxurious suite of the Skyline Hotel!

Paper: How did you originally get started?

M.D.: Singing for a long time. That's how we got together, singing in a club.

Paper: What city do you like to perform in?

M.D.: New York, N.Y. The only city that is so good, they named it twice! New York. There is no other city (like it). I feel so bad - lived here for a while. People are taking so much out of the city. People don't have any respect for other people's feelings. It was not always like that. Back in the 50's and 60's, people had a little respect. People seem so tripped out. You can't even walk down the streets safely. I don't feel safe any longer here. That's why you see me sitting here now. I would love to be shopping. But, you know, because of the way people are and because of the way they treat other people, I won't go.

Paper: Are you performing here in Manhattan?

M.D.: In Buffalo, N.Y. - Darmouth - Canada - home. Yea-Yea. We came here, actually, to take care of some business. We're in the process of changing

managers.

Paper: What type of Band do you categorize yourselves as?

M.D.: A Band playing good music. Someone said (we are) a jazz fusion. Another said rythum and blues - because of the fact that S.O.S. members each have a different background as far as Leroy Spink has a little rock type thing. Myself, I have Gospel. Jason has a little gospel. All this comes together. It just brings out the best in us. I must say that within the last year we are beginning to see more ultra-white audiences. We just enjoy playing music - no matter for what race, color, or creed. That's not what we are all about. We just enjoy playing music and hopefully we can reach every aspect.



Paper: Any particular artist that (now) inspires you alot?

M.D.: Every artist inspires me, because of the fact that, ah . . .

Paper: . . . Who is your favorite?

M.D.: Aretha is my favorite. I feel that the lady can sing. She does a beautiful job at it. When I was coming up, (and) at the start of my career, I (used to) sing them all the time, and people would enjoy them.

Paper: What are some of the things that inspire you to write? Do you write music?

M.D.: Everybody in the Band writes. I select the songs. I love writing about love. There's not enough going around. We have to talk more about it.

Paper: What do you think of a lot of the "street music" out now, the Rap songs?

M.D.: Some of it I feel has some very good lyrics, especially for the young kids. I talk to my nieces and nephews, and they give me the feedback on it. They like it because they can relate to it. It's a part of this generation. There's some of it I don't like, and some of it I do, especially the one's with positiveness. The negativness they can leave out.

Paper: Do you think college radio is an

important aspect of your music?

M.D.: Yes. We've got a lot of college fans. We play colleges whenever they come up.

Paper: Do you find there is a lot of college obstacles?

M.D.: Well, I don't know about that. In our group, we try to stay away from it. Well, caffiene is a drug if you become addicted it. We try to stay away from drugs.

Paper: What particular audience do you

like to perform in front of?

M.D.: All audiences. Especially the club scenes. Being able to look you in the eye and sing to you and to touch you. Concerts are good, but I hate the bright lights.

Paper: Do you find that males give you an additional hard time?

M.D.: They do. I know that. I worked with 14 young black men. I've always been the only girl as long as I can remember myself in the Band. When I first started out, it was really a trip - knocking at doors, trying to get people to listen to my voice, and my body was really what (they) were all about. I find that alot of men get into my body more so than what I had to say.

Paper: If you had one single wish, what would you like to see the Band accomplish?

M.D.: Good health, unity, hits after hits, after hits! Would say, producing other artists.

Paper: Why is it that there aren't many female producers in the business?

M.D.: Well, of course, I'm trying it now. Patrice Rushen, Cheryl Lynn. Well, I can't really answer that question. I've never gotten into that part of the business until lately. I was totally concentrating on singing. That part of the business didn't hit me until lately. I thought, God had only given me one talent. That was the ability to sing, and that's what I did best. And hopefully, real soon, maybe a year, a year and a half, I'll be able to do that.

Paper: Is this a U.S. tour?

M.D.: No, just gigs to survive. Michael and Punce messed things up. Promoters are not willing to put money into shows, clubs, concerts, schools - (We're) blessed to be able to survive.

Paper: In reference to other artists in the business, what would you tell other artists to look out for in the business?

M.D.: I can talk about that, but I was instructed not to. Well, you ought to learn

continued on page 7.

LEGAL AID CENTER

by Hayden Thomas

Students now have the opportunity to get free counseling on campus, thanks to the Day Student Government for restoring the Legal Aid Center that went out of existence in 1981.

Winston Smith, who is interim director of the LAC, graduated from City College with a degree in political science in June 1984. As an undergraduate he was assistant to the director of international studies and also a member of student representative.

"At City College there are students from various racial and ethnic backgrounds, and because of their many needs, they are afforded free legal services," according to Smith.

"The purpose of the center is to provide free and confidential legal services to students at City College," he continued.

According to Smith, due to the lack of funds this semester, students legal counseling needs are attended to by other students involved in law.

The LAC covers matters such as: immigration, civil matters, landlord-tenant, small claims, AFDC-welfare, education, labor law, consumer matters, domestic relations and all other matters both criminal and civil, according to Charles Wright, assistant director of the LAC.

Charles Wright is a senior at City College and he majors in urban legal studies. Wright said that there are many students at City College who either live at home with their parents, or live alone, so the need for a legal center is great, provided that students cannot afford a lawyer.

Carlos Mora, president of the DSG, said that the LAC would be funded by the DSG, and members of the advisory board would be chosen sometime this semester.

The LAC was founded in 1977 under the guidance of Ms. Maxine Horne, student Ombudsperson at City College. Since its inception, the LAC was faced with many obstacles.

It attempted to provide quality legal services to students, but their growth however, was often stifled because there was never a permanent source of revenue funding.

Smith said that although funding for the LAC is minimal, "the need to establish a center for the students and strengthen the administration is essential."

The LAC is located in NAC 1/105 and the office hours are, Monday through Friday 2 pm to 4 pm.

Fine Wine in the Making

by Alice Barnes

"From not knowing the game at all in September, they have mellowed out to a good wine; next year the vintage shall be ready and it will be priceless," said coach Roi Greene about City College's Women's Fencing Team that he has coached since 1979.

The team has been through a metamorphosis. From charming olympic competitors such as Sheila Viard and Gina Faustin to starting from scratch and teaching beginners like Genevieve Manderville and Yvette Armour how to hold their foils.

This year, their overall record is 2-6, however, one of the victories was against Baruch College, which puts them in a good position to win the C.U.N.Y. Championships. This competition is forthcoming in March and it will be posted. Hunter, the only other CUNY school that City would have to beat, offers stiff competition with Sharon Monplaisir on their team. This A-fencer was a member of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Team this past summer in Los Angeles.

"If the team wants it bad enough, they can get it," states Coach Greene. Even though their primary competitor is Hunter, they must also be prepared to defeat Baruch again.

From 4-7 in the afternoon, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, the team trains hard at Wingate Gym. Dr. Gilbert, Chairperson of the Physical Education Dept. commented, "I know how they work, cause I can hear them cheering in my office."

One of the veteran team members, Deborah Greene, has observed in her three years of participation that this team, "Got a good number of people to participate, and that personality differences can be worked out. I feel sad to be leaving a team which has tremendous potential." Their last victory was against Westpoint. The members of the squad Captain - Julia Scott, Co-Captain - Ida Freeman, Yvette Armour, Alice Barnes, Rosanne Tusaneza, Genevieve Manderville, Deborah Greene and Evis Brathwaite. Although the overall record shows more losses than wins, the team feels that one must know how to lose before winning: Captain Julia Scott sums it up best noting, "It's (the team) got a family connection which deepens the rah-rah going, which keeps us together whether we are winning or losing."

COLLEGE
SPRING
BREAK

FLORIDA

\$99⁰⁰

PLUS \$20 TAX & SERVICE

ROUND TRIP MOTORCOACH TRANSPORTATION

9 Days • 7 Nights

DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE



★ TRIP DATES ★

- March 2 - March 9
- March 9 - March 16
- March 16 - March 23
- March 23 - March 30
- March 30 - April 6
- April 6 - April 13

BOOK EARLY!

Limited Hotel Space in Ft. Lauderdale and Daytona Beach

TOUR RATE INCLUDES:

- Round Trip Transportation via air conditioned-lavatory equipped motorcoach to Daytona Beach and Ft. Lauderdale.
- Convenient Departure Points.

TRANSPORTATION: Round trip transportation is available on our coaches. Motorcoaches depart from main bus terminals in major cities. Service is express making only food stops. (Departure times and dates have been carefully planned to coincide with the check-in time of the hotels. Coaches depart on Friday and arrive back the following Sunday. Departure dates are: Mar. 1 return Mar. 10, Mar. 8 return Mar. 17, Mar. 15 return Mar. 24, Mar. 22 return Mar. 31, Mar. 29 return Apr. 7, Apr. 5 return Apr. 14. Coaches are the most modern up-to-date models with reclining seats and are fully air conditioned and lavatory equipped for your comfort.

Active

Tours

252-02 Northern Boulevard • Little Neck, New York 11363
New York City 718-631-3800 Long Island 516-222-0155 Westchester 914-997-0140 New Jersey 201-623-4868

City College Area—Lg. Beautiful Furn. Rm. Livrm. Privl. Bath, cooking Privl. Washer/Dryer Facilities, TV., AC., Double Storm Windows, Util. Incl. Sunny/Quiet Non-Smoker, Neat-Clean. \$375.00 Mo. Call 926-9518 after 9:00 P.M.

S.O.S. Band continued from page 6

every aspect of the business. At one time, I was totally involved in just one aspect of the business — just singing. I just didn't get into the other aspects. Only recently did I get involved. I set aside some time to learn. That's the gate in.

Paper: What is the reason for some of the members dropping out of the Band?

M.D.: There are 6 corporate members. 4

of the 6 actually work with the band. The reason these are 6 corporate members is because the other four members have different interests. When you have a project and that project comes around, and you don't participate, you have other interest — no need to be around. We need all positive things — positiveness, no negativness. We are about positiveness.

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



A New Look of Success...

Rings by JOSTENS

SEE YOUR JOSTENS REPRESENTATIVE

DATE MARCH 11-14 TIME 10-6

PLACE N.A.C. LOBBY DEPOSIT REQUIRED \$20.

Jostens college rings offered daily
AT COPY CENTER
N.A.C.

The Sixties Alive in the Studio Museum

by Frederick Kennedy

The current exhibit at The Studio Museum of Harlem quickly transports its viewers to a Harlem of another day. A place symbolized by afros, raised clenched fists and "the colors—red, black and green. A time when such heroes as Malcolm X, Dr. Martin Luther King and the Black Panthers etched their mark into history. The time was the sixties and the Harlems all over the country were rising-up in protest, professing "Black Pride", "Black Power", and what the exhibit states in no uncertain terms, "Black Revolution."

"Traditions and Conflict: Images of a Turbulent Decade, 1963-1973" is an exhibit that vividly recaptures the intensity of a decade full of struggle through the eyes of artists who chose to make a statement. A visual thesis of many aesthetic forms, the exhibit successfully recounts history in a way that words just cannot fully express.

Each individual art piece makes a profound statement of rebellion and defiance in itself, and collectively the art gives a comprehensive account of the mood that captured the nation for over a decade. The exhibit confirms the existence of a very significant sub-culture born of social and political unrest, which, until recently, has been ignored.

It is the culmination of five years of work by Dr. Mary Schmidt Campbell, the museum's director Benny Andrews, one of the exhibit's featured artists. Featured are 150 art pieces amassed for the exhibit from the years 1963 to 1973, with both years bearing a more than just arbitrary significance during the defined period.

"The Year of the March on Washington has been chosen as a starting date because, though the Civil Rights Movement started before 1963, there is no question that the March accelerated the urgency of the issues..." stated Dr. Campbell. And comparably, 1973 saw the end of the Vietnam War, as the anti-

war and feminist movement are also represented in the exhibit as an integral part of the protest decade.

The exhibit has two separate sections: one, the art work that evolved during this period, including paintings, prints, sculpture, assemblage, collages and drawings created by Black artists; and a section of poignant photographs of the figures and symbols that characterize the era taken by Black photographers "who very often found themselves eyewitness to history..."

According to Benny Andrews, the exhibit confirms the strength and conviction of each artist who chose to challenge the establishment.

"This art was created defiantly in the face of staunch supporters of the status quo who stood in front of every door of the nation's cultural institutions," he states.

The art collection is divided into several thematic categories, with individual pieces of art, collectively making a common statement. In the section "Freedom For All: Images of the American Flag", various artists use the stars and stripes of the flag to expose the hypocrisy of the American society, being that it is a common symbol of patriotism, and consequently, a strong focus to attack.

"Injustice Case", a painting by David Hammons in 1970, shows (which resembles a photo negative) a Black man bound and gaged to a chair, struggling to free himself. This image is outlined by the American flag, of which the painting seems to be resting in the middle. Another piece, also by Hammons, "Pray for America" (which is the exhibit's signature piece seen all over in advertising), shows the flag draped over the head and body of an elderly Black man who has his hands together in prayer. The rest of this section is just as poignant, as the flag is used to symbolize the inequity of American society in various ways.

The other section of art features such themes: growing African consciousness in Black people in this country; heroes and monuments; the symbolism that evolved of Black cultural and social milieu; and the anti-war and feminist movements.

Some of the art pieces overtly attack the stereotypical images that society had labelled on Black America. Aunt Jemima, the prototype of the supposedly submissive, rural Black woman, is used as a symbol of strength in various pieces of the exhibit, as she stands strong against her oppressors, making a powerful statement about the myth behind Black people in general.

The photography section is an especially interesting one, featuring the prominent figures and symbols of the sixties in candid shots that give the viewer some real indication of what era she was really about. There are 75 pictures in all be "respected lensmen and photo journalists whose striking images document landmark events, movements, and organizations that together wove the complex social, cultural and political fabric of the era".

Each photo seems to be as rich in meaning as it is capturing the subject in very telling positions; these aren't just any pictures from the sixties, they each make a vivid statement.

One of the most striking shots shows Dr. King during the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. The shot is especially moving because it shows him leading his people through the rain with him clad in an unusual outfit, which anyone has rarely, if ever, seen him photographed in this manner. Malcolm X, Elijah Mohammad, Eldridge Cleaver, Rap Brown, Fred Hampton: all are depicted in equally as touching shots. Also are photos documenting the events of the sixties: the March on Washington, Mrs. King at her husband's funeral, and other events that saw people come out in mass numbers

voice their support of protest. In another exhibit shot, students are shown carrying a black casket filled with names of the Black soldiers who died in Vietnam, all dressed in Black with their clenched fist raised proudly in the air.

The exhibit has a volume published by the Studio Museum that is all about the exhibit and gives some rhetorical analysis of the sixties from a few perspectives. The publication features many of the same images seen in the exhibit, making it a possible collectors item. Dr. Campbell, Benny Andrews, Lerone Bennett Jr., the senior editor of *Ebony* magazine, who termed the exhibit as "a national exhibition with national implications," as well as others give some insight into the feelings of this time from their own perspectives. The volume also features a chronology of prominent events that happened during the ten year period.

Tradition and Conflict began at the Studio Museum on January 27 and will run until June 30 of this year. According to P.R. Director Bruce, the exhibit will be going to other cities in the country.

"The exhibit has a significance today because now we can see the renewed interest for the struggle of Blacks by looking at the news of the day," Bruce stated.

Traditions and Conflicts is an exhibit that would be in everyone's best interest to see. It has an equally strong implication for both Blacks and Whites in this country who may have forgotten the struggles that wen on two decades ago, which ultimately changed the entire country's perception of many things. It allows those who were born or were too young to remember to recall history through art and candid photos other than rigidly boring text books. And, the exhibit has special meaning to those who lived through and were a part of the turbulent sixties, resurrecting memories too soon forgotten.

