

the PAPER

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THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

November 11, 1983

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

SSC MEETS THE ISSUES

by Charles Wright

The Student Services Corporation, (SSC) which oversees the expenditures of student activity fees, met in October, 1983. Presiding was George McDonald, the Vice President for Stu-



V.P. George McDonald

budsman, spoke against the budget committee carrying out this function because of their present work load and suggested that the Executive Committee handle it. McDonald responded, "in order for the budget committee to be competent, it has to know what its job description entails." The present auditing firm was selected by default; because no firm was selected, the City University of New York audited all facilities at City College. The motion for the budget committee to select a Certified Public Accountant to audit the SSC was approved unanimously.

Vice President McDonald stated the executive committee supports giving stipends to members of the student government and the establishment of an ad-hoc committee to survey the issue of providing the stipends.

Ombudsman Ernest Hannah asked "When was the Executive Committee formed?" McDonald replied, "a meeting was held in my office with other faculty members and the committee was formed at that time." Mr. Hannah later stated that the issue of student stipends was discussed last year and that the SSC accepted the proposal to provide these stipends and concluded that the issue should not be discussed as it had already been decided. It was moved that an ad-hoc committee be established to investigate all aspects of the stipend issue by November 8, 1983. The meeting was adjourned.

dent Affairs, with representatives from the faculty and respective student government officials

Among the topics discussed was the staffing of the business office, and selection of a certified public accountant to audit the SSC books for 82/83. George McDonald recommended that the Personnel Committee, be comprised of five members, screen the applicants and submit three recommendations to the executive committee, who will select two of the three applicants for the positions available.

Regarding the selection of a certified public accountant, Vice President McDonald stated that the Haskins Agency issued a very slim report. They recommended that the SSC establish a cash management system, deposit cash daily, set up draft accounts and delay disbursements until the due date. There were no procedures to facilitate employee turnover and to clarify each employee's duties. Vice President McDonald stated, "research involved with an audit should be recommended by the budget committee." Ernest Alan Hannah, former Student Government President and present Student Om-



Ombudsman Ernest Hannah

EDITORIAL COMMENTARY

On Tuesday, November 8th, 1983, *The Campus* published an editorial stating that Ernest Hannah, student ombudsman, is on the Managing Board of our publication, *The Paper*. This is not true and never was.

During the week that preceded the publishing of this falsehood, Ms. Robyn Guilford, Senior Editor of *The Campus*, made a telephone call to *The Paper* to inquire as to whether Mr. Hannah is a member of our Managing Board. She was told by Cheryl Brown that Mr. Hannah is not a member of the Managing Board of *The Paper*. Also, the staff box in the issue of *The Paper* which was published the week of October 23rd distinctly illustrates in a very obvious, separated fashion all posts with *The Paper*, be it Managing Board, Department Editors, or Staff. Nevertheless, *The Campus* editorial severely failed "the truth standards" test, which should be in practical use by all newspapers, since Ms. Guilford had been supplied with the right information.

On Tuesday evening, November 8th, after the libelous article had been read by members of *The Paper*, Ms. Guilford was brought into our office to address questions posed by *The Paper* Managing Board Member Cheryl Brown, who had informed her the previous week that Hannah was not on our Managing Board. Ms. Guilford's excuse was that at the time she was give the answer to the question

about Hannah, it was too late to remove that piece from *The Campus*. She was given the correct information at least 6 days before *The Campus* hit the stands.

Ms. Guilford's editorial appears to us to be the product of malicious, revengeful motives that are part of a personal vendetta she has for Mr. Hannah.

Last spring during elections, Hannah stated that Ms. Guilford's efforts to become elected as Vice President of the Day Student Government and maintain her position as Editor-in-Chief of *The Campus* represented conflicting interests. Ms. Guilford won the position in that election but resigned from the political post soon after. Now it appears she has extended herself to immoral journalistic practices, to strike back politically at Mr. Hannah. We do not cancel out the possibility of a mistake here but even that excuse is illegitimate because every journalist should know, especially a Senior Editor, that you don't print a fact which you're not sure is indeed a fact. Print now, ask questions later is not journalism.

One member of *The Campus* spoke with a member of *The Paper* about the editorial on the evening following its release. The member, whose name is being withheld, said that Ms. Guilford was emotionally upset when she

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Dr. Kamera To Serve As Visiting African Scholar

President Bernard Harleston announced that Dr. Willy David Kamera of the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, will be serving as Visiting African Scholar this fall at City College.

Professor Kamera, an internationally known author and critic who is also a linguist, is offering a course entitled "Swahili Literature in English Translation." The course deals with Swahili literature from the 18th Century to the present and emphasizes reading and analysis of poetry and prose with special attention to their relationship to Swahili language and culture.

The course is being offered through CCNY's Department of Classical Languages and Hebrew as part of a new African Languages program.

"City College is honored to have a scholar of Professor Kamera's distinction with us this semester," Dr. Harleston replied. "The educational mission of this college must reach beyond our borders so that our students and graduates can function in the broadest of social and cultural contexts, and Dr. Kamera's visit is in accordance with that important goal."

Dr. Harleston noted that the visit by Professor Kamera is part of a new program of African initiatives that includes an exchange of students with the University of Nigeria and numerous linkages with African universities, governmental bodies and educational organizations. The program is the outgrowth of a visit to Africa last spring by Dr. Harleston and a City College delegation that met with educational leaders and government officials in Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana.

Seven CCNY students left recently to spend the fall semester studying at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and five African students have arrived to spend the fall term at CCNY under the exchange.

Dr. Kamera is a graduate of the University of East Africa and earned his master's and doctorate in English from Cornell University in 1971 and 1973, respectively. He has served as head of the Literature Department at the University of Dar es Salaam and has been a Visiting Professor of English at the University of Burundi.

He has also taught at Cornell, where he received a Humanities Continuing Fellowship in 1970-71. Dr. Kamera won the Rockefeller Foundation East African English Poetry Prize

in 1965 and was commended for "exemplary performance" by the University of Dar es Salaam in 1980.

Dr. Kamera has been involved in a project to promote the use of Swahili in Africa with the aim of establishing a "lingua franca" for the continent.

He is the author of several books and his poetry is included in a number of anthologies.

Dr. Kamera was nominated for the Visiting Scholar post by the Association of African Universities (AAU), an organization with 72



Dr. Willy David Kamera, visiting African Scholar.

member universities in 40 countries in Africa. A memorandum of cooperation has been agreed to by CCNY and the AAU to encourage student/faculty exchanges, joint academic activities and increased information exchange between the college and AAU member institutions.

During the short time that Dr. Kamera will be staying here, he's given the opportunity to observe student lifestyle at City College. So far he feels students here must be under a strain due to the complicity of N.Y.C., for example, commuting from various parts of the metropolitan area to attend classes. In Dar es Salaam students reside within walking distance of the university.

One fact about the University of Dar es Salaam is when a student graduates, he is guaranteed a job. For example, if the government's quota calls for X amount of lawyers, X amount of students are allowed to enter the law department under an agreement to work for the government at least five years after graduation. At the end of five years they usually remain with the government.

SOUTH CAMPUS MINI BUS

City College is now providing "mini-bus" service on the South Campus from Eisner Hall and Park Gymnasium to the IRT (137th Street) and IND (145th Street) Subway stations, it was announced by James Lawrence, Vice President for Finance and Management.

Security patrols have been increased on South Campus, with particular attention to faculty and student parking areas near Eisner and Wagner Halls, and the Police Department has strengthened its patrols on St. Nicholas Terrace.

These steps, together with the new bus service, will provide a more secure environment for students and staff who use South Campus buildings or park cars there, Mr. Lawrence hopefully expressed.

"Although the number of incidents on the South Campus has declined from last year, security remains a concern because of the

moves to the North Academic Center and the consequent vacating of many buildings," he said.

Mini-bus service is available every 30 minutes - on the half hour from Eisner Hall, with a stop at Park Gymn, from 1 P.M. to 9:30 P.M., Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays and 10 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. on Fridays.

Mr. Lawrence noted that at the start of the Fall semester the College established a permanent security sub-station in Eisner Hall and posted guards in the Park and Y buildings; required all persons entering South Campus buildings to wear I.D. cards; and increased security patrols on the South Campus.

"We are now assigning additional foot and motorized patrols there and are taking steps to ensure that the I.D. card requirement is fully enforced," he said.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK IN THE DEFENSE OF MITTLEMAN & MOZAMBIQUE

by Winston Smith

As one who has been looking at the developments in the South African region, I was a bit disturbed by a letter written on August 4, 1983 by one Lorin S. Anderson in response to an editorial by Dr. James H. Mittleman. Mr. Anderson accused Mr. Mittleman of "harsh distortion, convenient omissions and slippery kind of special pleading."

Mr. Anderson attempted to make Dr. Mittleman political biases an issue. As a student who has studied under Mr. Mittleman I can safely speak for majority of my classmates when I say his ideological biases (admittedly Marxist) have never marred his objectivity. I wish to make a few points of clarification about the problems facing the region. Mr. Anderson's political biases severely impair his analysis of the situation there and the limits to the US's obligations in Southern Africa. His analysis suffers from narrow mindedness, insensitivity and a ignorance of the complex historical economic and political realities that exist within the region.

It is a well documented fact that the racist regime in Pretoria has considerably increased its acts of destabilization against its Black neighbours, the South African Development Coordinating Committee (S.A.D.C.C.) nations. Through co-operation among themselves they are attempting to disengage from their economic dependence on South Africa, something Pretoria is determined to prevent. Africa magazine (February 1983) noted that there is a new aggressive militarism which Pretoria is ruthlessly promoting through its destabilization program.

Its aggressive incursion into Mozambique and Angola reportedly 150 miles is designed to destroy military and economic installation thereby weakening these government. Recently South Africa began to send mercenaries to Zimbabwe, even though Zimbabwe has agreed not to allow African National Congress (A.N.C.) guerilla bases there.

The destabilization acts of sabotage were carried out directly by the South Africans and the surrogates whom they supported and trained in Angola and Mozambique. The South Africans attempted a coup in the Seychelles Islands last year. The Seychelles Islands is a highly successful experiment in a mixed economy of state and private enterprise. There is nothing alleged about these acts by the South African Government. The political and ideological significance of these acts are not lost to the Reagan Administration especially since all these governments are of the left.

The bombing that Mr. Anderson refers to as a retaliation by the South Africans goes deeper. The A.N.C. was retaliating to the massacre of 42 unarmed persons in the neighbouring Losotho.

Forty years of non-violent protest against apartheid only gave Black South Africa Sharpsville. The reason the African National Congress have resorted to armed struggle is to gain their sovereignty. A path that has shown results, minimal though they be. The South African Government have been paying lip service to the idea of reform, though not effecting significant change. Constructive Engagement has encouraged this.

Pretoria, is conducting a duplicitous propaganda campaign, while the Gradualist approach advocated by Mr. Anderson and those of his ilk is wishful thinking. The racist government of South Africa as John deJorre (London Observer-correspondent), noted, has no blue print for or common purpose to change. More fundamentally there is not "explicit commitment by the government to fundamentally change its domestic laws or policies." There is therefore no real incentive on the part of the government to change. The dynamics of Afrikanerdom politics underscores this.

The extent of S.A.D.C.C. economic problems are a stark reality; 90% of the electricity generated by the Cabora Bassa Hydro-electric

power station is exported from Mozambique to South Africa. This amounts to 10% of Pretoria's electricity need and is a vital source of foreign exchange for the Mozambiquans. Zimbabwe, potentially the most viable of the S.A.D.C.C. Nations, with the second most powerful economy in Africa, oil pipeline was recently sabotage by the South Africans. Why? The Pretoria's regime is trying to blackmail the Zimbabwe government into signing a long term fuel supply contract. For the first time Zimbabwe is forced to import 15,000 tons of oil. Losotho is also being blackmailed into recognizing the so called independent homelands.

Over the last two years the region has been hit by its most severe and ruinous drought. Farming and livestock has been devastated. Mozambique now has to import 300,000 tons of wheat; 500 head of cattle die each day. Zimbabwe corn harvest is down from 2.1 million in 1981 is expected to be drastically reduced in 1983. They now have to import 700,000 tons this year. Drought related cost is about \$500 million while 100,000 cattle died last year 250,000 is expected to die this year.

Foreign investments is slow in coming. The \$10 million free food aid to Mozambique provided by U.S. Agency for International Development is a step in the right direction and need to be encouraged.

On the question of elections in Mozambique Mr. Anderson attempted to subtly imply that Mozambiquans choose to live and work in white led South Africa because there, they have western style elections. This is misleading. The fact is that in all the former colonized nations in the region, nationals have, historically sort work in South Africa before and after independence. The reasons are lack of opportunity caused by underdevelopment.

The leading implication about preference for white led South Africa and black despotism is subtle racism. No where in the region is democracy and human right a misnomer than in South Africa.

The Reagan Administration has been consistent in its material support for apartheid. Mr. Anderson rationalizes and defends constructive engagement.

Last year in spite of overwhelming international opposition and disapproval the Reagan administration used its majority status in the International Monetary Fund and lobbied for and gain of approval of a \$1.1 billion loan to the government of South Africa. The administration recently vetoed a loan request to the African Development Fund by the Angolan Government. The administration (according to Africa Magazine Autust), admitted that the reason for the veto was political. The magazine outlined a political hit list by the Reagan Administration that included Mozambique and Angola, but excluded South Africa.

It is erroneous to assume that a one party state means tyranny, as Anderson suggested. Tyranny, I suspect to Mr. Anderson, means a government that is not acceptable to the U.S. Mexico is a one party state the U.S. has lived with for a long time. The Mugabe government's handling of internal dissent is at best arguable, given the historic circumstance of racial and tribal divisions. His monumental tasks and problems of trying to effectively control and operate the states machinery will take some time. Mr. Anderson would do well to propose a better alternative to Mugabe, who could be more effective.

The political, legal and economic exclusion of eighteen million blacks from the status of human beings and citizens for years is undemocratic. The Reagan Administration should start exporting democracy.

Mr. Anderson made much of the fact that western style elections are not a part of Mozambiquan life (elections are held there), but South Africa needs to heed the wishes of the masses of her people, and hold free and open elections for all. The Reagan Administration would do well to encourage this path in South Africa.

Mr. Anderson would do well to take a more objective look at the facts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Boycotting the students' cafeteria is a very good idea to make the cafeteria owners realize how much their food prices have gone up and how students like myself do think about it.

As you may know by now, many students attending City College of New York do not work or do not have enough money to pay high food prices. That is why we attend this C.U.N.Y. College.

Many students like myself are not willing to give away our financial aid to the cafeteria's owner. Meaning that if their high prices stay like

that we are not going to eat there at all.

Do you believe that a half a quart of orange juice is being sold for .97¢? Well, believe it because that is the price that our cafeteria has it for. You also know that if you go to a store anywhere you'll buy a whole quart for that price. By pointing this out I am not trying to say that their business should not make a profit. I understand that every business has to make a profit, but at the student cafeteria they are overdoing it.

This has become ridiculous. I, like many other students understand that the cafeteria at NAC is a student cafeteria not a businessman's cafeteria (because this is what it seems to be). Some students that only have three dollars do not even try to go in the cafeteria to get a nutritious lunch.

By boycotting, all the students expect good results such as better food and lower prices; boycotting is one of the ways that our voices are going to be heard.

Sincerely yours,
Betty Sarmiento

Dear Editor,

For the past three days there had been a boycott of the cafeteria. This boycott was being staged by our wonderful student government. I think the event was horribly presented therefore its probable lack of success is evident.

The point is not whether you succeed in these kinds of boycotts, but how many people are informed about the boycott. To have successful boycotts you must get the majority of

the people who use the establishment to know that there is going to be a boycott. Most people I talked to didn't know about, or weren't informed of the boycott until the first day it was staged. Flyers should be put out at least a week in advance to allow the students to react. People don't want to be bothered at the cafeteria door when they are hungry. Also if students were going to participate in the boycott they should have been informed of alternate food sources. No one, unless you are Marie Antoinette, is going to eat only cake for lunch.

The main point that should be expressed here is, the student government should make the student more aware of their intentions. Maybe in the future there will be a bulletin board in each building for the student government to post notices informing students about its events. Until this or some other measure is taken I don't see how boycotts of this nature can succeed.

Identity Withheld

Dear Editor,

Monopoly is such a word that only favors one person - the boss. He can charge as much as he wants and distribute any quality of merchandise.

I feel that the college cafeteria is very expensive. Since it has no competition to worry about, it is not scared of losing its business. Therefore, the cafeteria should be boycotted and the vendors should be allowed back on campus.

Since the vendors will compete with the cafeteria prices and quality, they both will lower the price and serve the finest quality. This act will benefit the students a great deal.

In conclusion, no one person should have the power to control the necessities of life and for this reason, competition is essential.

Truly yours,
Sam Nandwani

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All work, with the exception of typesetting and printing is done by students affiliated with The Paper.

We welcome all contributions as well as criticisms that are typed and signed. We are located in the North Academic Center, Room 1/118. By telephone, we can be reached at 690-8186/7.

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COMMENTARY

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engineered the controversial piece. We suggest that Ms. Guilford keep her destructive political emotions out of her journalism as this again represents a conflict of interests. We do not know that she attempted to demoralize us, but it appears that she has managed to in her efforts to strike at Hannah. Student Ombudsman Hannah, who holds an office that requires him to exercise neutrality or to be impartial towards student organizations, is on staff with *The Paper* but is not a member of our governing board of managers and editors, and does not hold office in *The Paper*. He is one of our political analysts, not "analyzer," as stated by Ms. Guilford. Mr. Han-

nah, who was not on the scene at publication time had only one comment after he was informed, "I do not consider my presence with *The Paper* a conflict of interests. As Ombudsman and a progressively active student, I'll extend my services to any and all student clubs who solicit assistance." Also let us not forget that William Allen, former Student Ombudsman, wrote several articles for *The Campus* while serving in office last spring semester. We *The Paper* are not particularly interested in waging a counteractive journalistic war with *The Campus* for the following reasons: It represents pettiness; it's a waste of precious time and space that could be used for better quality and more informative material; we are serving the students (whose money supports all clubs) before our own interests. We have yet to receive an apology of any kind from Robyn Guilford, who is also Media

Board Chairperson but, an apology does not always negate damage that's already done. Let us hope that such unethical or inaccountable journalistic function at *The Campus* will cease at this point. *The Paper* regrets the necessity of this article but realizes its obligation to inform students with truths and will not tolerate acts that unduly threaten to tarnish our reputation as well as the reputation of others. Ms. Guilford now holds positions that are shadowed by that same old "conflict of interests" syndrome. She is Senior Editor of *The Campus*, Chairperson of the Media Board, and works in offices shared by Student Coordinator (Media Board members) and the Director of co-curricular life. Situations like this do not always amount to a conflict of interests, but will amount to such if these key positions held are not handled with care. Naturally, for one person to exercise such power fairly, a certain

degree of selflessness is required on that person's part as well as others connected. We do not intend to continue this sort of off the wall coverage of off the wall happenings, so long as they don't get out of hand. If you have time, read the editorial discussed and let us know your thoughts. It's on page 3 of *The Campus*, Nov. 1-8. Also read the editorial above that one. After noticing how they degrade the mentality of the Day Student Government, think about what they might have said about *The Paper* if we had not reacted on this defamation, or, what they might say anyway. Let us know your thoughts. After all, our paper is your paper. A standard that all journalists should follow is indicated where Ms. Guilford refers to the old parable, "don't do as I do, do as I say do." Read the parable again and note the underlined portion. Contact *The Paper*, N.A.C., 1/118 or 690-8186/7.

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To the Editor:
The new cafeteria on campus requires a good hard look. The students of City College are not known for being the most affluent in the country, yet they are being charged gourmet prices for essential foodstuffs. I don't know of the neighborhood deli that charges 97¢ for a small container of orange juice, or the coffee shop that charges 60¢ for a muffin, or 60¢ for a large cup of coffee! There should at least be parity with normal prices throughout the city, and, in all justice, they should be appreciably lower because this is a school for students with modest incomes, not a country club for the rich. This situation is further aggravated by the explosion of the food trucks, which were the normal incentive for the cafeteria to keep their prices down in competitive spirit. How can the student government, administration, or whoever is responsible, sanction and sponsor the presence of such inequitable pricing policies on this campus?
Is it time for an investigation or a boycott?
Dr. David Willinger
Dept. of Theatre Arts

To the Editor,
I am writing in concern of the school boycott and want the staff, of the school paper, to know that I am totally behind the idea. This is my first semester at City College and I have found the food ridiculously expensive for a school cafeteria. This can not be left as it is and must be rectified. The boycott is one alternative that in the long run will prove to be worthwhile and beneficial for all, if the faculty and students unite. Through uniting we can combat the forces that only want to make an economical success for themselves. There is absolutely no reason to charge students, who are budgeting to get by, such high prices. I feel that the cafeteria is there to serve the students and not impose a financial strain. On the whole, I think the boycott is a worthwhile effort and congratulate the student government for embarking on such a daring move. The effect of the boycott will not be seen right away, but the message will get through to the proper authorities, which will hopefully take action.
Juan Carlos

Dear Editor,
Boycotting the student cafeteria is a good idea in order to delete this monopoly it has established. Also the boycott will help better the service we are getting. Since the cafeteria does have a monopoly they tend to be extremely expensive. As for the service, it is terrible - for example, long lines, sticky tables and poeple snatching your trays before you even finish.

However, I feel the boycott could have been better organized. Memorandums should have been sent out in advance and there should have been a discussion on the subject, telling why the boycott is going to take place. Nevertheless, I am totally for the boycott, the monopoly must be stopped and if we do have to pay, we should get the service we deserve.
Elizabeth Thompson

Attention: Students

Evening parking spaces are available in the north and south campus parking lots.

Stickers may be purchased at the Bursar's office window No. 5. The charge for the semester is \$15.00 and the stickers are valid from 4pm-midnite.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

Students considering the study of law are invited to visit New York University Law School on Friday afternoons to speak with admissions representatives and students; and at other times during the week to observe classes.

New York University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution. The Law School encourages applications from members of minority groups.

Please phone the Admissions Office (598-2516) for more information.

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Community Spotlight: Elizabeth Mayfield Day Nursery

by Winston Majette

For the past 41 years Elizabeth Mayfield Day Nursery located at 321 Convent Avenue (144th St.) has been a benevolent service for its Harlem community and a constituent for the United Ushers Benevolent League (UUBL).

The League, constituted of the usher boards of various churches, carries some 4500 plus paid up people as members on its roll. The objectives of the organization are: to improve the function of ushers in the churches; to review and resolve problems pertaining to ushering in order to ease the usher's task regardless of his home church. The League is an assemblage of various faiths.

Henry Dove, a member of UUBL's Board of Directors and Leaguer for the past 41 years says, "The League has existed for almost 67 years and was set up as a Christian organization."

The nursery now enrolls 43 students. The parents of these students all work. This insures payment of the 170 dollar tuition charge to the school.

"With good teachers, a full enrollment and good participation from the Parent Teacher Association, we will have a very successful year," says Elaine Chapman, director of Mayfield Day Nursery.



Inside Action at Elizabeth Day Nursery.

UUBL bought the building which houses the nursery on March 9, 1942. The building was originally a home for girls and was named after founder and first president of the League, Elizabeth Mayfield. Mayfield was a courageous and supportive woman who was said to have "gone down to City Hall and sat in the Juvenile courtroom where young girls were being brought in."

Beatrice Canegata, former director of the nursery for 31 years says, "Elizabeth Mayfield loved children and did everything she could to help young people."

For this reason the League decided to secure her (Mayfield's) memory and name the building the Elizabeth Mayfield home.

The name changed to the Elizabeth Mayfield Day Nursery during the second World War — when a lot of husbands had to go to war and the need for a nursery became essential to the community."

Canegata is a member of the Salem United Methodist church and a retired teacher of education. She was the first and only director prior to Chapman's inductment in 1973. Canegata began as director and her assistant at the time was the Vice-president of the UUBL Claudia Riley, daughter of James C. Canegata, who later became her husband.

"Those were glorious and memorable years for us. When we first opened the school we had only two 'babies' (a phrase which is still

being used by the present director). We alternated taking care of them. I would read to them and put them to bed and Claudia would walk and feed them the other times," admits Canegata with a gleam of joy in her eyes.

Consequently, Mayfield has served the Harlem community well and managed to provide for clients of the middle-class. "Many of our parents have been and are lawyers, business and clergymen," acknowledges Chapman.

Three reputable parents who had enough confidence in the program at Mayfield that they enrolled their children were Berniece Pendergrass, an assistant principal, Vernon Macy a criminal lawyer in New York and Susan Taylor, editor-in-chief at Essence magazine.

With 41 years behind it Mayfield is still not the oldest nursery in Harlem. The Little Brown School House and Mildred Johnson's Modern School are even older in tradition and years.

"Surprisingly even though we have never advertised in newspapers," says Chapman, "over the years we have relied on 'word of mouth' and managed to secure a full enrollment at the beginning of each new year. The format of the school hasn't changed. The only difference is that the school gets more exposure."

ENCHANTING TALES:

by Marthe Larosjliere and Winston Majette

The sights and sounds of ancient Africa was brought back to life this past October 15th, as the Soul Children Soul Storytellers presented their first annual African-American Storytelling Festival in Harris Auditorium. Over 50 adults and children witnessed the performances and narrations.

The Soul Children Soul Storytellers consists of City College's English professor Janet Bailey Martin, her nine year old daughter Liz, Pam Patrick and Jay Pather. These storytellers told various colorful stories ranging from old African folktales to short stories on contemporary Black life. The show was sequenced to tell stories in three time periods and in three different geographical areas, South Africa—The deep South—New York. All the stories were accompanied by music and chant.

The festival began with the sounds of the congas, symbols, chimes, and the calabash playing an old African beat. Everyone on stage was dressed in traditional African clothes. Already, the tone of the afternoon was set. Pam Patrick said when introducing the program, "Our intention is to make you think of Africa."

Still keeping within the African tradition, a sort of "call and response" took place. The drummer (Bill Tuck) played a rhythm on the drums and the audience responded by clapping the same beat with their hands. As the drumming became more intense, so did the clapping. This "call and response" procedure, between the storyteller and the audience, was done quite often in Africa.

The first storyteller, Jay Pather, approached the stage from the rear of the auditorium in a white African designed jumpsuit. He told the audience that

From The Motherland to The Other Land

storytelling came from Africa and was originally spoken in Swahili. Pather later told The Paper that these stories were told to him by his parents and other elders when he was a boy in South Africa.

Before he began telling his stories, however, Pather warmed-up the audience by teaching them an old African chant that was often sung before the actual telling of the stories. The chant went this way:

Che Che Koole
Che Che Koole
Koofisa Langa
Langa tu Manga
He! Ahete

Like in the original "call and response," the audience soon caught on and was singing also.

Pather gave some of the reasons why storytelling took place in Africa. Among them were: to explain various things about the world (such as its physical aspects); to keep history (probably the most important function of storytelling); and to show how human beings treat each other. "Storytelling took place at night and was used to explain the reasons why things were the way they were," says Pather. These stories on human behavior were usually told through animal fables. All animal stories were called "Tricksa Tales."

Pather kept the entire audience (that consisted mostly of children) totally captivated. As he spoke, the drums continued to play very lightly in the background and the percussions were heard now and then to emphasize something Pather said.

The first tale was of why there is daytime and night time. He told of how an evil son and a magic man battled each other with magic, the son represented night-the magic man-day. As they threw charms at one another the world became dark and then light.

(After each of the men died their spells were never broken and now we

have day and night.)

The South African era continued with three more tales explaining life: The Great King of Sado, The Callabash of Wisdom, Working for The Tiger (which had the audience again joining in a Swahili chant of a song.)

The actions, words, and sounds gave the audience a clear image in their minds of what it was like when storytelling took place. It was easy to imagine it being pitch dark in Africa with everyone around a bonfire listening to the elders speak.

The second part of the program featured Pam Patrick, a professional musician who has been telling stories for about seven years. Patrick told stories that came from the deep South. Most of these stories have their roots in Africa and came here with the slaves. "When we came over here (America), we came with everything," Patrick said. As time passed on, these stories "changed somewhat but the heart of these tales did not."

Like Pather, Patrick was captivating. The drums played continually in the background as she gave more "tricksa tales."

The final segment of the festival began with another "call and response." This time about cornrows:

Storytellers: Cornrow, Cornrow, where ya been?

Audience: Over in Africa, but I'm comin' again.

Storytellers: Cornrow, Cornrow, where ya comin' now?

Audience: Up and down and all around.

Storytellers: Cornrow, Cornrow, how ya look?

Audience: Beaded and braided and all a glow.

This tune had a modern, jazzy beat to it; the sort of tune that little girls would jump rope to. Once again, this "call and response" set the scene for the upcoming stories.

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JAY PATHER CAPTIVATES AUDIENCE WITH OLD TALE

by Frederick Kennedy

"BREAKDANCING"

"Break Dancing" or "breaking" is the latest dance craze that "popped" its way into the discos and clubs. From the streets of the major cities across the country, its popularity has rapidly grown to such an extent that break-dancing has caught the attention of the media. The movie "Flashdance," which was released last spring, highlighted scenes of kids break-dancing, and managed to capture the interest of many teenagers who saw the movie. Phil Donahue recently devoted a show to the subject of teen-age break-dancing, and the *New York Times* featured an article on the same topic (10/18). How often does a dance get this much media exposure — via movies, television and print? Not often. So break-dancing isn't just the "state of the art" in dance, but is also a mini social happening that has caught the eye of the media as well as many teen-age youths. These enthusiastic youths find it just plain fun.

Break-dancing is done in the major cities that have a large minority population, primarily Black and Hispanic youths. It differs from conventional dances in the three basic ways that follow: 1) it is danced solo, unlike most dances done in tandem; 2) it is performed usually before a group of spectators aligned in a circle around the break-dancer; 3) most of the break-dancers are male. Break-dancing can be described as a series of fast spins and twirls done in spectacular fashion while the dancer is poised on the floor — that is both hands and feet. Break-dancing requires a sufficient amount of coordination and a creative imagination. Some moves in particular seem to border on acrobatics, defying gravity at the same time, while onlookers gasp in disbelief. Break-dancers often carry cardboard with them enabling them to do intricate moves on a surface that isn't slippery. Though the dance is done mainly solo, another break-dancer might try to challenge the one who already has the floor. So now there are two break-dancers at their best, try-

ing to outdo each other for the crowd's approval. This adds to the more excitement and makes it that much more fun.

Hector Colon is a member of the break-dancing crew, "Another Bad Creation" (ABC). When Hector isn't in school at J.H.S. 43 on 129th and Amsterdam Avenue, he is spending time perfecting his craft of break-dancing. ABC has 15 members in the club, ranging from 14 to 18 years of age, who practice in a basement turned clubhouse in central Harlem. ABC isn't just a group of friends casually joined by a common interest, but a professionally run organization trying to make it through entertainment. In addition to three hour daily practice sessions, ABC also has a very active manager searching for club dates to prove their commitment and serious intentions. Thus far they have performed at Broadway International Disco as well as a few other places in NYC and New Jersey. It is necessary for the ABC break-dancers to practice their routines daily in order to really keep sharp for live performances. Some of the elaborate moves that they do have descriptive names such as windmills, backspins, headspins, hang glides, knee spins, and . . . 1990. ABC often has "battles" with rival break-dancing "crews." Battles are challenges to see who the superior "crew" is as far as break-dancing is concerned. The battles are held in neighborhood parks, drawing many parallels with gang activity of earlier years. On the contrary, these encounters are not violent at all, but just clean, innocent competition. "We aren't about fighting; we just want to dance and have a good time," says Colon. The efforts of break-dancing crews are much more constructive than destructive in nature, unlike gangs whose main intent is malicious. Colon says that there is still gang activity in his neighborhood, but ABC stays as far away from it as possible. This enlightens people to the fact that break-dancing has a positive aspect that indirectly af-

fects the community: it keeps the youth together, happy and most important, peaceful.

Although break-dancing is peaking in terms of popularity right now, it is actually a rebirth. Break-dancing really started in the mid-seventies, but only lasted a few years, and died out before the late seventies arrived. It just experienced its resurgence over the past year, with scenes from the movie "Flashdance" being a product of the rebirth. Break-dancing actually began in Harlem and the South Bronx and later extended to Brooklyn, Queens and the northern sections of the Bronx. Though break-dancing wasn't nearly as renowned as it now is, it started an evolution in musical and cultural trends that can be still seen today. The term "B-boy", which is loosely used today to identify "hard" youth, was associated with the break-dancing guys. Around that time, the "box" became a prominent new break dancing tool. The "box" was a revolution because it allowed the B-boys to have portable music to perform their act any and everywhere. The "boxes" continued to grow to the huge music players that are now seen today. At this time, DJ's became folk heroes in the minority neighborhoods, playing "jams" in parks and other facilities for little or no fee. Many DJ's received much acclaim for their glamorous talents such as "scratchin'" (a form of music mixing that has also experienced a resurgence). This is how Grand Master Flash got his fame and the subsequent fame that he is now cashing in on. From the DJ's emerged the emcees, who were thrust into the limelight with their rhyme and song. Many emcees produced records and made rap music the social happening that it turned out to be, and it is still going on strong today. Now that break-dancing is back, everything has come full circle after half a decade of trends that had a major effect on the music industry.

The most important point that can be made about break-dancing is that it gives the youth

an outlet that if not there, might lead them into trouble. It is an art form in itself, and can be well appreciated by everyone. It is a dance of both the past and the present that is now a social phenomenon; just look at the media coverage.

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"We traveled from Africa, the deep South, and now we're right up here in Harlem," said Patrick as she introduced the next storytellers, Janet Bailey Martin and her daughter. The Martins told modern short stories about Black life, such as a young girl coping with her parents divorce. The festival ended with a modern Black version of "Little Red Riding Hood" called "Little Red," written by Liz Martin.

The festival was sponsored by Con Edison and coordinated by Janet Bailey Martin, who is also a writer of short stories as well as an English teacher. Martin is a graduate from the SEEK program CCNY in 1976. She is a writer by nature and hopes to have one of her books published called the Alphabet Book.

The aim of the festival was to give storytellers recognition, expose more children to these stories, and promote a greater sense of cultural awareness among Black people.

"Storytelling is a strong indication of the richness of our people and our world," Pather said. He continued, "It's not only an important part of our history, but our present as well, to teach

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D Train Runs Express

by Robert A. Seaborn

Ever since their debut album, the rhythm and blues group D Train has been destined to be the number one award winning musical group of the future. Their hit single "You're The One For Me" climbed toward number one on the charts in the U.S. and sold Double Platinum in Hong Kong and the Far East. This single was also voted song of the year by Disco Pool America. D Train was named best group in *Billboard* and *Cashbox* magazines.

When people hear the music of D Train they just can't resist the temptation to dance. In fact many people, such as Leon Spinks and some Jack Lalanne's Health Spas use D Train's rhythmic music as part of their exercise program.

Their latest album "Music" featuring "Keep Giving Me Love" was released earlier this year on the Prelude Records label.

The group is headed by the talents of James "D-Train" Williams and Hubert Eves III. "The new album isn't doing as well as the last album," said Hubert, producer, arranger, and keyboard virtuoso, "but we feel it is just as good. It is just what we need to keep our direction. We can't wait for the next album."

Eves arrived in New York 11 years ago from Minneapolis. Having already been a successful musician Hubert was looking for new worlds to conquer and improve his talents. After playing in New York for a while in several jazz spots he finally teamed up with the award winning production team of James Mtume and

Reggie Lucas and for six years was the main keyboardist. During that period he was involved in the writing and arranging for many people's projects including Gary Barts, Phyllis Hyman, Norman Connors, and the Grammy Award winning Stephanie Mills. He also worked with Roberta Flack and Donny Hathaway on their album entitled "Back Together Again".

James Williams began singing at the age of 3 in the church choir. Through his youth he sang in his high school chorus and with the community choir of Brooklyn. Williams is well known in Brooklyn, especially in the Erasmus Hall High School vicinity where he attended classes. The name D Train has been with him since the days he played football in high school. It was said when Williams, who played defensive tackle, hit his opponents, it was as if they were being hit by the "D" Train on the IND line.

James Williams and Hubert Eves met accidentally. One day while Hubert was in the studio helping his son, Hubert IV record a demo, he heard James' voice. Eves knew that his long search for a voice to complement his works had ended. From that day on, the voice, the style, and the lyrics of James Williams along with the arranging, writing, and producing of Hubert Eves III blended together.

In addition to well composed music, James and Hubert have lyrics that convey positive messages to their audience. Many times disc



Hubert Eves III (the engineer) and James Williams (the conductor) of D Train.

jockeys use the musical portion of a song to develop "special mixes" to keep people on their feet and dancing. In many cases the messages are distorted or lost completely. When this happens the efforts of the artists aren't recognized.

D Train is running express on the

right track. Their last stop is nowhere in sight. With new ideas for new projects their destination is definitely geared toward more success in the future.

A special thanks to Prelude Records and Peridot Productions for their time and cooperation.

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

CITYSPORTS

Cross Country Team 4-2

by Reginald Howard

The cross country track team appears to be off to another bright looking year and the expectations are extremely high. There are three reasons why the team is off to such a great start and they are dedication, persistency, and consistency. This year City fields an even younger squad than last year, but they are also strong and very competitive. According to Captain Paul Cannon, the future for City's cross country team is brighter than the sun.

It was an unpleasant, soggy day when City outran Medger Evers, Lehman, and Brooklyn College in their first meet. Cannon finished first with a time of 28:33, freshman Manny Rial was next at 29:49, followed by another freshman Arden Abbott at 30:02, John Donnelly at 30:37, and Allen Griggsby 33:54. Overall, City smashed the other colleges because of the closeness of their times.

Their second meet was the CUNYs and, unfortunately, City came in second, despite having impressive times. Once again the top three runners were Cannon at 28:04 and 6th overall, Rial at 29:24 and 10th place, and Abbott who came in at 29:43 and placed 14th overall. As for the rest of the crew Donnelly finished with a 29:45. That put him right behind Abbott, Lindrick Outerbridge came in at 32:13, and Griggsby finished at 32:45. Hunter College finished 1st and they placed four out of the top five runners, which was simply awesome. Staten Island placed third while Lehman was 4th and Medger Evers 5th.

Manny Rial and Arden Abbott both have coach Errol Anderson smiling with joy since the two freshmen have placed second and third for



track Captain Paul Cannon

City in the first three meets. They are very competitive for newcomers and they must be closely scrutinized in the future.

In their third meet, City got waxed by Montclair State and Saint Thomas of Aquinas Colleges. The only bright spot was Captain Paul Cannon who came in a tie for 4th place with a time of 27:36 and he lowered his time for the third consecutive interval. Despite this loss for City's cross country team, the runners still have something to be proud of. Paul Cannon, by recording his time of 27:36, has qualified for the Regionals. If John Donnelly and Arden Abbott maintain times of at least 28 minutes, CCNY will have three representatives at the Regionals, which take place on November 11th at Cortland State College in Buffalo.

All in all, we should expect a very exciting season from the cross country team since the competition is so keen.

The team is truly a good team and all the guys are competitive and hate to settle for second place. With attitudes like this, the season should be one great success.

Womens Fencing: A Rags to Riches Story

by Richard Summers

Not too many years ago, women's fencing at CCNY had similarities to the fairy tale of Cinderella. There were some rough experiences for the team and it showed in their record. Suddenly, the team's answer to Cinderella's fairy appeared in the presence of Roi Green. Before Coach Green's arrival, it seemed as if the midnight hour was fast approaching. He has since turned back the hands of time.

Coach Green is entering his 5th year of coaching the women's fencing team and during his time at CCNY he has demonstrated a rare quality. He has been able to take someone who has never participated in the sport of fencing and develop that person into a fine fencer. Two of his most noticeable pupils are Sheila Viard and Gina Faustin. These two women never fenced before they met Coach Green some 5 years ago. Today they are in training for their upcoming competition in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles, California. They will represent Haiti. Both of these women compiled outstanding records during their careers at CCNY and they shamelessly give credit to their coach for their development. Says Faustin, "Five years ago I never even knew what fencing was; if someone

said anything to me about fencing, I would have said, what's fencing?" Viard adds, "Neither myself nor Gina were athletically inclined when we first came here (CCNY) but Coach Green believed in us and he made us feel that we could be champions."

That championship attitude is what Coach Green instills in all his fencers. "If they work hard and make sacrifices they can achieve championship status," the Coach declares. With his cast of only two returning fencers, he must provide a lot of motivation for his team this season. "He makes you feel that you can be a champion and this season there isn't anybody I don't feel that I can't beat," says Debbie Green, who is the team captain and one of the two returning fencers. Penny Kiratzoglou comprises the other half of the returning duo, and she is the co-captain of the team. These two will be looked upon for leadership, as Coach Green looks to develop a large crop of newcomers for the upcoming season. The coach also encourages any women who might be interested to come to practice even if you have no fencing experience. You can find them practicing in Wingate 104 on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 6-9 p.m.

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

Basketball Season to Tip Off

City College and New York University will resume one of the great college basketball rivalries when the teams meet on Saturday, November 26, 1983. The contest will follow a CCNY-NYU Alumni Game featuring some of the great stars of the past from both schools.

The Alumni Game gets underway at 7:15 P.M. at N.Y.U.'s Cole Sports Center. N.Y.U. has returned to varsity basketball competition after a 12 year hiatus.

CCNY will open the 1983-84 season at the Capital District Tip-Off Tournament in Albany, New York on November 18-19.

Floyd Layne, beginning his tenth year as Beaver head coach, will lead his team against 25 division I, II, and III opponents in 1983-84. The team finished with a 9-17 record last season.

Another highlight of this season's challenging schedule is a contest against Long Island

University on December 15 at L.I.U. The series between CCNY and L.I.U. dates back to 1941 and has been one of the metropolitan area's most exciting hoop rivalries.

City College will once again compete in the City University of New York conference. The Beavers will play a home and home series with each team in the conference, including the defending CUNY Champion Staten Island Dolphins. John Jay, Baruch, Lehman, Hunter, York and Medgar Evers round out the rest of the CUNY conference.

City College will once again host the City University of New York Basketball Tournament on February 20, 22, 24.

Admission is free to all home games, which are played in CCNY's Nat Holman Gymnasium, 138th Street and Convent Avenue in Manhattan.

CITY COLLEGE VARSITY BASKETBALL SCHEDULE 1983-84

DATE	OPPONENT	PLACE
Fri., Nov. 18	The Capital District Tip-Off Tournament At Albany	SUNY 6:30 P.M. Albany 8:30 P.M.
Sat., Nov. 19		6:30 P.M. & 8:30 P.M.)
Sat., Nov. 26	N.Y.U.	Away (8:30 P.M.)
Tue., Nov. 29	Lehman*	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Thu., Dec. 1	Stony Brook	Away (9:00 P.M.)
Mon., Dec. 5	Wm. Paterson	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Fri., Dec. 9	Hunter*	Away (8:00 P.M.)
Sun., Dec. 11	Baruch*	Home (3:00 P.M.)
Tue., Dec. 13	John Jay*	Away (6:00 P.M.)
Thu., Dec. 15	L.I.U.	Away (7:30 P.M.)
Sat., Dec. 17	Staten Island*	Away (4:00 P.M.)
Mon., Dec. 19	Pratt Institute	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Tue., Dec. 27	York*	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Sat., Jan. 7	Medgar Evers*	Away (6:00 P.M.)
Sat., Jan. 14	Baruch*	Away (2:00 P.M.)
Tue., Jan. 17	Lehman*	Away (8:00 P.M.)
Thu., Jan. 19	Adelphi	Away (7:30 P.M.)
Sat., Jan. 28	Medgar Evers*	Home (3:00 P.M.)
Mon., Jan. 30	Hunter*	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Wed., Feb. 1	S.U.N.Y. Old Westbury	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Fri., Feb. 3	Manhattanville	Away (8:00 P.M.)
Tue., Feb. 7	John Jay*	Home (8:00 P.M.)
Thu., Feb. 9	York*	Away (8:00 P.M.)
Sat., Feb. 11	Staten Island*	Home (5:00 P.M.)
Wed., Feb. 15	U.S.M.M.A.	Away (8:00 P.M.)

FEBRUARY 20, 22, 24: CUNY TOURNAMENT HELD AT CITY COLLEGE ALL HOME GAMES ARE PLAYED AT NAT HOLMAN GYMNASIUM, 138th STREET & CONVENT AVENUE.

*CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK CONFERENCE

CITY COLLEGE SOCCER TEAM HAVING OUTSTANDING SEASON

by Victor Epstein

The City College soccer team is having an outstanding season, with an overall record of 9-2 following an exciting 4-3 win over City University rival Baruch College on October 22nd. The Beavers are undefeated in CUNY Conference play and lead the Conference with a 5-0 mark.

The booters are likely to improve upon last year's 10-4-1 record and stand a good chance of breaking the college's all-time record of 11 wins in a season set back in 1958.

CCNY is led by newcomer Peter Diana, who has scored 15 goals and is threatening to break CCNY's single season scoring record of 17 goals. Other standouts include Center-Forward

Hector Escobar with 6 goals and 4 assists; and Right Wing Gary Sablon with 4 goals and 5 assists.

The Beavers are led on defense by Goalie Juan Giraldo and Sweeper Felon Bouzi. Giraldo has given up only 18 goals in eleven games, while Bouzi has been one of the team's most dependable players.

The Beavers are led by Coach Gus Naclerio (CCNY, 1955), a former CCNY soccer All-America. Last year Naclerio guided City College to a sweep of the City University and Met Conference (Division III) titles, the first time the Beavers have won both championships in a season.

Paul Cannon: Distance Wiz

by Reginald Howard

3rd year track Captain Paul Cannon, has led the cross country track team (4-2) on the right track as he continues to be the main inspiration of the team. Whenever City College track teams talk about cross country competition, Paul will be the first name appearing on the list. Granted, the City College track teams do maintain an awful lot of talent, but when cross country competition and distance running is involved, Mr. Cannon has come across the line first for City for the last two years.

To run five miles in or around 30 minutes is very difficult and demanding on the body. It takes endurance, will, and of course, ability. Paul Cannon this year has an average time of 27:24 (27 minutes, 24 seconds) in the five mile cross country race and he has been nominated

Paul started running track in the 10th grade at Columbus High School and by the 11th grade he was the most valuable cross country runner. In 1980, his senior year, he was the 3rd best runner in the Bronx as he placed among the top ten. During that summer he competed in the South Carolina State Run and placed 7th out of a field of 700 competitors. January 1981 he entered City College and has assumed the role of most valuable once again, since he consistently performs well and shows composure in distance running. When asked how well one must do to achieve a chance in the Regionals, Paul replied, "You must run at least a consistent 28:00 in Van Courtlandt Park, since it has the toughest five mile course on the East Coast." At any other course, Paul



SportsPeople

to represent City College in the NCAA Regionals on November 11th, in Buffalo, N.Y. at Courtland State College. Last year, in his second year, he was voted Most Valuable runner as he recorded the fastest time (26:32) ever as a sophomore at City College and his score currently ranks fifth on the all time list.

If you look at Paul (5'5" 140 lbs) he is on the small side. Initially, he does not strike you as an athlete but, his size, to him, is what constructs an edge in the competition. "In the open field my opponents are just as strong or stronger than me. However, in the woods and running up hills is where I "Tax Them" and make my move." Theoretically speaking I can empathize with Paul since I have noticed that longer limbs produce a great deal of difficulty when running up hills or in the woods.

says, an automatic minute is subtracted from your time so, then you have to deal with a 27:00.

Competing in the indoor and outdoor track seasons is not one of the things Paul enjoys. "I do not appreciate running 'round and 'round in the indoor season; It gives you a headache." Despite his dislike for participating during these two seasons, he uncharacteristically said that he will compete in the indoor and possibly outdoor season. "I have to protect my records, because the talent level around here is rising." Paul also admitted that the freshmen are inadvertently pushing him to strive for more goals. May the best of luck be with you Paul since life in many ways is a distance, and if you take it, the way you run, your bound to be a success.

TALES
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our kids." Pather pointed out that most Black children grow up with stories such as "Alice in Wonderland"—stories about white people, by white people. On the other hand, these soul stories give them a better sense of who they are and where they came from.

As for the future, the group is now planning to perform their show at various churches in the Harlem community. They are soon to do an on the air storytelling on New York's WLIB radio station.

"WLIB contacted us and asked to have the entire group to do the storytelling show on the radio," Martin excitedly said.

The entire production was splendid to experience and enchanted the adults in the audience as well as the children though both would naturally experience it from different perspectives.

Free Tuition Fund Committee For Equality In Education

by Leo Benjamin

At the present time the yearly student contribution to the upkeep of the University Student Senate is one dollar per student. Thus the University Student Senate crosses a yearly total of \$180,000 from 180,000 students. Most unfortunately, none of this money has been earmarked for our campaign for free tuition. In all my roamings throughout CUNY I have sorrowfully learned that all of our people in the three categories: students, faculty and administrators accepted the regime of tuition fees and have learned to live with it.

But this is the moment to take the first great historic step back to free tuition. Let us increase the yearly contribution per student from one dollar to one and one half dollars. The fund thus amassed will cover the expense of a great barrage of free tuition publicity. There will be two important newsletters; one of a communal nature, the other addressed to CUNY alumni. Then we must make thousands of posters, flyers, banners and buttons with free tuition slogans and mottos — to be displayed on every college campus, in student government centers, in student newspaper offices, in libraries, in college presidents' offices, in the offices of college deans and important faculty and staff people.

Some money will be needed to publish and distribute more copies of "OUR BELOVED MEMORY OF FREE TUITION." We should also publish more copies of Professor Richard Rothbard's study. Radio and television time

must be arranged. Then too, we must pay the living expenses of two or three people out of this fund.

With some money from this fund we shall open a great organizational drive on every college campus amongst administrators, faculty and staff people, salaried functionaries in every category, librarians, clerks, secretaries and counselors. These categories should be organized into a separate group, apart from the students. They will pay yearly membership dues according to income. An individual earning \$40,000 will pay \$40 per year. Someone earning \$35,000 will pay \$35 per year. Someone earning \$50,000 will pay \$50 per year. So it will be arranged. In this fashion we will accumulate a sizable yearly fund. All will receive copies of "OUR BELOVED MEMORY OF FREE TUITION," both newsletters and other literature. All will have an opportunity to participate in our educational seminars, public rallies, and other activities. Rather, it will be their duty.

We must establish on every college campus a flourishing chapter of the "COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY IN EDUCATION." As a properly chartered society it will be eligible for campus funding. At last the searchlight of holy truth will shine upon the tragic plight of all free public education and free public libraries in America as well as the universal harm and misery resulting from our tuition fee extravaganza.

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- If you have been out of any school for more than two years please come in to discuss your eligibility.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

THIRD WORLD BEAT PART I

(continued from last page of previous issue)

France Albert Rene is a lawyer and former seminarian who staged the coup with the help of soldiers from Tanzania one year later. Mancham went to France in exile. He began to make plans to retake the islands. A plan was conceived in Pretoria, western financial backing was sought and the recruitment of mercenaries also took place. The most notorious mercenary in Africa, Mike Hoare was given the task to lead the group. Hoare is also known as "mad Mike" or "wild geese". The mercenaries consisted of South Africans one of whom was an agent for the South African Intelligence, Britons, an American and former members of the Rhodesian army. The group numbered fifty-two (52). They set out to overthrow the government of the Seychelles and return Mancham to power. At the airport, a clerk accidentally discovered one of the

machine guns. A gun battle ensued and mercenaries hi-jacked an Indian Airliner back to South Africa.

The response by the South African authorities was surprising. They released all but five of the hi-jackers. South Africa has the toughest laws on hi-jacking in the world, a mandatory sentence of thirty (30) years. However a combination of political embarrassment in the form of confessions by some of the mercenaries about the South African complicity in organizing and financing the attempted coup and western pressure, and international out-cry forcing the South African authorities to re-arrest the forty-five (45) and put them on trial.

NEXT CENTRAL AMERICA
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The International Studies Program of City College invites students, faculty, and staff to its *Third World Film Series* to be held throughout November 1983. The following film classics will be shown:

**II. MEMORIES OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT (CUBA) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983
3:00p.m. NAC 1/202**

**III. BATTLE OF ALGIERS (FRENCH/ALGERIAN) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1983
3:00 NAC 1/202**

**IV. THE HARDER THEY COME (JAMAICA) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1983
3:00p.m. NAC 1/202**

*This series has been made possible, in part, with a grant from the City College Evening Student Senate.

For further information on the *Third World Film Series* or on the International Studies Program contact:

Professor S. Baver, Director, NAC 6/116 x6909, 6763,
or

Professor C. Smith, NAC 6/151 x6770
Professor G. Porter, NAC 4/150 x5466

**Films not in English have subtitles

Nan McNamara, Assoc. Director of Admissions from New York University School of Law will be at City College on the morning of Tuesday, November 15th to speak with interested persons about admission to New York University School of Law, and to answer any questions about the Law School. For further information contact Prof. Cynthia Cohen, Political Science Dept.

Classifieds

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Graduate Student Council
September 28, 1983

The Graduate Student Council, consists of councillors elected from the various schools within the college representing all graduate students in collegewide activities ranging from meaningful participation in the decision-making organs within the academic community and open reciprocal channels of communication throughout the academic community.

Representatives are directly responsible to their respective schools. The Council, now functioning well, has a strong voice throughout CCNY and the CUNY, but has an inadequate number of representatives in its body and is now seeking representation for some schools.

The chartering of Graduate Student Organizations which can create an atmosphere where students learn and enjoy themselves during their tenure as graduate students is a priority of the Council. Please contact the Council for more information (NAC 1/113, tel # 5319). All graduate students are invited to attend GSC general meetings and to bring suggestions, ideas and problems.

The GSC exec are: Ron Donaldson, Vice Chair; Cynthia Rice, Secretary; Kachi Nwosu, Treasurer; Joan Banks, Vice Chair Academic Affairs; Marcya Joseph, Vice Chair Campus Affairs; Adelina St. Clair Vice Chair Community Affairs; and Counsellors, Kwame Sey and Linda Sutton. The GSC needs representatives from Nursing and Architecture.

Any graduate student needing assistance for any academic or cultural endeavor related to the City College Graduate Student Association should contact the Council at the above office as soon as possible for prompt consideration.

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