

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.



CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK ~~IN HARLEM~~

Volume 95 Number 5

A Medium For All People Of African Descent

April 9, 1992

Bullet Holes Found in Women's Studies Office Window

by Desa Philadelphia

Three bullet holes were found in the window of the Women's Studies office.

Professor Margarita Samad-Matias, Acting Director of the Women's Studies program, found the bullet holes in one of the office's two large windows at 4:30 on Mar. 19. Two of the holes were relatively small, but one was approximately 12mm wide. Both of the windows open onto Amsterdam Avenue.

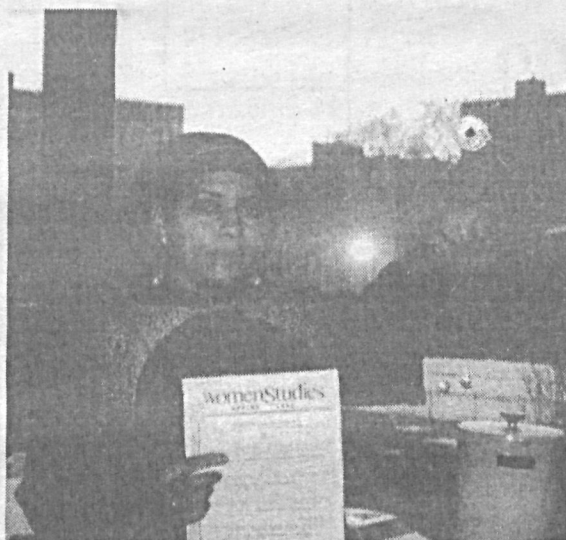
The incident was investigated by the City College Security Department as well as the New York City Police. The results of the investigation did not produce any answers pertaining to the cause of the shooting. The next day a 32-caliber steel bullet was found. It had penetrated a stack of papers and had fallen to the floor.

The incident report, issued by the CCNY Security Department, describes the bullet holes as "criminal

mischief". The report also describes the apparent weapon as "a B-B gun or air-gun pellets." Samad-Matias questions the accuracy of the report. "Maybe the smaller holes were from such rifles/guns but all observers believe that the larger one, not mentioned in the security incident report, came from a more powerful gun/rifle," Samad-Matias said.

The staff of the Women's Studies program now work with the fear of a second attack foremost on their minds. Samad-Matias said "everyone that works here is nervous and fearful." Some of the students that volunteer in the office even get headaches while working there because they continuously worry about the incident recurring, she said.

Samad-Matias requested the windows be replaced with bullet



Prof. Samad-Matias shows bullet hole in office

proof glass. Samad-Matias was told by Buildings and Grounds that bullet proof glass could not be installed unless the Women's Studies program paid for it because it cost \$75 per square foot.

Samad-Matias and her staff were not pleased with this answer. She alleges that "as usual it's a question of money and that seems to be the only concern, at least the predominant one".

Speculation has been made about the cause of the shooting. Samad-Matias that it may have been a stray shot from drug dealers in the neighborhood. Others believe the bullets were meant for Dr. Leonard Jeffries, controversial chairman of the Black Studies Department. Jeffries occupies a nearby office.

Jeffries says he believes this to be the true reason. "There's no reason for anyone to be shooting at Professor Matias" Jeffries said. "We've gotten enough threatening letters since August from Jewish and non-Jewish organizations" he continued. Since Jeffries' controversial speech in Albany in July 1991, the Black Studies department has received many threatening letters and phone calls.

Both Samad-Matias' and Jeffries' offices have been reinforced with boards and bookcases but Samad-Matias says she does not feel that any of these reinforcements

continued on page 7

Fight The Confused Power: CCNY Security Disrupts Jeffries Meeting

by Jorge Ricaurte

A meeting called by The State-wide Africana Studies Movement to discuss "the fate of the Black Studies department and the chairmanship of Dr. Leonard Jeffries," was disrupted by City College security on Wednesday, March 25.

Nearly 600 people from the community and other CUNY and SUNY colleges were present.

As people were trying to enter room 1/211 in the NAC building at 6 p.m., security guards prevented access to seating.

Subsequently, students brought speakers and a microphone to the first floor lobby in the NAC building and set up an open forum. The forum lasted for approximately

45 minutes and was then moved to a room on the fifth floor where there was standing room only.

CUNY students expressed their feelings about the situation and wanted to find appropriate solutions for the problems that the students are confronting every day at their schools.

Several professors and students such as Ricardo Pons, of the CCNY Day Student Government President spoke against the City College administration and its lack of sensitivity to the interests of the students at CCNY and other schools.

After these people spoke, Jeffries showed up and spoke for about an hour on how President Harleston's decisions are affecting

not only him but the students of today and future generations.

At the conclusion of the meeting the participants agreed to:

- fight for and support Jeffries
- develop honest relationships with the African and Latino communities and their community leaders (not just elected officials)
- pressure newspaper editors to print the truth about Jeffries, CUNY/SUNY college students and our communities
- vote for the maintenance of CUNY in Albany
- call for the resignation of CCNY President Bernard Harleston.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Third World Conf.
pg. 2

College Athletes
pg. 3

No to Violence...
pg. 3

The Misnomer Game
pg. 4

Tuberculosis
pg. 5

Culture Clubs
pg. 6

TROPICANA

RESTAURANT & BAR

Latin & Continental Cuisine

FEATURING:

☆ ALL YOU CAN EAT ☆

\$4.99

Hot & Cold Salad Bar

With over 35 different dishes

10% off with this Ad.

41 Audubon Avenue at 167th Street
(2 blocks across from Presbyterian Medical Center)

(212) 781-4747

OPEN 11 AM - 11 PM • 7 DAYS

Private Party Rooms

The Paper

City College of City University of New York
Convent Avenue & 138th Street
NAC Building, Rm 1/118
Harlem, New York 10031
(212) 650 - 5029

EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE COMMITTEE

Managing Editor: Tammie V. Lacewell
Campus Affairs Editor: Desa Philadelphia
Community Affairs Editor: Keith A. Mayes
Features Editors: Alita Carter & Brian L. Spivey
Copy Editors: Thandekile Shange
Advertising Manager: Jude Thompson
Photography Editor: Alton Stewart

Layout Technician

Donald C. Perry

Staff & Contributing Writers

Desa Philadelphia Thandekile Shange Keith A. Mayes
Rab Bakari Jorge Ricaurte
Victoria Howard Andrew Daley

Photographer: Paul Barrera

Articles appearing in *The Paper* do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the staff unless otherwise indicated. *The Paper* reserves the right to edit letters to the Editors. *The Paper's* advertisement policies are not to be confused with its editorial policies. Any reprint of materials without the expressed written consent of the author is prohibited.

Kingston Site of Third World Conference

by Victoria Howard

The Third World Conference Foundation will be launching its 18th Annual Third World Conference in Kingston, Jamaica, May 6-9, 1992.

The three day conference will convene an unprecedented assembly of business people, political leaders and activists, scholars, educators, writers, planners, scientists and artists from the international community to discuss this year's theme: **Post Cold War Challenges for the Third World.**

This conference will mark the first time it was ever held outside of the United States. The events will take place at the Jamaica Conference Centre. Previous sites have been St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit. The conference is co-sponsored by the University of the West Indies.

Third World Conference Foundation founder and president, Dr. Roger K. Oden, said this year's conference will prove to be the most

ambitious to date. Over 50 different lectures, panels, workshops, and seminars are scheduled. The conference will also feature special activities such as educational and commercial exhibitions and cultural events. A Business and Economic Development section has been uniquely designed for this conference.

Trade representatives, entrepreneurs, economists and leading business consultants from the Caribbean and Latin America, the U.S., Africa, Asia, and Europe will be on hand to provide consultations and opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses.

The highlight of the conference will be the keynote address given by Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley.

The Annual Third World Conference is open to the general public and attracts participants from throughout North America. To date, there has been record interest in this year's event. Early registration is 30% higher than last year's.

Dr. Oden attributes the overwhelming response to the innovative approach used in designing the conference. "Our goal has always been to provide an interregional, interdisciplinary, and comparative exploration of issues facing Third World people. However, given today's rapidly changing political and economic scene, we selected to present a forum that includes some of the best international minds to explore the impact of recent sweeping changes in the world order, as well as to find a solution to the impending crisis of Third World people around the globe," said Oden.

Topics that will be discussed at the upcoming event include:

- The Role of the Caribbean and Latin America, Africa, Middle East, and East and South Asia as a group of nations
- Culture: Art, Humanities, Communication
- Technology and Agriculture
- Trade and Development

- Political Realignments
- The International Debt
- The Environment and Health Care
- Education and Health Care
- Women and Development
- Apartheid and Racism
- Implications for Regional Cooperation

The Chicago-based Third World Conference Foundation (TWCF) is an independent, non-profit research and educational organization which provides an interdisciplinary and multicultural perspective on aspects of Third World and Diaspora development. TWCF and its internationally-based board of directors sponsors annual conferences, bi-annual journals, educational and cultural study trips, quarterly news letters, and numerous special events featuring notable Third World speakers.

For registration and reservation information, contact Third World Conference Foundation, (312) 241-6688, Fax: (312) 241-7898.

College Athletes: Who Are They Here For?

Keith A. Mayes

A recent report by the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics found the athletic talent and labor of many students were being used and abused at colleges and universities across the country. The 22 member commission claimed that "excesses in college sports, and big-time college sports has become completely corrupt."

As a result of the findings, the report recommended that college university trustees delegate the power to the president to govern the athletic department as other departments.

Others have argued that presidential intervention alone would not be enough to address all the problems in college athletics, and that presidential ignorance of the situation is one of the biggest misconceptions. "The presidents knew what was going on", said Lawrence E. "Big House" Gaines, basketball coach at Winston-

Salem State University. "How do you think those programs got off kilter?" Privately, some said such involvement would be resented by Athletic directors accustomed to a certain amount of autonomy.

The commission report has come under attack by various collegiate sports observers and those within the system. "To spend a year and \$2 million to come up with a basic plan that says presidents should be in control of their institutions - we've been saying that since the Carnegie Report came out in 1929," said Charles S. Farrell, special projects coordinator at the Center for the Study of Sport in Society at Northeastern University.

One disturbing aspect of the report and of the situation itself was the lack of discussion about the plight of Black athletes. Farrell criticized the commission for skirting the issue of black student-athletes in the college ranks when many of the problems associated with big-time sports affect them directly as oppose to their white counterparts.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, half of the black students who enter college on an athletic scholarship to play a big-time sport will not obtain a degree, with many never making it to the professional ranks. "Here we have kids with their tuition and everything else being paid for in full, and they are not even encouraged to take advantage of the system and obtain their degree but yet they are encouraged to run up and down a court - there is something very criminal about that", Farrell said. He went on to say, "the problems of intercollegiate athletics have manifested themselves with the black athlete, and the Knight Foundation did not address that in any way of significance."

Also absent from the report were black colleges and universities. "It [the report] doesn't address black schools. It was written for and about the large white institutions", Farrell said. "I don't think the NCAA really gives a damn about historically black institutions, or their student-athletes."

Some athletic directors felt the report tried to expose them directly and one of them reiterated that it is not solely their responsibility. "Yes, there was cheating, and yes there was money changing hands, and people were buying cars, and some of it is still happening", said Orby Moss Jr., athletic director at Georgia State University, but it all comes back to the presidents and the ones who run the university."

Others criticized what they said was the NCAA's large and confusing rule book, which they say penalizes student-athletes on minor issues while making tremendous profits from their talent. "What gets me is when you read about a kid being suspended for getting a T-shirt for his sister, and you see how the coach is living and how the NCAA officials are living," said Jerry Tarkanian, University of Nevada-Las Vegas former head basketball coach. The UNLV program has been under constant investigation for recruiting

continued on page 6

No To Violence, Yes To Education

Jorge Ricaurte

A march for "Education and Better Future for Our Youth" was sponsored by The Dominican Youth Union and the City College Day Student Government Saturday, March 21, 1992 at 1:00 P.M. Approximately 400 members from the community and other colleges and high schools from the New York City area participated in the march.

The march went from 157th Street and Broadway to George Washington High School for a short rally. Councilman Guillermo Linces also participated and held a question and answer session.

After the speeches ended, the rally resumed at a park at Broadway and Dyckman Street. The marchers entered the park and stayed there for approximately one hour. Many marchers spoke out including teachers, students, parents, community members and politicians.

According to Socrates De Jesus, president of The Dominican Youth Union, the event was organized because of "what is going on

in the educational system and how our youth are lacking incentive to get a better perspective of what education really is."

The participants were enthusiastic and hopeful about the impact of the march.

Nelson Frias, General Coordinator in the Public Relations division of The Dominican Youth Union, said "I believe among many members of the organization that the March and Rally for a Better Education and Against Violence was a success. We believe that it is extremely important to demand possible solutions to the crime problem that are corrupting our youth."

Frias also commented on some of the biggest problems that the rally tried to address. "We believe that one of the biggest problems that contribute to this endemic wave of violence is the overpopulation that exists on our schools, that is why we are demanding the construction of at least two middle-sized high schools in our community so that the students would not get lost," said Frias.

Christian Vasquez, director of the Art and Culture division, said "It (the march) was very positive and showed that part of the community is working to solve the terrible problems of our communities."

Stacy Chamo a graduate student in psychology, said "It was a positive idea. It gives our youth a

sense of future. Something to look forward to other than violence."

The Dominican Youth Union meets at City College with students from the college and high schools from the New York area in room 3/201 in the NAC building, every Friday at 7 p.m.

The City College Alumni Association is proud to announce

The 1992 Faculty Service Award

for faculty who have rendered outstanding service (above and beyond his/her regular duties) to students of The City College.

We welcome nominations from students, faculty/staff and alumni.

Recommendation forms are available at the Alumni Association Office, Shepard Hall, Room 162; Information desk, ground floor NAC; Affirmative Action Office, Administration Building, room 206; Center for Worker Education.

Completed recommendations forms must be received in the Alumni Association office, Shepard Hall, Room 162 by April 16, 1992.

Opinion

The Misnomer Game: Part I

by Rab Bakari

We have all played (and some are still playing the Misnomer Game. I will analyze and criticize this game which is dangerous to the psychological building.

I will be blunt. The misnomers are support columns or threads which were designed by Europeans to maintain the world root problem of racism. The very fabric of so-called "white supremacy" must be shredded and burned to an insignificant ash.

The Misnomer game must stop. We are approaching the end of a very violent century. Change must be implemented. African and the rest of humanity must search, locate and dig out the truth in order to enjoy any semblance of peace in the 21st century.

We must start with exposing the hidden truths behind these terminologies. What is a misnomer and how does it relate to a game? A misnomer is a name that is wrongly applied to a person or thing.

The game incorporates two op-

posing sides, Africans and Europeans, to play for the prize of power.

This description sounds innocent. One must look very closely to observe and analyze who is playing fairly. Nature sets the rules to the game of life but the Europeans shift the fair play of nature in their favor. They have lied and they continue to deceive the opposing Africans.

They use misnomers to maintain the structure of global white nationalism. This psychological game is destroying the best African minds.

The Europeans use misnomers to cover the root of world problems. These misnomers are then fed to the opposition who treat them as a palatable gift from the enemy.

Let us take a critical look at some of these famous misnomers. Consider the word "black." Unconsciously, many humans equate this term with a race of people although it is color. Degrading yourself to an adjective which a color tells you that you are just a color.

This is exactly what the enemy wants you to believe. The meaning

you interpret is quite different from your enemy. The enemy views you as nothing and you fall right into this trap.

The term "negro" also belong under the classification of misnomer. It is also used to designate a race of people but it is actually the Spanish or Portuguese adjective meaning black.

These two misnomers can be linked to the next one — the term "minority." "Minority" illustrates the division of inferior and superior. Unconsciously, people of color believe that we are the minority. It does not take a genius to view the world and figure out that we are indeed a majority. Europeans separate themselves by claiming they

continued on page 7

Bob Law to Speak at Schomburg family Forum

by Thandekile Shange

With the increasing youth against youth violence on the streets and in the schools, many parents are looking for ways they can change that reality.

On April 10, The Parent Resource Center (PRC) is sponsoring its first Manhattan Family Forum, **Rechanneling Anger — Reclaiming Our Youth** to do just that. The forum was created "to bring together families, educators and community organization to address the concerns of our children," said Dr. Judith Burgess, executive director of the center.

The keynote speaker will be WWRL radio host Bob Law. Law is also the founder of the Respect Yourself Youth Organization. The main focus of the session will be to come up with practical strategies to redirect children's anger into a positive vein.

The forum will include panelists from organizations focused on youth such as Mothers Against Violence and ASPIRA who will participate in a question and answer session with audience.

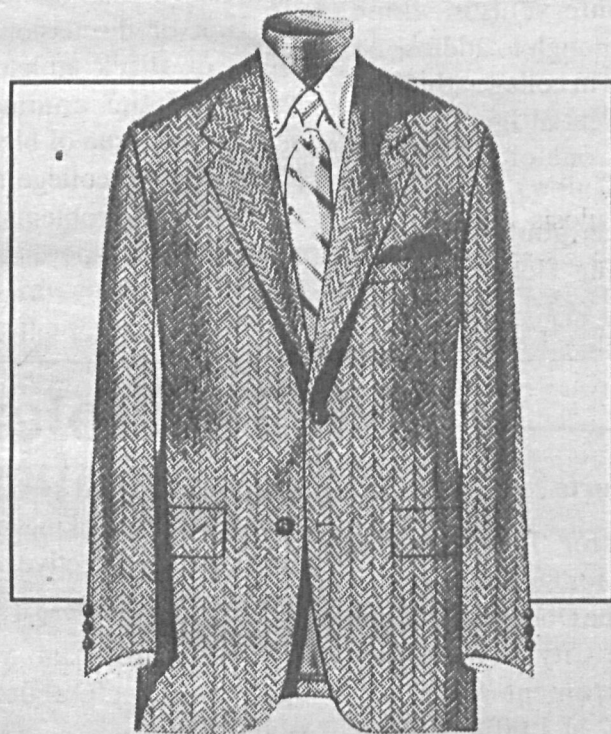
The Parent Resource Center is a city-wide clearinghouse for parents to obtain information about the New York City educational system, parent groups and specific situations their children may face in school.

The forum will be held from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture located at 515 Malcolm X Blvd. (Lenox Avenue).

Free childcare will be provided for children age four and older.

For more information, please call the Parent Resource Center at (212) 925-6675.

**BANCROFT WILL HELP YOU
START YOUR CAREER!**



**EXTRA 15% DISCOUNT
FOR C.C.N.Y. STUDENTS**

You only have one chance for a first impression. Make it the right one. Bancroft has the correct traditional clothes you need for your interviews. And to help you on this all-important first step, we'll give you a 15% discount on all your purchases.

BRING THIS AD TO ANY BANCROFT STORE

BANCROFT

363 Madison Avenue (corner 45th St.)

575 Lexington Avenue (at 51st St.)

477 Madison Avenue (at 51st St.)

1250 Ave. of Americas (bet. 49-50th Sts.)

54 W. 50th St. (Rockefeller Center)

45 W. 48th St. (Rockefeller Center)

AMERICAN EXPRESS and other major credit cards HONORED

Health

Tuberculosis: A Return to New York

by Andrew Daley

New York City's health care structure regrettably shows that there are signs of decadence and decay. This, unfortunately, may have staggering repercussions if methods aren't implemented to reverse this trend. An outcome of this negligence is a resurgence of a tuberculosis (TB) epidemic. Tuberculosis was on the decline from the late 19th century until 1985, when TB claimed 16% more sufferers than in 1984.

There are 1.7 billion carriers of T.B. worldwide and 10 million of these are Americans. Approximately 3 million people develop the active disease each year. Carriers look and feel quite healthy yet they can transmit the germ through kissing, coughing or by sharing a poorly ventilated space with healthy individuals. Tuberculosis is a chronic disease that invades and ravishes the lungs and other vital organs such as the liver, kidney and the brain.

The country has just woken up to this potentially devastating threat. It is estimated that 1.7 billion people carry the tuberculosis bacteria. Ten million are Americans. Eight million of the carriers will develop the active TB disease and three million will die from it. Nine out of ten carriers never suffer any symptoms but if the carrier's immune system falters, the germ may start to multiply, ravaging the lungs, liver, kidney and the brain. Without drug treatment, half of all cases are fatal.

Many cities have been following the same trend, with 5-7 times the national average of 10 cases per 100,000 people. Startling statistics show, TB rates in the poorest sectors of American society have surpassed those of the poorest countries in the world.

There are an average of 345 cases per 100,000 people in New York City. In North Carolina there are 3,600 cases per 100,000 people. This is most evident in the migrant labor camps.

These results are related to overall social failures. Increasing homelessness, drug abuse and AIDS have etched out a sizable population that is quite vulnerable to the contagion.

"We know how to cure it," said Dr. Michael Iseman, of the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory medicine in Denver. "We had it in our hands, but we dropped the ball."

TB can be transmitted through the air and a sure way of containing it, is to isolate those actively suffering from it. Within the New York City penal institution, it is very difficult to carry out. One in every five convicts is infected with HIV and almost all of them test positive for TB. The inmates are kept in cell with little or no ventilation, an ideal environment to spread the bacteria from one person to the other.

Besides the homeless, AIDS sufferers, convicts and workers in shelters are at extreme risks. "If you work in a shelter, the chances are better than even that you will acquire the organism," says Dr. Jeffrey Laurence, Director of the laboratory for AIDS Virus Research at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City. Poverty has no doubt been a fertile bed for TB. Along with the AIDS epidemic, it will thrive. "Virtually 100% of HIV patients carrying the TB bacteria will develop the illness," said Dr. Iseman. AIDS shows its monstrous effects all over the world. In Africa, where approximately 3 million people are coinfected with AIDS and TB, many countries have seen TB doubled since the mid 1980's.

In spite of all this, the resurgence of tuberculosis was inevitable. The government's gross neglect in funding the particular programs that kept TB on the decline may be the chief causal factor. Until 1969, the Federal Government was putting \$20 million a year into local clinics and hospitals for TB projects. The states and cities followed suit and tangible progress followed.

By the early 1970's, TB seemed to be steadily vanishing and the support for these programs succumbed to what Dr. Lee Reichman of the New Jersey Medical School Pulmonary Division called the "U shape curve of concern." A drop in TB incidence prompts a drop in concern and eventually a rise in TB incidence. In 1992, the American

Lung Association estimated the cost of bringing TB under control will be approximately \$90 million a year. "Even if bad things like tuberculosis and homelessness had not occurred, TB would have come back," said Barry Bloom, Weinstock Professor of Microbiology and Immunology at New York's Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

With the finances in hand, how can we work to eliminate the disease? By getting individuals to consistently take their medication until the disease is removed. Most treatment is done on an outpatient basis making it very difficult for doctors and clinics to monitor their patients adequately. A few months of drug treatment (using isoniazid or rifampin) will work in such a way as to cure the patients of his symptoms but more treatment is needed to cure the disease. Because they feel better, patients are tempted to abandon successive treatment.

Abandoning treatment turns out to be worse than having no treatment at all. Partial treatment gets rid of the majority of the bacteria but leaves a few slightly stubborn ones which are given a chance to become resistant to the drug. If the patient undergoes a relapse, the second bout is much harder to treat. These multidrug resistant (MDR) strains have

been on the rise in recent years, increasing from 3 to 7% in the 1980's.

This has had significant effects in hospitals and prisons on the East and West coast.

Another method to cure tuberculosis is drug treatment but this requires months of meticulous pill taking. The homeless do not fare well with this approach in the absence of a doctor or any tangible incentives.

In one city, Los Angeles, the Homeless TB Patient Incentive Program encourages street people to small skid row clinics. And, for taking their pills, offers them food vouchers and free lodging at a nearby SRO (The cost of treating even one MDR TB is more than \$180,000)

The United States Government has its work cut out to try and stem the progress of this contagion. Money, as well as positive human awareness about the disease seems to be a good starting point. We have to become more alert that preventing a disease will always cost much less than its actual cure.

Source

Cowley, Geoffrey. Elizabeth Ann Leonard and Mary Hager. A Deadly Return. Newswatch. March 16th, 1992

ALCOHOL.

IT'S AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TROUBLE-MAKER.

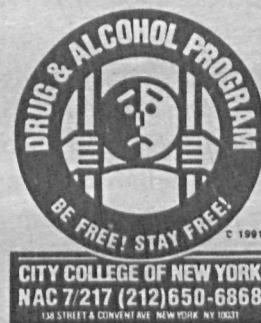
Eight reasons besides the law that you should take underage drinking seriously:

1. Highway death.
2. Drowning.
3. Suicide.
4. Violent injury.
5. Homicide.
6. Burns.
7. Unwanted pregnancy.
8. Sexually transmitted disease, including AIDS.

LET'S DRAW THE LINE

ALCOHOL AWARENESS MONTH

APRIL 1992



Culture Clubs

Teatro Latino

by Desa Philadelphia

Teatro Latino, a multi-ethnic theatre group offers City College students a rich theatrical experience that transcends racial and ethnic boundaries.

The club was started in 1984 by David Willinger, head of the Theater department. Although the club was very active during the 1980s, it was on the decline until it was revived this semester by President Damaso Rivera and other dedicated students. The club's purpose is to reproduce the same production in English, Spanish and/or Spanish. It also aspires to produce multi-cultural plays in English.

The club is divided into sev-

eral committees ranging from Administration to Playwriting that aim toward the smooth running of the club and enables members to experience different aspects of theatre.

Although it was specifically structured to subsidize the lack of the Latino expression in the Theatre department's curriculum, Teatro Latino is multi-ethnic. It's members represent the multi-cultural and multi-ethnic origins of the City College population.

The club's upcoming projects include theatre workshops for Spanish speaking students, and networking with other bi-lingual theatre organizations in the metropolitan area is also foremost on the club's agenda.

Our new series takes an inside look at the color-full and culture-full clubs of CCNY.

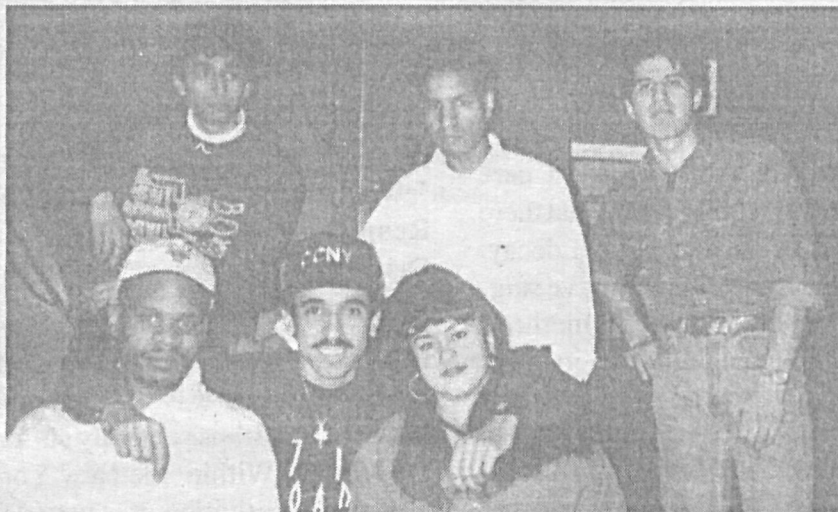


Photo by Alton Stewart

Back l-r Rameen Moshref, Financial Dir., Antonio DeLaCruz, Playwright unit Dir., & Phillip Soto, Outreach/Networking Dir., Front l-r Tony Rowe, Technical Dir., Damaso Rivera, Chairperson & Mercy Hilgado, General Secretary

The club's first production this semester was Broken Eggs, a play about a Cuban family in the United States.

Students interested in joining Teatro Latino should attend one of

their meetings held every Thursday during club hours, 12 - 2 p.m. The meetings are held in room 1/511 in the NAC building.

College Athletes... continued from page 3

violations and other infractions since the early 1980's.

Tarkanian has never advocated for student-athletes receiving pay, nevertheless he did suggest some kind of need-based funding for poorer students, since they do spend quite a bit of their time trying to make the team and the school number one. He said it would also reduce the temptation to cheat and take money under the table. "Those are just basic humanistic things," he said.

The commission report touched off another nerve when it proposed stiffed admission standards. "The NCAA never likes to accept the blame for itself," said Dr. Murray Sperber, professor of English at Indiana University, and author of *College Sports, Inc.: The Athletic Department vs. The University*. "It seems to me that the NCAA wants to shift much of the blame to the high schools. It doesn't want the athletes to show up and

embarrass them, but it still wants the money. It loves its billion dollar contract from CBS for the men's basketball tournament, with its March Madness finale," Sperber said.

In the mid 1980's the NCAA took steps to implement increased admission standards with its controversial Propositions 48 and 42. Both were criticized for being biased against so called minority students. Moss says that the direction the NCAA takes regarding admission and academic standards depends on the mood the country is in. When national policies are not favorable to people of color, it usually carries over. That is why propositions such as 48 and 42 has had some success.

"Someone said that as long as Reagan and Bush are in there, some things were going to go," said Moss, recollecting on the mood during the proposition 48 and 42 votes. "They said, 'we're tired of

listening to John Thompson from Georgetown, and Ed Forte from North Carolina A&T, and we're tired of reading their stuff in the national press. We're voting this through," Moss said. Thompson and Forte were the

biggest critics of admission and academic standards because of their bias and ineffectiveness.

Sperber put forth an idea that would not allow the NCAA to continue to pass the buck of responsibility. By administering the Graduate Records Exam (GRE) test to students when they finish instead of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) before they start - a better measure of success can be obtained, he said.

"It calls the bluff of athletic programs who claim their athletes are getting a college education," said Sperber. "Don't punish the kid before college, punish the school if it fails to give the athlete an education."

Sperber said administering the GRE also cuts down on the possibility of fraud, which he contends is more likely at the high school level. "If Stacy Augmon or Greg Anthony came in to take his GRE, everybody would know him," said Sperber.

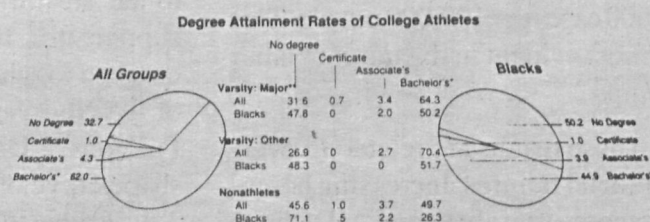
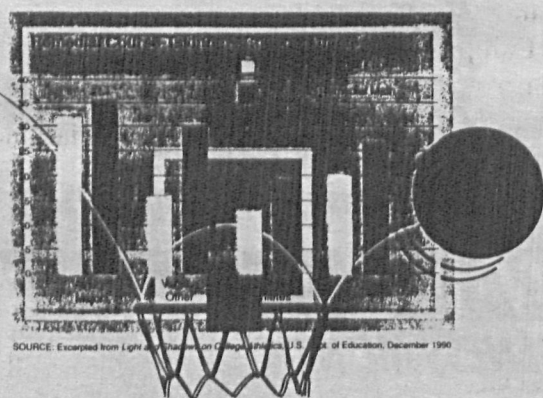
Tarkanian said the commission's report or any other report that calls for tougher admission standards is elitist. He suggested that standards for admission should be determined on an institution basis and based on the

average scores of that school's general population.

"The biggest problem that any student has is he or she should enter an institution where there is a chance to compete academically," said Tarkanian. "A kid may score 600 on the college boards and the rest of the class scored 1200. And now you've put that kid in an environment that he or she has no chance of succeeding, so consequently they're going to get embarrassed in."

In spite of the criticism, the Knight Foundation Commission Report does highlight the general problem of the NCAA tapping into the unlimited athletic talents of student-athletes but giving a vast number of them nothing in return. The NCAA will never address the issue seriously unless someone who doesn't have a stake in this billion dollar industry show some concern and addresses it. College athletes, who are they here for? The answer seems obvious.

Source: *Black Issues in Higher Education*



* The category refers to all students who earned at least a bachelor's
* Football and basketball
SOURCE: Excerpted from Light and Shadow on College Athletics, U.S. Dept. of Education, December, 1990, National Longitudinal Study 72 Special Analysis Files

Misnomer... *continued from page 4*

are "white." They rarely use the term "whites" but rather as "white people" or "white race." This is done to maintain the ridiculous ideology that they are the superior race. John Henrik Clarke, a noted African scholar said, "All too long we have been following people who don't know where they are going. We have to reject terminology. We have to reject the concept that we are a minority." Racism blinds many but enlightens few.

Two other misnomers which are woven into the fabric of modern society are "latino" and "semitite." We must analyze these two words to see who they are benefiting and who they are confusing.

Latinos are seen as a race of people when in actuality it refers to a Spanish-speaking person in the Western hemisphere. Europeans consider "latinos" impure because of the amalgamation with African and Native American people. The truth is "latino" is a linguistic term.

Anyone who speaks a latin derived language is a "latino"— regardless of color, creed or land of birth.

The word "semitite" has popping up regularly in the 1990's. The truth is "semitite" is also a linguistic term. "Semites" are not a race of people. A "semitite" is not exclusively a person who practices the religion of Judaism. Some "semitic" languages are Arabic, Amharic, Hebrew and Ge'ez. Yiddish is not a "semitic" language.

Europeans have constructed a house with false columns. People who call themselves Jews are "semites" because of the Hebrew language. They are also Europeans who wholeheartedly support the idea of white supremacy.

It is a misnomer for one of these Europeans to cry "anti-semitism."

Additional political misnomers are "democracy" and "civil rights." Millions of Africans are fooled by these misnomers. The idea that the United States of America comes even close to a democracy is ludicrous. "Demos" and "Kratia" are Greek root words which mean people and government, respectively. There is no such government by, of, or even for the people of the United States.

Once again, the word "democracy"

benefits those of strict European descent. Everyone else is a "non-person." The misnomer of "democracy" is a pillar or fine thread designed to hold together the idea of white nationalism.

How many Africans have been duped, fooled and confused like hell in practically begging for "civil rights" in the United States or even the African continent? This must cease! If you are a United States citizen or a true native to Africa, then there is no way in the right world that you should have to cry for "civil rights."

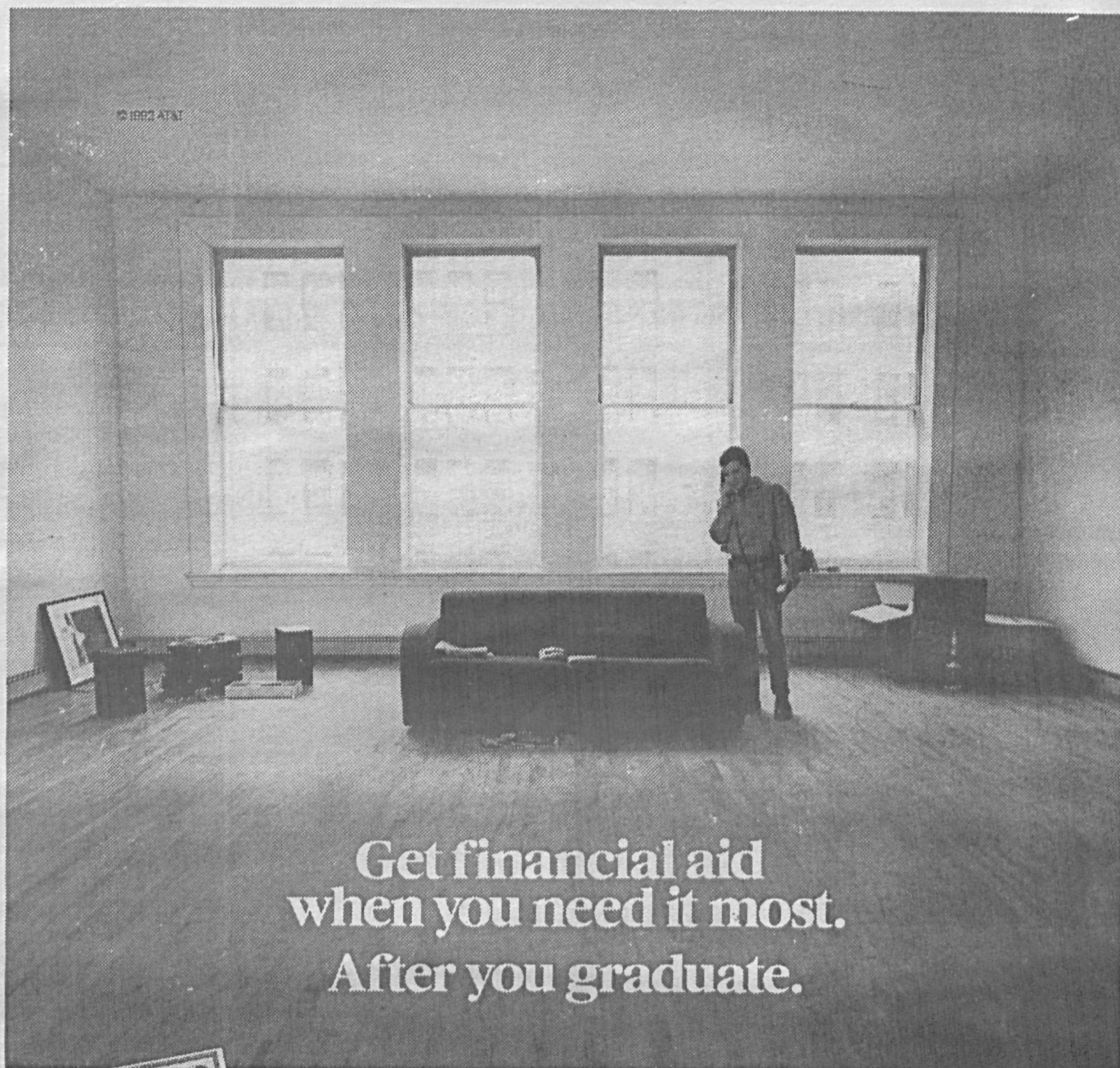
Isn't it ironic that African people are the only people asking for "civil rights" every ten years or so in the U.S.? What a foul game to play upon the masses of humanity. The bottom line is that the European power sector is saying that you are not a citizen. It waves around the ill-structured model of "democracy" for all to wish, dream and scrape for.

This misnomer must be understood. The idea of Africans being equated with Europeans in regards to citizenship should alert you to trouble ahead.

Bullets Holes... *continued from page 1*

would stop a bullet.

Meanwhile the staff of the Women's Studies program continue to work in fear. With a serious expression Samad-Matias said, "the police said it can happen again but until someone is hurt, nothing will be done."



**Get financial aid
when you need it most.
After you graduate.**



Life doesn't suddenly become easy when you get out of college. There are the challenges of starting a career, getting settled in a new apartment and doing it all within your budget.

So to help you out, we put together the **AT&T Moving Ahead Program**.

When you sign up* we'll send you a \$5 **AT&T Long Distance Certificate** worth 35 minutes of AT&T long distance calling**. And every time you move and choose AT&T or switch from another long distance company, you'll get even more savings benefits.

Since you'll probably be traveling more, you'll also get an **AT&T Calling Card** sent to you, free. It helps make

calling from payphones easier and you don't have to replace it when you move.

You'll also have the opportunity to save on AT&T long distance calls with the **AT&T Reach Out® America Calling Plan**.

Even our *Moving Ahead* newsletter can help. Besides being full of tips on things like managing your money and job hunting, it includes chances to save on the latest clothes, your favorite CDs and more.

Just call **1 800 662-2610**,

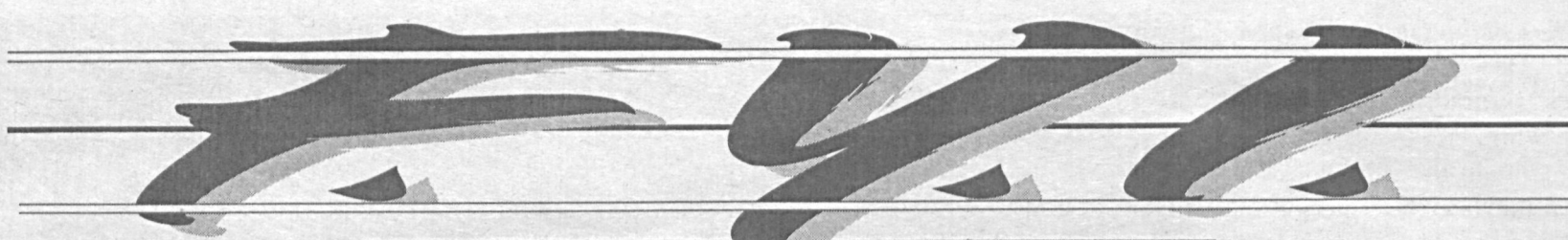
Ext. 3835 to join the **AT&T Moving Ahead Program**.

And get a little extra help after school.



*There are no enrollment fees. **Based on an AT&T direct-dial, coast-to-coast call made during the night/weekend time period within the continental U.S. You may get more or less for your certificate depending on when and where you call.





For Your Information

E.Y. HARBURG SCHOLARSHIP

The Alumni Association of C.C.N.Y. announces the E.Y. Harburg Scholarship for African-American students completing their sophomore year. The award is in the amount of \$2000, which will be divided between the students junior and senior years. One award is to be given to an African American female and one to an African American male.

For an application and information concerning the scholarship along with its requirements come to the Alumni Association Office in Room 162, Shepard Hall.

National Gallery Of Art

The National Gallery of Art will offer three paid internships for 1992-1993 to qualified African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, Native American, and other minority U.S. citizens. The interns will work on special from September 14, 1992 through June 11, 1993. The stipend is \$14,000.

To be eligible, applicants must have completed at least an undergraduate degree by September 1992. The deadline for applications is April 17, 1992.

For further information about the program and an application contact: Amy McCampbell, Academic Programs, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. 20565. Phone: (202) 842-6182 FAX: (202) 789-2681.

Financial Aid Update

Financial Aid Forms (1992-1993) are available in the Financial Aid Office for all major aid programs: Baskerville Hall 202 (seek 203)

"In the Name of Che Guevara Peace For Cuba"

The Political Science Club of York College/"Seize the Time" is sponsoring a discussion about Cuba on Tuesday, April 28, 1992, 6:00—9:00 p.m. Speakers include Elombe Brath of the December 12th Movement, activist lawyer William Kuntsler and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. The event will be held at York College, 94-20 Guy R. Brewer Blvd., Jamaica, Queens. The tickets are \$5.00. Take the E, J, or Z trains to the Jamaica Center-Parsons Blvd. stop. For more information, call (718) 262-2255, or (718) 262-2843

DSG CLUB FAIR

The Day Student Government is sponsoring a Club Fair on April 16, 1992, 12:00-2:00 p.m. All clubs are encouraged to participate. Please make reservations with the DSG as soon as possible. Any clubs wishing to assist in the planning of the fair can contact Vice President of Campus Affairs, Fabbeinne Vincent in the offices of the Student Government room 1/111. The Club Fair will be discussed at the next club meeting on Friday, March 27th at 2:00 p.m. in R1/110.

BLUES FOR MR. CHARLIE

The Spring 92' B.A. Theatre presents James Baldwin's "Blues For Mr. Charlie", under the direction of Prof. Gene Nesmith.

The performance will take place in the Aaron Davis Hall theatre, 135th Street and Convent Avenue, April 9 (with a 12p.m. and 7p.m. showing) and April 10 & 11 at 7p.m.

The performance is free to all.

"Writing To Sell In '92"

The American Society of Journalists and Authors, Inc. is sponsoring expert advice on "Writing To Sell In '92". This event is a part of the 21st Annual Writers' Conference to be held on Saturday, May 9th at the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

The conference includes a selection of twenty-five workshops for a registration fee of \$160, which includes the workshops and the gala luncheon.

NIGHT LAB

Tribeca Lab, formerly known as the Broome Street Theatre, has recently opened a late Saturday night comedy series. Each week features new sketches written by Lab contributors and/or published material by established writers, dead or alive. Any current issue or person found to be deserving gets highlighted and pummeled by the caustic wit of the cast and writers. The atmosphere is informal, with a party following afterwards. Leave your stock phrases at the door. The Lab is located at 79 Leonard Street between Broadway and Church. Admission is \$10.00, every Saturday night at 10:30 p.m. Call (212) 966-9371 for more information.

THE STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM —Exhibits

Africa and the Diaspora: Selections from the Permanent Collection. Now through June 7, 1992.

Museum Hours: Wednesday — Friday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Saturday & Sunday 1 - 6 p.m.; Closed Monday and Tuesday. Call (212) 864-4500 for information.

Manhattan Family Forum presents:

Rechanneling Anger

-- Reclaiming Our Youth

A Forum to Bring Together Families, Educators and Community Organizations Addressing the Concerns of Our Children

Friday April 10, 1992 6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.

at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
515 Malcolm X Boulevard (on the corner of 135th Street)

Keynote Speaker:

Bob Law

Radio Host WWRL & Founder of the
Respect Yourself Youth Organization

and

Alssatou Bey-Grecia

Mothers Against Violence

Bruce D. Gill

Educators for Social Responsibility

Tamika Nittel

ASPIRA

Melvin Smith

Manhattan Valley



A Community Education Project of:

Parent Resource Center of New York (PRC) &
the Manhattan Family Forum Community Planning Team

Admission is free