

# Turmoil In The Black Studies Department

By VIRGINIA FORE

Charles V. Hamilton, Chairman of the Black Studies Program, who has held this position since the fall 1971 term, resigned for the third time on Monday, November 22. Turmoil with the Black Studies majors and faculty, along with administration problems led to his late appointment. It also led to a last minute program, which included no listing for Black Studies in the fall schedule of classes.

Professor Hamilton's position is that "I am always ready to resign. I have no vested interest in the matter (Black Studies). Once vested interests are involved, there is a tendency to become co-opted. What I've done is remain my own man. In doing this, I am able to talk honestly with faculty, students, and the administration."

Students, however, do not agree



THE PAPER/Erle White  
Dr. Charles Hamilton  
Chairman of Black Studies

with Professor Hamilton's position. They feel that what the department needs is a full-time chairman. There is no quarrel over his credentials, which are impeccable. There is a strong feeling, though, that he has co-opted Black Studies and black students, first, by refusing to accept the chairmanship on a full-time basis; and second, by supporting the administration's candidates for appointment to the Curriculum, Search, and Steering and Planning Committees.

The Search Committee, established to find a qualified permanent chairman, along with the Appointment and Curriculum Committees are the tenderest spots within the Black Studies Program.

The students have prepared a list composed of Black Studies faculty members. This list consists of Professors Laraque (Director of Carri-

bean Studies), Kiteme, Hamilton, and Mrs. Mathias. Students assert that "these instructors are involved with the program and will work with students to form a viable program, eventually an Institute for Black Studies."

The list approved by the administration includes Professors Laraque, Kiteme, Hamilton, Robert Young (Associate Dean and Director of the SEEK Program), and George Murray, Social Science lecturer who is also of the SEEK Program.

The students said, "Dean Young messed up the SEEK students' Rifle Club and he is trying to invalidate the SEEK Student Government. Murray has worked against us in the appointment of Professor Jerome Brooks (English) as departmental chairman, and in matters concerning black SEEK students. On the basis

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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 VOL. 34, NO. 8

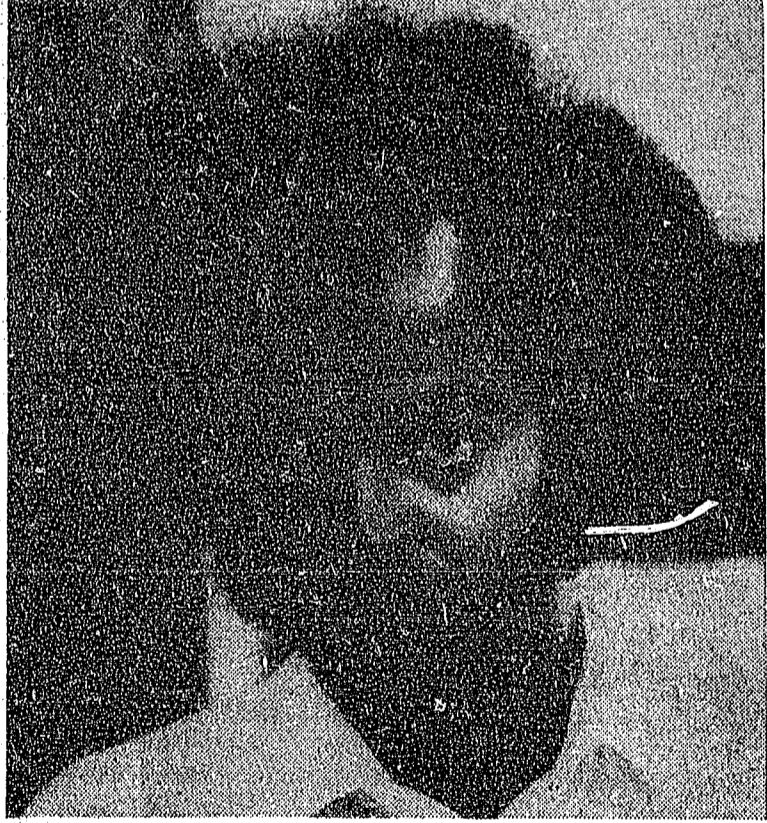
## THE PAPER

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1971

### WCCR — In Perspective

In regard to the articles printed in the December 3, 1971 issue of THE CAMPUS relating to the WCCR radio station, I, Robert Grant, as Student Ombudsman, think that a few changes are in order to state what is factual truth and to erradicate any false statements and/or mis-



THE PAPER/Jeff Morgan  
Bob Grant, Student Ombudsman

interpretations on the part of The Campus.

Ihana Hirst is NOT on ANY of the committees that are under my direct jurisdiction, either in the past or in the present. Her self-appointment as co-chairwoman to this committee was done without my knowledge and I feel that her rash display of irrelevant rhetoric was detrimental to this investigation, to her position as Campus Affairs V.P., and primarily to the college community.

I was extremely disturbed by the lies of the first article and

the photo (showing the disheveled file drawer of WCCR) which severely inhibits my ability to conduct an impartial investigation. And whoever was responsible for the photo, which was a childish display of distorted objects, will be dealt with.

I have conferred with the Dean of Students, the Associate Dean of Students and the Faculty Ombudsman in an effort to maintain an open and honest investigation.

I talked with the Associate Editor of The Campus, Louis

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### A Question Of Civil Liberties

The case of Carlos Feliciano, and the issues surrounding it, give rise to basic questions about an individual's civil liberties and the possible political motives behind the recent arrest of numerous political activists, questions of which every American will soon be demanding answers.

Carlos Feliciano, a forty-one year old Puerto Rican, was arrested on May 16, 1970, while he was returning to his car from a sporting goods shop in the South Bronx area.

The bail was originally set at \$5,000, some four and one-half hours after Carlos' arrest. About two hours later, for some unknown reason, the case was recalled before Justice Gerald Culkin of the Manhattan Criminal Courts.

At this second hearing Assistant District Attorney John Fine gave reasons as to why the bail should be raised. Reading from a statement which he subsequently gave to the press, Fine charged that Feliciano was responsible for the bombing of thirty-five public buildings, including the GE building and the New York Public Library.

Fine also asserted that in an interrogation he conducted, Feliciano had made a number of admissions:

1) to having had explosive devices in his car and 2) to being a member of MIRA (Movimiento Izquierda Revolucionaria Armada — Armed Revolutionary Leftist Movement), an underground group allegedly responsible for a number of bombings in New York and Puerto Rico.

On the basis of these allegations, the bail was set at \$150,000. In the Bronx where Feliciano is charged with similar acts, bail was set at \$125,000, based on the high Manhattan bail (this last bail was later lowered to \$25,000).

At this same bail hearing in Manhattan, Fine also alleged

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### PRSD Making Progress

By JAIME H. RIVERA

Rumors of the alleged demise of Puerto Rican Studies have to this date been found to be of illegitimate birth. Prof. Frederico Acquino, chairman of the Puerto Rican Studies Department, today denied rumors of cutback in space and denial of appointments by the administration.

"We have not been told by the administration to stop making appointments," said Prof. Acquino, "and the little space we have cannot possibly be cut down or else we'll be in the street."

Puerto Rican Studies now occupies a few classrooms and an office on the second floor of Gothels which, although adequate for the present, will have to be expanded in the near future to accommodate new courses and larger staff.

Prof. Acquino says he is not a complainer and is working as hard as he can, within his present limitation, to bring about one of the best departments in the college and the nation.

"The department's major problem," he went on, "is monetary. Every department has financial and space limitations and I must assume that I am dealing with an honest administration."

Moving towards a quality end product, PRSD has developed three new courses which promise to be of interest. The courses are titled:

PRST 49 — The Administration of Justice, The Puerto Rican and Other Minority Groups.

PRST 20 — The Puerto Rican Literature of Protest

PRST 18 — The Plastic Arts of Puerto Rico

The three new courses are being brought before the Course and Curriculum Committee of the College this week and the Department is awaiting their acceptance.

PRST 49 will attempt to bear

upon law enforcement agencies, principally in New York City. Its focus is on the police department, criminal court and administrative agencies whose existence affects the daily life, hopes and expectations of the Puerto Rican and other non-white minorities.

"The rationale for a course in law enforcement and the Puerto Rican," reads the course description, "seems to be particularly pertinent at this time in the light of the Atticas, House of Detention conflicts, and many cases before our courts."

PRST 20 will be a four credit course and will be a study or "critical analysis of the dramatic works, oratory, short stories, novels, essays, and poetry in Puerto Rico denouncing social pathology as a consequence of colonialism, imperialism, discrimination and other social and/or political forces."

Since little translation of this literature is available, the course will be offered in Spanish. It differs from Spanish 210, The History of Puerto Rican Literature, in that it deals with the literature of protest rather than with an overall survey of Puerto Rican literature.

PRST 18 is an attempt to round out the student of Puerto Rican culture as it will serve the dual purpose of preparing teachers to teach in the public school system as well as giving some artistic modes of expression their proper place and recognition in the study of Puerto Rican culture.

It is the department's hope

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Our Future:

# The U.S. Military-Industrial Complex

By JAIME H. RIVERA

If the train bearing this country's military-industrial complex grinds to a screeching stop, inevitably the economic basis of America will collapse. If it roars on at its present uncontrollable rate, the capitalist bubble which houses it is certain to burst. This is the political, social and economic paradox of our times.

The shame, of course, lies in the fact that what is keeping us down is that military-industrial complex. With all the implications that this complex has for us, should it go down, we are sure to follow it.

But how do we define this complex and what do we do about it? It is obvious that although Mr. Nixon did not create this complex, his foot is, in fact, within the shoe that pins us down.

But this shoe is crushing America, drowning it. To reach to its advocates for help would be as foolish as petting a mad dog, mad with frustration and fear of the future.

Tons of literature are presently available on this subject although few deal with the problems the complex presents to the poor in the cesspools of despair referred to as our ghettos. Many solutions now being suggested offer, in fact, very little; some will leave us with

cans were spending annually an average of \$400 each for "defense," as one half of every tax dollar went to the military. This was in addition to providing the military with 50% of all research funds available in the U.S.

To keep its fires lit, the Defense Department employed 339 lobbyists on Capitol Hill and employed a force of 6,000 public relations men here and abroad. The military's power of persuasion seems overwhelming in view of the fact that between WW II and 1969, a total of one trillion dollars was spent on defense.

This massive investment not only created the most destructive "War Machine" ever, but produced a vast network of "political and economic relationships among defense industries

America.

As of 1967, there were 22,000 prime defense contractors and over 100,000 subcontractors. No wonder middle-class America has no comment about the complex, they get the jobs!

Nevertheless, our untrained and technically unemployed go without jobs or dignity. Without a job or a means of self support, there is no *machismo* in my culture, with a resultant lack of self-respect. The brutal fact is that the complex cannot even be justified on the grounds that it offers jobs to the neediest sector of our society. I condemn it on the grounds that it is the poor who pay the consequences of such an outrageously wanting form of economic planning and management.

The cities pay the price of abandonment in woefully inade-

we've been conditioned to think on minute terms. A huge Harlem medical school and hospital center would call for too much unity, too much power in our hands.

Senator Mark Hatfield recently revealed the Nixon administration's deception of the public, hidden under the disguise of "new priorities."

After placing expenditures for such trust funds as social security, railroad retirement and costs of past wars in categories of their own, having little to do with spending of people, Mr. Nixon's 41% figure for "human resource" spending was reduced to 17%. Military spending was revealed to be 48.6% rather than the administration's 36%.

All other expenditures, including agriculture, commerce, etc., were given 18% of the federal budget and the cost of past wars a 16% chunk. Mr. Gottlieb accused Nixon of changing very little "except for the rhetoric."

The fact that elected government officials rather than mysterious, elusive figures, are making these irresponsible monetary decisions should

developments bare cubicles, cold and drab, but the concept of community is totally ignored and destroyed as the outcome of irresponsible planning. The barbershops, candy stores and bodegas that were the loci of community awareness and power have vanished.

As a result, unity and diffusion of ideas have disappeared. Let the government put the money where their rhetoric is and build around the community, strengthening it, rather than using public housing as a form of appeasement.

The degradation of our people through technological unemployment and the resulting humiliation of welfare must stop now before it destroys our cities. Bring jobs and dignity to the city so as to stop the consequences that society now pays in high crime rates and welfare spending or be prepared to face a much higher price.

The crux of the problem lies in the fact that this country, willing or not, is incapable of converting to a peace time economy for fear of stepping on important toes. The mechanisms



The government should spend more money on saving people than killing them.

more frustrations, while others are an attempt to rearrange the strands of the cob web.

Those who can help are unfortunately not in the position to do so, while those who are, fear for their careers.

But perhaps at the greatest disadvantage are those of us who really understand very little about the military-industrial complex. Whether by chance or intent, ignorance at this level is more of a crime than an oversight. If we fail to see the ghastly implications of this complex, the impact and force with which it manifests itself in everyday life, or its cold, assured methods of operation, we are helpless against it.

Sanford Gottlieb, in his recent article "State Within a State" for the *War/Peace Report*, vividly presents us with the realities of the military-industrial complex, what it is and what it does.

"The military-industrial complex is a mid-twentieth century institution," says Gottlieb, "whose leaders are not hard to find."

As of the late sixties, Ameri-

and associations; the military and civilian leadership in the Pentagon; the Atomic Energy Commission; the part of Congress which deals with military expenditures and some labor unions."

The powers of the complex have created huge "Think Tanks" in our Universities, some of which depend heavily on military expenditures. Mr. Gottlieb gives the example of M.I.T. which, although it received 100.5 million dollars worth of contracts for the fiscal year 1969, only ranked 67th among the top 100 military contractors.

There appears to be a conspiratorial nature to the complex with none other than the president sitting astride a massive "interlocking directorate." They spread their power "to every city, every statehouse and every office of the federal government."

It is obvious who rules over the complex, and who reaps its benefits. And incidentally, those who reap the greatest profit from the complex hold the greatest share of power in

quate public housing and transportation, disgracefully poor education and tragic health care. Indeed, we pay high.

All these social ills, which are for the information of the suburban dweller spreading towards him like a malignant tumor, can be traced to the squandering of the tax dollar towards useless destructive ends.

It is to the folly of our government and to the disgrace of us all that while our government ranks first in G.N.P., "it ranks 23rd in infant mortality in the world and 11th in the number of physicians per inhabitant."

Placing token niggers and spies into medical schools is too slow a process to relieve a desperate situation. We must start to think BIG.

Why not build a new, efficient Knickerbocker Hospital and tack a medical school to City College? Why must our brothers go to Howard or Meharry? Why can't we use the vast resources of the South Bronx and Harlem to build from? Why?

Because like Pavlovian dogs

weigh heavily on our minds. We all agree that heroin, ignorance and poverty are more important threats to society than Russian missiles but we seem to get bogged down in little things again rather than thinking BIG.

Is it we don't give a shit? Our votes must be useful for something.

The essence of change is awareness and involvement on a realistic organizational level. Something that third world America is becoming more aware of.

The National Black Science Student Organization is a prime example of unity on a national level to combat a problem of inequity. We must spend the greater share of the federal budget on people rather than guns.

The housing crisis is surely felt and witnessed by all. America is the only industrialized country in the world which disregards public housing. That the quality of public housing is devastatingly inhuman is taken by us as a gross understatement.

Not only are these housing

are available for subliming our energies from the primitive aims of finding or creating (as the case may be) strawmen to wage war against and keep our economy going. However, the administrators are cowardly, thinking only about the next election year.

It seems then that this change must come about by an inductive process from the people. We, who have traditionally battled against tremendous odds must persevere an concert our efforts towards ends that are ethically, culturally and morally higher than those we now possess. In the process our unity will scare any administration shitless and respect for the people can filter down from the clouds of high politics.

Our votes, unity and drive can have a lot to do with this process and who knows, we might not have to tear America down and start from scratch. But it must be kept in mind that our mortal enemy in the final outcome will be apathy.

EDITORS NOTE: We thank Dr. Elias for his assistance in the preparation of this article.



# Black Science Holds Annual Conference

By **BLANCHE L. OLIVER** and **LOUIS R. RIVERA**

The National Black Science Students Organization held its Third Annual Conference on Medicine and Applied Sciences this past weekend (Dec. 2-5), at the Hotel Commodore, Park Avenue and 42nd Street.

Among their activities was a tour of Harlem Hospital at Lenox Ave. and 136th Street, conducted by Dr. H. Cave, who is on the hospital's board of directors. The conference was organized around a series of workshops which included Public Health; Designers and Builders; Natural Science; Technology; Sickle Cell Anemia; African Medicine; Lead Poisoning; Venereal Diseases; History of Black Science; Abortion and the Pill; Nutrition; Environmental Diseases; Engineering and Research Science; and Aiding Nature to Serve Good Health.

The workshop pattern was interrupted Friday evening with a jazz concert which featured an improvisational piece arranged by James Fleshman, Conference Coordinator, and on Saturday night by the presence of Minister Louis Farrakhan from the Nation of Islam. Farrakhan spoke mostly on how science and technology can work within the growth of the Nation.

Each of the workshops were designed to disseminate information while emphasizing the need for black students to take more seriously their impact as students and career-molders in their respective fields of endeavor.

The culmination of the four day effort concluded with a panel discussion on Black Mental Health, organizational resolutions and closing remarks.

The one workshop that attempted to cover several deep-rooted problems facing black people was the workshop on Environmental Diseases which was conducted by Drs. Richard A. Williams (City of Hope-Medical Center) and Harrison Whitney, both from California, along with Minister George, representing the Nation of Islam.

Several of the hypotheses discussed were controversial theories which center around the

environmental surroundings which cause ill health.

During the discussion, Dr. Williams referred to Methadone as a controlled addiction in that use of this drug keeps the habit controlled. The addict does not need to steal in order to support his needs.

The controversy that troubled one participant was that once the state controls the addicted condition the addict in turn becomes completely dependent upon the state.

Williams agreed by explaining that the addict is moving from larger dependency to a smaller one.

He added also that Methadone is not "the cure-all. There must be something after Methadone. The research is not ended."

While stating that once an addict, always an addict, Williams sees his primary concern as being the initial causes for use of drugs in the first place. Presently, Methadone is viewed as a means to maintain drug users.

Questioned on what was being done about the environment, he answered: "Nothing — or, if anything is attempted it's the wrong thing. The problem is not ecology. For all blacks are surrounded by "bad environment."

Harrison Whitney added that "the environment must be changed. One of the basic root causes of environmental diseases is oxygen deprivation."

This was explained as resulting from African people having been brought to the U.S. to become American blacks. Whitney stated that "we have been taken out of our natural habitat and thrown into an environment that is minus the needed green plant in proper proportions."

Controversy arose when a participant asked whether or



THE PAPER/Eric White

Surgery at Harlem Hospital

not this lack of natural oxygen caused blacks to be sluggish. The dialogue centered around whether or not blacks are actually sluggish.

But Whitney answered that "Iron deficiency causes anemia. Once the iron atoms are destroyed the ability to carry oxygen is curtailed."

From this deduction Whitney concludes that blacks are mentally sluggish. The reason being that blacks don't have enough green plants in their environment to give a sufficient amount of pure oxygen to the hemoglobin molecules which in turn function to produce sufficient iron in the blood.

Asked if this is true of other minorities living in ghettos, he answered that though the same occurrence is probable "unfortunately, there has been no research done with other minorities."

Assertively one young man from the audience concluded that "perhaps, because other minorities do not come from tropical climates their need for pure oxygen is alleviated."

One general conclusion reached by the discussants was that the basic reason for black people's physical maladjustment can be explained as the lack of photosynthetic plants. There is also an excess of poisonous gases loose in the black neighborhoods. Industries and factories in the black communities add to this poisonous environment.

When asked how this could be tied in with addicts and suicide rates Dr. Williams replied that once he has been given a new lease on life the addict goes back into the corrupt physical environment which led him into drugs, or brought about the need for suicidal tendencies.

"One can only hope that addicts learn to deal with their problems and not cop out. The best suggestion for betterment comes from Elijah Muhammed. His program on how to eat to live, how to better the environment is the best organized so far."

Minister George, from one of the local Black Muslim Mosques stated that "it is a poor housekeeper who lets his own house go to the dogs. We (Black Muslims) see that the dominant

housekeeper of the U.S. has allowed this, showing us (Black Muslims) clearly that we should not follow the dominant culture."

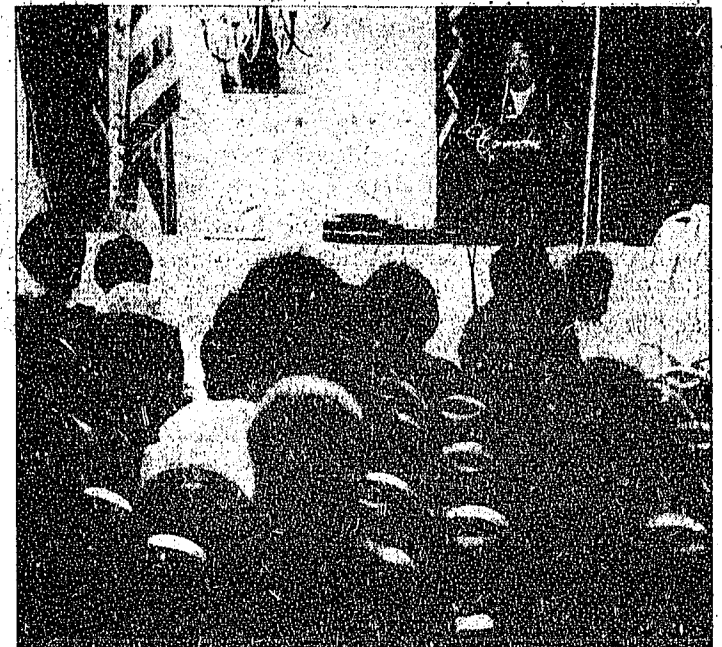
Elijah's representative maintained that "Mr. Muhammed is so concerned about our livelihood that he suggests we do not even eat the fish of the surrounding lakes and waters."

Minister George admonished blacks to go back to the schools and universities and learn all that is possible about ecology, science and environment.

"Making it is not just a larger salary and better home, but it is the improvement of an entire people. If one of us succeeds then the entire race must excel."

Dr. Williams mentioned architecture as being most important to eradicating the problem of environmental pollution.

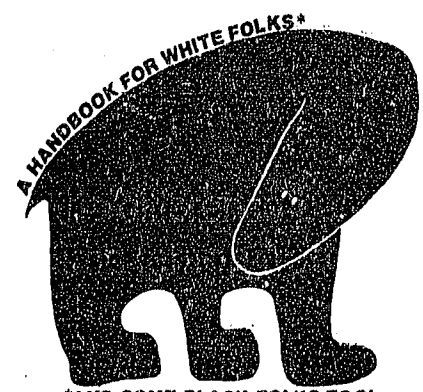
Harrison Whitney closed with the statement that "We must always examine beliefs coming from all situations. Then we'll have a basis for critical analysis of that belief."



THE PAPER/Jeff Morgan

Dr. Richard Williams at the Environmental Workshop

## HOW TO GET ALONG WITH BLACK PEOPLE



by **Chris Clark and Sheila Rush** Foreword by **Bill Cosby**

From what to call whom—colored, Negro, Afro-American, or black—to how and why to avoid white liberalism ("we only want to help," "it's not because you're black"), here is a guide that reveals not only the right way to handle everyday professional and social situations, but why the way it's often done is wrong. Lively and enlightening.

THE THIRD PRESS 444 Central Park West, New York, 10025

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THE PAPER/Eric White

Engineer Leroy Chandler at a Seminar

## News Tips, Editorial Quips

Home free — The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court has decided that college presidents may not suspend the publication of anti-religious articles because of the First Amendment. The situation arose out of a suit against **The Dolphin**, a Staten Island Community College newspaper, and **The Richmond Times**, of Richmond College. Both are within the City University.

The controversial articles in the papers were scathing attacks on the Catholic Church. The action by the Appellate Division overruled a previous decision by the Staten Island Supreme Court. It would seem also that the latitude of editorial freedom will be relatively secure since the court declared that college papers have been established "as a forum 'for a free expression of the ideas and opinions' of the students," according to the **NY Times**.

Guess who copied our "News in Brief"? See the bins.

Heartbreaker — The Varsity Fencing team lost a squeaker to Yale last Saturday. With the score 4-3 (in a five touch foil bout), and time running out (2 seconds remaining) Eugene Leung scored against Yale. Now time was irrelevant with the score 4-4, in this final bout. To our chagrin, Yale lucked out and won the meet, 14-13. However, the J.V. squad beat Yale 17-10. Looks like it may be a fine season for the Parryers.

Chancellor Robert Kibbee is steamed at Mayor Lindsay's cuts from the 1972-73 operating budget. It seems that our Open Admissions Program will have to continue without adequate increases in remedial services for incoming freshmen.

"But if it ever comes to war in the streets and the Black man is faced with death and detention camps, I am not going to walk out passively into the open to be murdered," said the Rev. Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker in the **Amsterdam News** ("... remember, ATTICA, Sept. 13, 1971" by Lesly Jones, 10-30-71). Rev. Walker will be speaking here at City on Monday, December 13, from 1:30-3 p.m. in room 330 Finley.

The new J.V. Basketball coach is an ex-Globetrotter. Mr. Ralph Bacote, who lettered in basketball, football, tennis and track at Northern Illinois University, has played with the Trotters, the St. Louis Hawks (now in Atlanta), the Eastern Basketball League, and has played professionally in Spain.

The new Center for Performing Arts at City is to be called the Leonard Davis Center... after the donor of the \$2.5 million grant that made the center possible.

They are going to use the old small tokens when the fare goes up again. So stock up some large ones for '73 or '74.

It looks like we can kiss a generation of peace goodbye. I damn sure wish I knew why India and Pakistan are fighting a hot war. Who the fuck can win, and for what prize — victory?

Just goes to show it's not only Christians, Moslems, and Jews who are stupid.

In case you people didn't know, about 25 students were indicted for what happened at Kent State. (Students? Yes, students. Where? ...) There's a petition campaign going on all over the country to have the indictments reversed and Student Senate is taking part. So keep your eyes open, or open them, as the case may be.

## Notices

For the eighth consecutive year the American Dental Association is sponsoring the Program in Dental Research for College Students under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research. This program makes it possible for selected pre-baccalaureate college students to spend 10 weeks in the laboratory of a senior dental scientist who is working in the field of the student's career interest. The overall objective of the program is to identify exceptional students and to furnish insight, through a direct experience, to the challenges that exist in oral biology and related research. Since the scope of oral science includes the entire spectrum of basic and clinical disciplines, this program should be of interest to those students planning to work toward advanced degrees in the biological, physical and behavioral sciences as well as students oriented toward medicine and dentistry.

Successful candidates will be placed in the laboratories of senior dental scientists wherein the student participates in research studies related to the expressed primary field of interest to each student. The program provides a stipend of \$825 to the student for his maintenance during a period of 10 weeks in the summer. Air travel will be provided to the student's assigned institution, to a meeting site of a conference held in late August, and back to the student's home or school. The total value of the ten week period is between \$1,100 to \$1,200 depending upon distance traveled. The conference is composed of all student trainees and an opportunity is given for the presentation of individual research reports.

The Council on Dental Research would appreciate your cooperation in bringing this program to the attention of your readers through publication in the campus newspaper.

The deadline for application for the Program in Dental Research for College Students is February 15, 1972. Information and application kits are available from:

Prof. Donald Cooper  
City College—Biology Dept.  
New York, New York 10031

The New York Civil Liberties Union is the major lobbying force for civil liberties in New York State. We maintain a full-time lobbyist in Albany, and we review and publish memoranda on more than 100 bills each session.

The Citizens' Lobby for Civil Liberties is organizing a pressure group lobby throughout New York. A recruiting drive is being organized on the City College campus.

By having thousands of people prepared on a moment's notice to swamp their state legislators with letters, phone calls, telegrams, and personal visits we can effectively support legislation calling for prison reform, legalization of the use of marijuana, equal protection and treatment under the law for all, and other vital issues concerning civil liberties.

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## What's Going On? Check It Out:

By MARGUERITE-PAUL

O.A.A.S.U. is having a Bazaar featuring Theatre of the Black Experience and Voices Out of the Dark, which is featuring Watu Weusi Umoja their fantastic dance group that's been doing their thing. December 9, 1971 — Finley Ballroom. 12-2, 4,8.

SUPERSTAR — Student Ombudsman Robert F. Grant is on campus — all you students with troubles and legal problems. Rm. 208 Finley.

The Card Room niggers have made the supreme sacrifice; they have given up school for BIG TIME POKER, claiming that it is detrimental to the expansion of their limited minds.

What has happened to Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity — Alpha Delta Chapter (Man)? Did you die? Since a few of your Queens (Delta Xi) brothers came on campus they have slowly pushed you out of our turf. Let's hear from you.

### GRAPEVINE SAYS:

- A brother was busted while some colored lackeys ran up to WCCR to see who punched who in the nose.
- Raymond Frost is playing BALL — does GRAPEVINE lie?
- Robert Mitchell is going to be a recording star with SO and SO records under the name of the LAST MOVEMENT. Look out in the near future.
- Student Senate DIED. The executives have taken a leave of absence this term and will try again next year. I hope they don't wait 'till election time.
- PUDGEY is getting over the HUMP at the big DUSE-42. Ah — is that the new stomping grounds for the pre-med students? 7½ tokens please... From another passerby.
- Sigma and his shadow have finally tied the knot.

### CONGRATULATIONS.

- To the BIG AL:  
Heard that there's a SHORT, FAT (very) "Q" that's running around trying to get a squeeze on all the sisters. Watch Out!
- One of the NEGRO senate executives thinks that his initials and R&B are the same. But R&B also means real brother. That's where he falls through the ice.
- Melvin Van Peebles won't die a natural death. They're gonna eliminate his ASS faster than it takes to flush a toilet BOWL. Van Peebles may have a SWEET "SWEETBACK," but where is his BADASS song? It wasn't on stage.
- RICHARD B.: CATHY (Mt. Sinai) has been looking all over the WORLD for YOU!!! The Doctor.
- Jordan Ford works in a gas station lifting cars.
- PAT: (Mt. Sinai) has a possible future in acting. BAM BAM.

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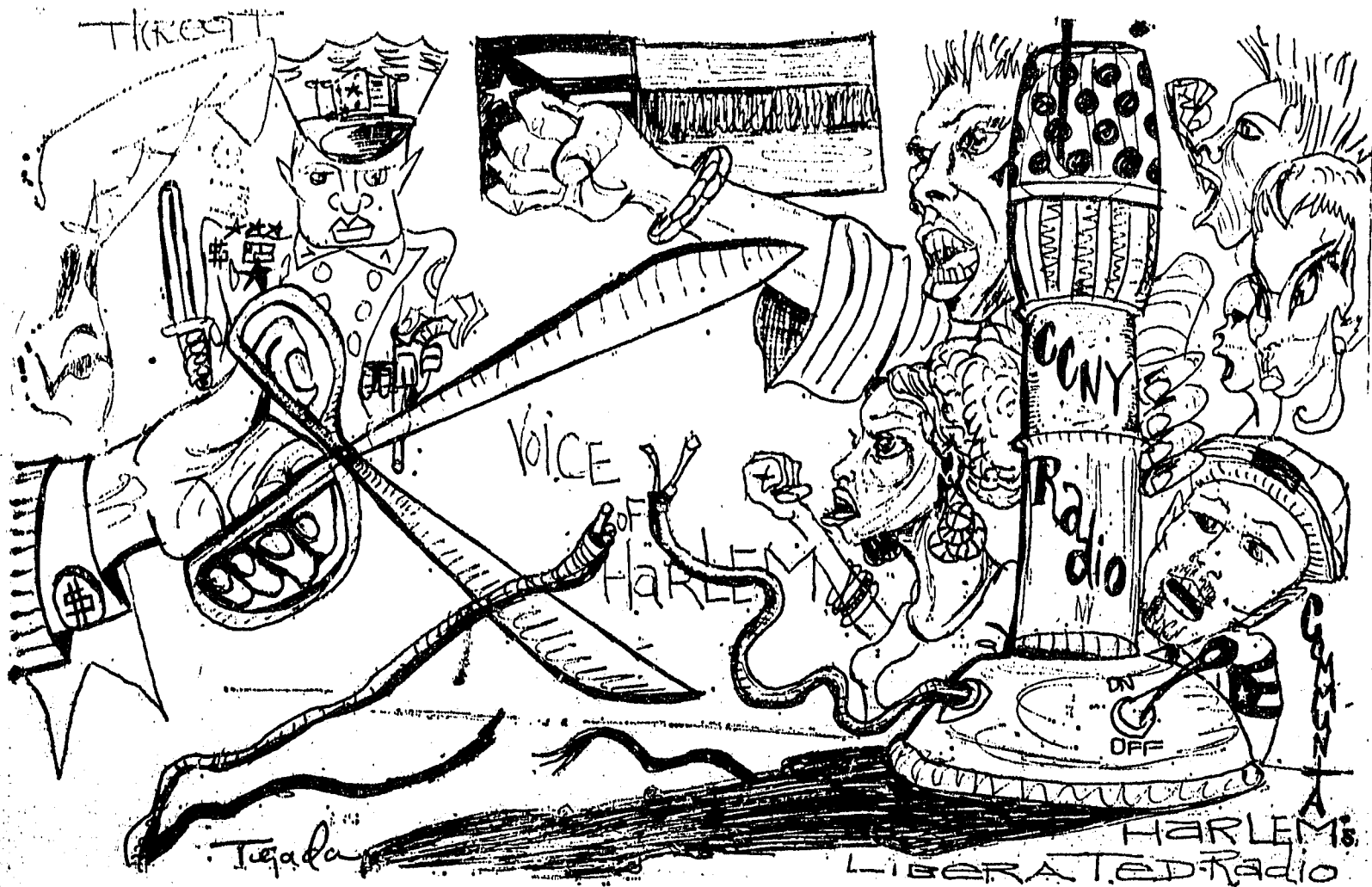
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1st Prize \$100 — 2nd Prize \$25 — 3rd Prize \$25

Come to Finley 332 — O.A.A.S.U.





## Reader's Rap

## NOTICES

### New Black Woman??

### Yes, A New Black Woman

Is it true that the black woman has departed and alienated herself from the black man because the brothers are "shaky," "playing games," and can't secure the necessary status (job) and material gains (car) to satisfy her whims? — as I read in the article "New Black Woman" by Ronald Edwards in the Nov. 24, 1971 issue of "THE PAPER."

If this is true, then surely the matter must be investigated further, not necessarily to the extent of a more thorough article, but to the extent where sisters as a whole and as individuals should search into their innermost souls and decipher quickly between illusions and reality, before all hope of black unity is gone.

We black women are all that the black men in America have. He has no land. He is truly a man without a country.

It is through the knowledge of his history that the struggle has begun, but it will only be through his realization of his women that the struggle will end, because behind all wars are women.

I've heard that the brothers are shaky and that they play games. But no one can play games with you unless you allow them to. That goes for N.E.

(Continued on Page 7)

Having thoroughly read the "New Black Woman" by Ronald Edwards, in your November 24, 1971 issue, I must say that after much deliberate and concentrated thought upon the subject of whether the Black Woman of today has had a switch-up in priorities, I am inclined to agree with the author of the above mentioned article, but only to a very limited extent.

It is indeed true that black women have tended to become more familiar with the ideology of independence, but the cause does not lie within the insincerity of the brothers, "jive brothers," according to Edwards but more so because the black women of today suffers from a "slight" case of egotism. She needs to have the feeling of self-satisfaction of having done something which she considers worthwhile with her life.

No black woman in her right mind would ever really knock a brother for playing "games" with her, unless she is truly serious with him, because nine times out of ten she's out there playing the same games.

So if any of you Brothers were giving "The New Black Woman" a second thought, cheer up because we sisters realize where our priorities eventually lie.

Patricia Anduze Johnson

(Continued from Page 4)  
Organization has worked for such groups as the National Rifle Association. To prevent capital punishment from completely returning to N.Y. or the abolition of abortion laws we can and must be able to do as well as those who have maintained that it is their right to carry deadly weapons.

IF INTERESTED IN FURTHER INFORMATION CALL DAVID COHEN at 231-3644 or write me at 2925 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10467.

### RECRUITMENT RAP SESSION For Black & Puerto Rican Juniors & Seniors!

The Puerto Rican and Black brothers and sisters of the Minority Students Association in cooperation with the Office of Expanded Educational Opportunity are co-sponsoring a Recruitment Rap Session designed to attract minority students into the Ph.D. program here at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. We hope to familiarize you with the scope and content of this program and discuss admission and financial aid criteria.

This Recruitment Rap Session will be held on Wednesday, December 15, 1971 from 2 to 7 p.m. at the Graduate Center Auditorium of the City University of New York, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, New York

10036.

Black and Puerto Rican faculty, administration and students will be available to meet on an individual and/or small group basis in an effort to communicate on a more personal level.

Is there anything very authentic about Marshall Berman's new book *The Politics of Authenticity*? Well, Henry Pachter doesn't think there is and said as much in a recent review of the book. The Government and Law Society heard about the dispute and invited both men to a great debate in front of the student body. Everybody's invited to see and hear the two Political Science professors battle it out on Thursday, Dec. 9 in Rm. 330, Finley Student Center, beginning at 12:15, as the Old Left vs. the New Left at City College.

"The Soul of Reason," (WNBC-FM (97.1) 12 Noon and WNBC-AM (66) 12 Midnight, Sundays) a forum for Black  
(Continued on Page 11)

## Classifieds

Your picture leaves a lot to be desired. Really, Ted . . .

Al

Maybe the caption should have read, "Hi, Ralph Williams here!"

Ted

Bob: Do you know what a "Pap" is?  
Ted: Yeah, it's a test to see what kind of father you'd make.

Ted, why you have sweat pants on?

Bob

Bob, is that an extra large?

Joudon

What, my head or my hat?

Bob

Greg: Hey Ted, did I ever tell you about my alternate-ego?

Greg, is that AC or DC?

Ted

Louie — Check out no. 9

Your Doctor

Frost, Frost,  
I'll be damned! I'm not the One!

Louie

To Beaver,  
I hope the repairs have been made on the dam for there is a storm brewing.

The Storm

Dear Storm  
The repairs have been made. Let it rain!

Beaver

Hey Al  
How did Frost do?

Greg

Greg  
Well . . . he uh . . . he got one point.

Al

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## THE PAPER

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## Vanderbilt University:

# Elijah Muhammad's Son Heads Black Studies

By FRYE GAILLARD

When Akbar Muhammad, son of Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad, was first contacted about becoming black studies director at Vanderbilt University, he didn't know quite what to think. He was aware of Vanderbilt's reputation as a major, white, Southern University — a school never really known for its hospitality to blacks, but then again not totally identified with any sort of all-out resistance to racial equality.

He was skeptical, to put it mildly, but still the South had always intrigued him. He had never lived there, had been born and raised in Chicago, but his parents were originally from Georgia, and he often wondered what the region was like. He told Wendell Holladay, Vanderbilt's dean of Arts and Sciences, that he was interested.

Vanderbilt officials, of course, had had a few doubts of their own. They had not been sure what to expect from the son of the Black Muslim prophet, a young man who still remained a strong admirer for his father and his father's movement, even if his own religious views had moved in the direction of Muslim orthodoxy. Nevertheless, the Vanderbilt leaders, no doubt feeling the pressure of the times, were pleased that Akbar's perspective was impeccably black. They also had learned very soon that at the University of Edinburgh where he was studying and teaching, Muhammad had a very good scholastic reputation. And although some Vanderbilt administrators may have been troubled by the fact that Muhammad did not yet have his Ph.D., his recommendations were good, both abroad and in the United States, and the university made its offer.

In July of 1970, after a rather lengthy exchange of letters, Vanderbilt paid Muhammad's way from Scotland to Nashville, Tenn., so that he could see the campus for himself and meet some of the people he would be working with. As he remembers it, he was not especially impressed.

"I was not pleased by the replies I got to the questions I asked," he says. "I had the feeling that people, particularly in some of the university's departments, were not ready for change." And it became apparent to him very quickly that change was needed.

Vanderbilt, at that time, did have a black studies program of sorts. But it consisted mainly of an interdepartmental major involving existing courses in the departments of history, sociology and political science. Nearly all of the courses, although dealing with the black experience, were taught by whites. Muhammad questioned, as he still does, the ability of whites to teach such courses effectively, and he informed the Vanderbilt administration that as black studies director, he would want authority to work with professors in structuring their courses and selecting the textbooks.

"The department heads and individual professors were not at all enthusiastic about that," Muhammad recalls. "They clung to the principle of academic freedom, and while I appreciated their feelings, I expected that if they were really open to change, they would see things

from a different point of view.

"So at this point I was not impressed. But I also met Chancellor (Alexander) Heard at about the same time. I had heard of his reputation as being sort of forward looking, perhaps, and in tune with the times. And I had a rather similar impression when I left him." In addition, Muhammad met with black students on campus and on the whole he found them earnest and intelligent. The impression was reciprocal, and the students, then as later, urged him strongly to come to Vanderbilt.

Before he concluded his visit, he promised nothing, but he did work out with the school administrators a set of minimum conditions under which he might take the job. First, he made it clear that he was not swayed by administrative assurances that he could expect cooperation. And thus he asked for powers to direct, and not simply coordinate, the Afro-American program.

It was agreed, therefore, that he could incorporate the courses he wanted into the program — that he alone could decide which would, and which wouldn't, be included. It was also agreed that he would have a lot of leeway in recruiting black faculty, that departments should give considerable weight to his personnel suggestions and that he could take an active role in the actual recruitment process. Further it was agreed that people who taught black studies courses would be urged by the administration to cooperate fully with Muhammad concerning the methods and structure of their courses. And the administrators said they hoped, and expected, that agreement could be reached.

While Akbar was unconvinced by such assurances, and while he was not satisfied with the terms of Vanderbilt's offer, he "found them bearable." He returned to Scotland to think it over, and it occurred to him then that he had been out of the United States — studying in Egypt and Edinburgh for nearly a decade. He wanted to return, to see what the climate was like now, and above all he was intrigued by the possibility of living in the South.

He told Vanderbilt he would accept the offer, and in January of this year, he moved to Nashville. "I came to Vanderbilt to try out the situation," he says. "It was really a hunger for a new experience. I wanted to see what it would be like to coordinate a program for a very, very small minority of black students on a predominantly white Southern campus."

Muhammad, in assessing what it has been like, points out bluntly that all has not been rosy. "Racism is rampant on campus," he says. "It permeates, sort of, all levels." And yet when he says this, he does not seem perceptibly bitter, and he asserts with equal emphasis that he "expects a better year next year."

That raises the question, of

Akbar Muhammad, son of Black Muslim Messenger Elijah Muhammad, has been black studies director at Vanderbilt University for about ten months. Vanderbilt has a reputation as a liberal Southern university, but it has had its racial hang-ups, and today the percentage of black students is very small. Muhammad has found life frustrating in such an atmosphere, but not as frustrating as some might have predicted. He still feels it may be possible to build a program that is both thoroughly black and academically sound. But standing in his way are a confused tangle of subtle racism and cumbersome bureaucracy.

course, what went wrong during the academic year he just completed? And it is difficult to persuade many Vanderbilt administrators other than Muhammad himself to discuss the situation at any length.

As a measure of the defensiveness that prevails in official circles when Muhammad's program is mentioned, Arts and Science Dean Wendell Holladay refused to be interviewed by RRIC unless written questions were submitted in advance. And Dr. Charles F. Delzell, the chairman of the History Department, asserted several times during a brief interview that "it doesn't serve any of our purposes to discuss whatever problems, if any, there may have been in the past. What we want to do is focus on the present and the future. I am quite confident that we have a cordial relationship with Professor Muhammad, and I have no reason to doubt that he feels the same way."

Delzell is overly optimistic.

Muhammad is in fact thoroughly skeptical of the intentions of the History Department, and while his mind is not closed on the subject, he says it will take something concrete to convince him that the department, along with others, really intends to cooperate. He also points out that such cooperation is essential to the Afro-American program, which does not have departmental status and thus must function through existing departmental structures.

What Muhammad hopes to do is work with the departments of history, political science, English, sociology and religion to hire black professors, and then center his program around them. When he came to Vanderbilt, only the Department of Religion, out of that list, had any black instructors at all. It had one. "Department heads assured me when I arrived on campus that they were making a 'diligent search' for black professors," Muhammad recalls. "That was the phrase they used, 'a diligent search.' Well I was never convinced that they really were. What they called a 'diligent search' seemed to me to be something far less than diligent."

The event more than any other that reinforced his skepticism was the attempt by Dr. Samkange, an internationally known African historian, to join Vanderbilt's History Department. Samkange had been teaching at

predominantly black Fisk University, across town from Vanderbilt, but he was dissatisfied and wanted to leave Fisk without leaving Nashville.

Samkange approached Delzell of the History Department late last spring and informed him that he was in the market for a job. Delzell offered Samkange only a visiting professorship to teach one course for one semester until the regular instructor, Peter Harzahl, returned from leave. Samkange, who was a full professor at Fisk, and who had recently won the Melville Herskovits Award for African History for his book, *The Origins of Rhodesia*, considered Delzell's offer meager at best, and he informed Akbar Muhammad of his disappointment.

At about the same time, the History Department refused to incorporate Muhammad's proposed course on the "African Origins of Black Americans in the Slave Trade," which Muhammad asked Dean Holladay, Chancellor Heard, and Provost Nicholas Hobbs to try to help work something out. The request put the administrators in a difficult position. They agreed with Muhammad that Samkange would make an excellent addition to the teaching faculty, but as Hobbs said later, "We also had a respect for the orderly processes and traditions under which a university operates." And one of those traditions is that the hiring and firing of professors is left to individual departments.

Nevertheless, Holladay, Hobbs and even Heard, who prefers to delegate authority when possible, intervened and urged the History Department to reconsider its position. The administrators promised the department that if Samkange were hired, it would not affect departmental priorities, that funds to hire professors in other fields would still be available. But the department persisted in its original position.

Exactly why is difficult to determine, since Delzell, who should be the departmental spokesman, refuses to discuss the matter on the grounds that it is now history. But sources within Vanderbilt who are in a position to know offer a rather consistent off-the-record version of the story. To begin with, some of the history professors were concerned that Samkange is a bit too militant by Vanderbilt standards. Others, ignoring Samkange's awards, his impressive list of publications, and their own lack of expertise in his field, criticized his scholarship. But Dr. Dewey Grantham, a Vanderbilt historian, who is widely respected for his candor, says that the primary reason was that the department genuinely wants to build upon its areas of strength. It is weak in African history, Samkange's field, but strong in American and European history. And while the administration had assured Delzell and his colleagues that they could hire Samkange without affecting their ability to expand in the fields of American or European history, the history professors simply did not believe it. "We were convinced," said one, "not that the administration was lying, but simply that the way

things work out, our priorities would in fact wind up affected."

The Vanderbilt administration then tried to work out a last minute cooperative arrangement with Fisk to have Samkange teach courses at both universities. But the agreement fell through, and Samkange accepted a lucrative offer from Harvard.

Despite such problems, the situation, from Muhammad's point of view, is not entirely negative. The English Department, for example, agreed with little coaxing to incorporate a course on African and Afro-American literature taught by a black professor from Fisk. Dr. Harry Howe Ransom, chairman of the Political Science Department, approached Muhammad soon after he arrived on campus for help in recruiting a black political scientist. The administration has made funds available for the hiring of a black history professor and a black sociologist. And both departments have responded enthusiastically. Dewey Grantham is heading a search for a black expert in Afro-American history, and his efforts, although unproductive as yet, seem more diligent than those in the past. In addition, the Vanderbilt administration is seeking a cooperative arrangement with Fisk University for a wide exchange of courses and professors. Provost Nicholas Hobbs says he doesn't want to go into details of the exchange yet, because it might raise false hopes. But his own hopes are clearly high, and so, at least to some extent, are Muhammad's.

"What I want to do," Akbar explains, "is establish a quality black studies program at Vanderbilt. I want to see courses that will deal with the black experience in a way that will be meaningful, first to black students, and then also to white students who are interested in reforming their past attitudes, who are willing to change. I think the courses should be taught by blacks whenever possible, and I am not interested in bringing in people who simply want to blow off a lot of hot air. I see no reason why the program cannot be both black and scholarly. There is, of course, absolutely no contradiction there. And I look forward to a better year next year."

Vanderbilt administrators seem to appreciate Muhammad's position. "Professor Muhammad is just a tremendous asset to this university," says Hobbs. "He is a first rate scholar and an exceptional person in every way." And while Muhammad is less lavish in his praise of the administrators, he also says that he has been able to work with them so far. But he also makes it clear that, in his mind, there is still a long way to go. "And my bags," he says, "are always there to be packed."

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ALL INVITED



# Black Studies Beset With Conflicts

(Continued from Page 1)

of our negative experiences with both Dean Young and Mr. Murray, we do not believe they should be on either committee."

Prof. Hamilton counters the students' view of Young and Murray thusly. "They have," he said, "been with the program from the beginning. They know what is happening. And they are not insensitive to the Black Experience." These conflicting views have led to a stalemate regarding committee action.

Obstacles met by the Search Committee carry over to the Curriculum Committee with an addition. The administration's position is that one must be a full-time faculty member in order to serve on the Curriculum Committee. Yet on a staff of 13 there are only three full time members, one of which is deputy chairman of the program. Of the three part-time faculty members, several carry full-time work loads, but are still classified as part-time.

It is a major concern within the department that this situation be remedied at once. Without a full-time faculty and chairman, Black Studies cannot grow.

Professor Osborne Scott, former chairman of UES, now deputy chairman of Black Studies said, "the Curriculum Committee classifies instituting new courses as taking students from established departments."

To support this view, existing departments are now offering courses

based in Black Studies. These courses, subject to departmental control, are watered down versions of what black students need and want. Courses in Black Studies in other departments tend to keep the enrollment low. And the administration's formula for a larger, full-time faculty depends upon student enrollment.

Professor Scott also said, "issues involved are too important to be ignored. We have shown improvement from the first year. At that time we had two courses and fourteen students. We now have 540 students and twenty-three courses. But it is a grave injustice if we think we have what we want."

All Black Studies advocates insist that major problems have its basis in a stubborn administration. Professors Hamilton, Scott and Laraque agree that no Black Studies faculty member has tenure. The administration's position requires a PhD with full-time status, though in certain cases, the PhD requirement may be waived.

It is strongly hinted that a permanent chairman meet the PhD requirement. One recurrent question among black students is the constant refusal to appoint Professor Wilfred Cartey (English) as permanent chairman. His projected plan for Ethnic Studies formulated with the BSPRC has the support of both faculty and students. He also meets the prescribed qualifications for appointment to committees, yet he is constantly overlooked.

Black Studies faculty and students have similar plans for a Black Studies Center at CCNY. Professor Hamilton sees Black Studies as an "academic approach to solving subject matter with a base in history. Students should be represented on all committees. My major interest is a sound academic curriculum on a sound financial footing."

He also said, "Black Studies should be of sound imagination and implementation, not a political game."

He hopes to see a thriving center of Black Studies at CCNY. He sees his actions as being geared toward this goal.

Professor Scott prefers Ethnic Studies, which he cites as a "legitimate and new field. It can open greater vistas for all students and scholars. Ethnic studies can be an innovative field."

Director of Caribbean Studies, Professor Laraque sees Black Studies as a field that will allow black students to implement existing programs.

He said, "undergraduate work in Black Studies should lead to scholarly research in the area. And that it will attract scholars to the institute." The present program is far from complete. There are not enough courses offered in the Caribbean area, and Latin America is not included. We must develop courses to encompass the entire African Heritage; language, music, history, religion, and politics."

Black Studies majors view the

existing program as a highly political failure. But it can be made into a workable program, if federal funds are allotted to set up an institute dealing with Third World studies. As one member of the caucus pointed out, "Marshak found funds for an Urban and Ecological Institute in the master plan. Is Black Studies going to be absorbed into this institute?"

At this time CCNY is still debating the Black Studies program versus Third World Institute. There is no definite decision on status for faculty members. Tenure is still an unsettled issue.

Yet there are more than 100 courses dealing with Third World economics and education offered throughout the curricula. With more courses in the planning stages, a separate school for Third World Studies is still debated.

There is a united faculty (mostly Third World) and an interested student caucus. What appears lacking is administration cooperation.

Turmoil over Black Studies will increase unless the major demands of the students are met. The students demand a voice in choosing faculty, curricula, tenure, full-time status, representation of the major committees, and a qualified permanent chairman. What happens with the Black Studies Program will be important for it concerns all students.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Students mentioned are SEEK students and students in Black Studies.)

## Civil Liberties

(Continued from Page 1) Feliciano was affiliated with "an alien government outside the limits of the United States." Fine did not specify which government because "it would prejudice the case."

These allegations are the crux of the case.

First of all, the record of the initial interrogation of Carlos Feliciano has been released. According to this record none of the admissions which Fine attributes to Feliciano, and upon which the bail was set, were made. Feliciano admitted to being a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, a pro-independence organization, in which membership is NOT illegal.

The indictment itself, for only one bombing and one attempted bombing, is a further contradiction in the case (the other 34 bombings are not mentioned in the indictment).

Secondly, the character and flavor of the allegations made by the District Attorney's office point to an attempt to construct a non-existent link between the Nationalist Party (and, by extension, every pro-independence Puerto Rican group), terrorist activities and an alien government. Such a link, given the current use of the conspiracy laws in the Panthers, Berrigan and Angela Davis cases, could present a major threat to the Puerto Rican movement both in New York and Puerto Rico and all movements for social justice.

Despite the fact that, for a man who had to work two jobs a day to keep his family alive, such a preposterously high bail

amounts to preventive detention, not to mention the obvious fraudulent basis on which the bail was set; repeated bail reduction appeals have ended in failure. Feliciano has spent the last twelve months in jail without ever having been tried. By any criteria, this is an injustice.

As well, the possible precedents and potential results of a conviction in the case give the case, a strongly political character, involving such questions as the political status of Puerto Rico, for which Carlos demands independence.

## Black Woman

(Continued from Page 5) too, the super game player.

Show the brothers from the start that you're not about game playing and they will stop the games. But don't reject them; the situation can be dealt with. Thank you for sisters like Mitchell.

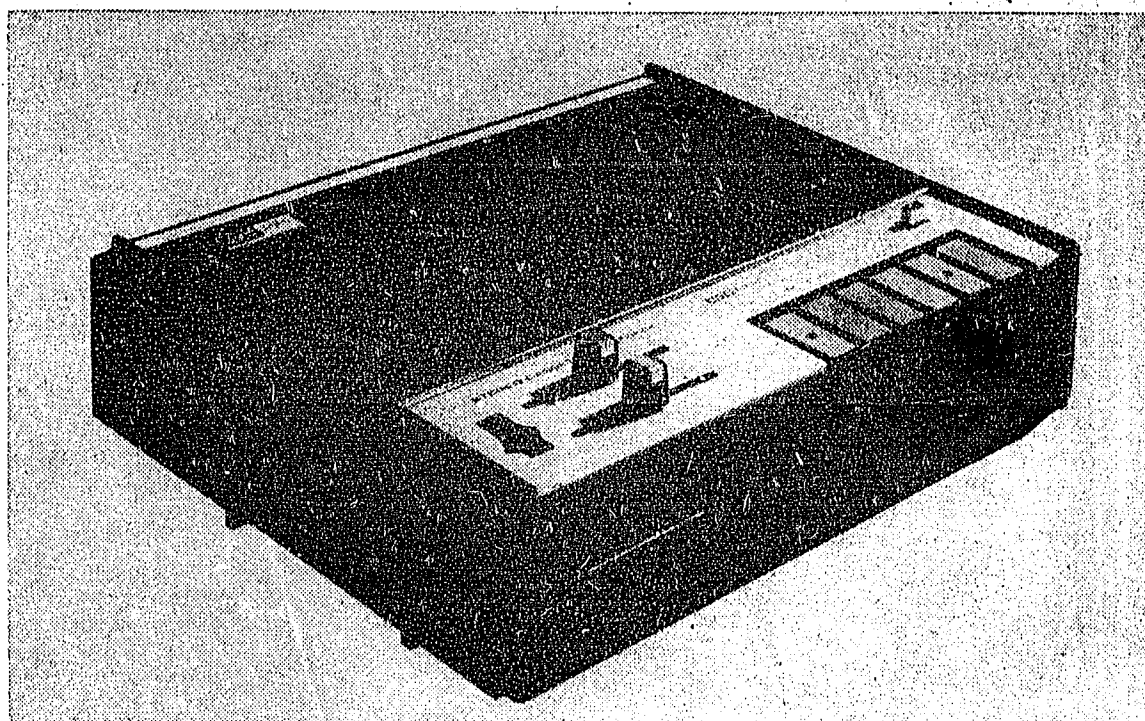
The race between who can obtain a job, which, in turn, reaps money for cars and things, is lost before it has begun. The "man" has planned it that way.

Instead of competing over who can get and hold a job of the white man, we as sisters, should give our men all the support we can in our joint struggle so that our men can create their own jobs.

The problem is very complex but the cause is divided equally among both parties. Until the brothers and the sisters, together, as two separate groups, and as individuals find the true essences of themselves, the problem will never be conquered.

Sheryl Bernier

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## Phonebook On A Lonely Night

By ALBERT GEORGE SINNETTE

who were they all  
those names i can't recall  
and lonely, so lonely, i contemplate my past  
so real, too real, clear to me as glass  
why magic book of numbers  
nowhere in you i find  
an open door to run to, from this my troubled mind  
someones i thought were bodies  
someones i thought just toys  
if only i had not wanted so much, they could not need  
or only stopped to listen, so my ears could heed  
but now, love's joy is madness  
and i am sane, you see, it's only that i'd trade my life for  
one moment's insanity

## black cat's lament

By GREGORY POND

I

three  
good  
drags — that's all  
then pass it

at the center  
black cat emerges

his tail is too long  
and he tries to look fictitious  
(but he's not)

and he is just another  
so we keep on dragging

II

then he booms his voice at us  
(he wants us to stop)

so we stop to listen

he bellows feline tones  
and we throw our drags away  
he gets into a rap

a long one (like his tail)

and i think  
i can dig it

III

black cat brother  
running it down

with power and ferocity  
his voice like coarse fabric  
tearing it to chreds  
its threads binding us together

IV

black cat gotta go  
gotta talk to some more  
draggers

about  
revolution  
and power

and when black cat left  
our tails were long like his  
and our minds were just  
as heavy

— can you dig it?

## When Revolution Was Young

By VALERIE LAUREN SMITH

But they got the guns, and  
They got the power — and  
Ways to make you shame.  
But he said he would  
Get some guns, and  
Make the sides the same.  
But they got jails to  
Put you in, and  
Keep you there forever,  
But he felt real love for the cause  
And said it's now or never.

Then, the Revolution was young,  
But now the sparks are cool.  
I cry now, when I think of him,  
He was made a fool.

They sure got the banks,  
The schools, all power,  
And fighting we just won't win.  
But he said he was still a slave,  
And had to free Black men.  
He said he'd redeem,  
The Impossible Dream,  
And make all mankind free.  
He explained the meanings:  
Of freedom and peace and  
Liberation to me.

But they got the stores and  
Jurys and cops,  
The law is on their side.  
But he said the pigs  
Would scatter the earth, but  
Find no places to hide.  
You trip a cop and take his gun,  
And there you have one gun.  
Trip one more — forget the law,  
And now you have two guns.  
He told me the plan,  
To destroy the man,  
And how our new life would be.  
But the fight involving the need for life,  
Took him away from me.

That was when Revolution was young,  
Now it's old and tired.  
And all the fighters for freedom and peace  
Are fighting, but they are hired.

## Calling Dr. Freud

By ROBERT BOSENBLOOM

Get a couch for our teachers  
who urge us to death about some  
frosty road less travelled by  
while they go plodding on, tripping  
over the same cracks in the highway,  
cracks filled with clay  
or some kind of red dirt.

## Shit: or Graffiti Made Respectable

(Thanks to Larry Neal)

By CLIF JERNIGAN

Get Rap Rap.  
xxxxx  
Juba this and Juba that  
Juba skin that Devil cat.  
xxxxx

Don't Cry, Scream!  
xxxxx

Blacks who want to relate to honest whites,  
may try clorox.  
xxxxx

"The only person that ever believed in me was Richard."  
— Agnew —

xxxxx  
Strike and Fade.

P

O

E

T

R

Y





Photo Essay done for THE PAPER by Jeff Morgan, Eric White, Thomas Holmes, Arthur Adams, Carl Simmons, and Ray Frost.

## Notes On Cinema Vonnegut And The Rest



Man and the Movies

When Harold Ryan (Rod Steiger) returns to his home after an absence of eight years, he sees a birthday cake in his living room with the inscription "Happy Birthday, Wanda June." The question he asks is, "Who the hell is Wanda June?"

According to Kurt Vonnegut Jr., who has adapted his play "Happy Birthday, Wanda June" for the screen, she was run over by an ice-cream truck (the driver was a little drunk) and went to heaven, a playground wonderland where everybody plays shuffleboard. Imagine. Jesus Christ and Adolf Hitler are just two guys there who play shuffleboard, so if you're going to kill anyone, go right ahead. They should thank you for it, because everyone goes to heaven.

"Wanda June" is Vonnegut's monument to the absurd, to limited mentalities, one-track minds, and to those with the unquenchable thirst for blood-letting. His hero is Harold Ryan, a modern day Odysseus who returns home on his birthday. He is the All-American killer, a big game hunter, an adventurer-soldier-mercenary who makes Lt. Col. Anthony Herbert look

everything stops . . ." — are the foremost targets of his damaging comedy.

For the first time in nearly four years Steiger turns in some decent acting; he plays well opposite Susannah York's Penelope and William Hickey's side-splitting Looseleaf ("I used to worry about saying fuck and shit. But that's all right now, isn't it?") Steiger's really such a high powered actor, and it's too bad that Mark Robson whose direction is rather flat and disruptingly-paced, could not control him well to prevent him from overacting right on through some of the nuances of his role. Robson also fails dramatically when he cannot bring home Hickey's Nagasaki speech effectively. But despite these faults, the worthwhile ideas of "Wanda June" are given adequate exposure; Vonnegut has seen to that.

When Stanley Kramer's "Bless The Beasts & Children" hit New York, it did so with a resounding thud. I was really surprised, because it's the movie that I have had the most fun with this Fall. Although Kramer's direction was not first rate (it never is), he did do a solid professional job. It seems that the New York critics will never forgive him for "Guess Who's Coming To Dinner?," that landmark movie in which Sidney Poitier made his famous cameo appearance as a Negro. They can't really like anything by Kramer, after all, they have reputations to think of.

It's the story of how five misfit kids set out to prevent some buffaloes from being slaughtered. The kids were very good and very funny, and they made me think of comic strip characters like the Katzenjammer Kids. And for a change Kramer went light on the mes-



York &amp; Steiger — honey and Swiss watches

like an eagle scout. He, along with his pilot Col. Looseleaf Harper (famous for having dropped an A-bomb on Nagasaki in WW II) have great difficulty readjusting to civilization, for time has rendered their brand of heroes clowns.

Instead of characters the players represent ideologies which Vonnegut often carries to the absurd, and Ryan's belief that life is only worth living only in an aura of death and also his male facism — "... educating a beautiful woman is like pouring honey over a fine Swiss watch;

sagey syrup, so even diabetics would have been able to enjoy it.

"Born To Win" is supposed to be a comically ironic portrait of a con man-junkie named J (George Segal); he has a tattoo on his wrist reading "Born To Win." And the idea here is that a junkie with this kind of a label has got to be a total loser who destroys the lives of all who are close to him.

I admit that I'm not likely to find the topic of dope and

(Continued on Page 12)

# The Leery Lear

By DAVID FRIEDLANDER

**King Lear** is a movie with some very strong points, but fatally flawed.

As a collection of stills, the film would have been a masterpiece. The photography was full of beautiful things. The landscape of frigid, lifeless ice and snow was beautifully shown, and fit well with the dark tragedy of the story.

The feeling created was one of a bleak, cold tragedy, in which the forces of nature conspired with fate to crush the characters. Faces were sensitively photographed, particularly in the frequent huge closeups which added to the larger than life feeling that belongs to the play.

But the film is not a collection of beautiful photographs, and missed the mark in several important ways. Most important is the fact that the director seems to assume a previous knowledge of the play from his audience.

The lines are cut to the point where the plot becomes difficult to follow, and certain relationships are never made clear. A work of art should stand on its own feet, and not depend on a coincidence of circumstances to make it effective.

It should be possible to understand it on the primitive level of following the story without recourse to "program notes," or for that matter the bit of written narrative that Peter Brook finds necessary to flash on the screen from time to time.

The acting was good, but overly theatrical. This is a major contradiction in any attempt to make a movie out of a play written for the theatre. While a play is largely verbal, a film should be visual. The combination of the two will, more likely than not, produce a wordy movie.

The wise "fool," played by Jack McGowan is noteworthy as the most enjoyable and believable character. Perhaps this is because the role of a fool, as a performer, justifies his theatrical acting.

Trick photography hurts more than it helps in the tempest scene. The viewer is tempted to watch for the next gimmick rather than being drawn into the drama. Furthermore, the

sound track is indistinct, so that words often get blown away in the "wind."

If you go, read the play first, and try to overlook the flaws. However, there are some good things in **Lear**.



Regan (Susan Engel) and the power-hungry Edmund (Jan Hogg)



The Duke of Cornwall (Patrick Magee) and King Lear (Paul Scofield)

## Recordings . . .

We were both feeling pretty fucked up. Ted and I. You know Ted. Notes on Cinema, Ted. Someone else's Theodore, someone else's thorn. He checked out the mail and there was another one. The plain brown nondescript wrapping of some new record release, waiting for somebody to say something, anything, about how good, bad or indifferent the music is. We (I) didn't even put it on right away. When it did go on I didn't even bother to listen too close, then shades of Miles, what is going on.

"Friends and Love . . . A Chuck Magione Concert."  
"Together . . . A New Chuck Magione Concert."

It happens sometimes, walk into some bar where there are four people left, been a lousy day of shooting or just a stink altogether, and something will

jump off the music box like a those-were-the-days apparition and make it seem like it's all going to turn out together. It happened with Chuck Magione. Just stacked up all four records and felt good all eight sides. These albums aren't easy for me to write about because it involves nothing but a good solid compote of sounds, easy lyrics and a lot of feeling that these people love what they are doing, making music.

Both albums were recorded live in concert with Magione conducting the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. The jacket on "Friends and Lovers" states that Magione "... is reluctant to categorize his compositions." I wouldn't even start to give it a try. The jazz roots are there, all the way through, silky smooth in spots, and I think ah

(Continued on Page 11)

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—D. F.



# Announcements

(Continued from Page 5)  
 scholars and professionals investigating areas of concern to Black people, will have the following guests on upcoming programs:

Dec. 12 — Melba Tolliver, reporter, WABC-TV Eyewitness News.

Dec. 19 — Douglas Turner

Ward, playwright, Negro Ensemble Co.

Dec. 20 — Dr. Miriam Gilbert, educator and former director of the Alamac SEEK Program of the City University of New York.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown Jr., professor of education at New York University's School of Educa-

tion and the director of the Institute of Afro-American Affairs at NYU, will conduct the programs.

"The Soul of Reason" is produced by the WNBC Radio Public Affairs Department in Association with New York University.

The Theatre Development Fund announced today that it is now receiving applications to be placed on its mailing list from students who wish to purchase low cost tickets to theatre and dance events. The Fund, which has recently computerized its ticket distribution system, plans an all-out effort to encourage students and other young people to take advantage of the many productions of artistic interest for which it makes tickets available for less than the price of most movie admissions.

Many special student offer-

ings will be made in the future, especially for off-Broadway productions where only a limited number of tickets will be available. Students are also included in the Fund's regular offerings and will have an opportunity to see the new Harold Pinter play, "Old Times."

Students are invited to write for application forms to the Theatre Development Fund, 1564 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. Applications from youth groups and community workers and from teachers who wish to organize theatre groups are also welcome.

(Editor's Note: Applications will soon be available at the office of THE PAPER, Room 337 Finley.)

New York, Nov. 30. — Sri Chinmoy, Indian Spiritual Master, will give a lecture at Columbia University on The Up-

anishads (sacred scriptures of the East) on Friday, 10 December.

The talk will begin at 8:00, in the Law Building, Room B (entrance on Amsterdam Ave. & 116 St.), admission free.

The New York Choral Society, Robert DeCormier, music director, will be presenting its first concert of the 1971-72 season on December 17, at 8:30 p.m., at Philharmonic Hall.

Included on the program will be the Gloria of Vivaldi, Poulenc's Gloria and Haydn's Harmoniemesse. The Poulenc work is one of the most important choral compositions of the past decade, and it will receive a rare reading by the 140-voice chorus with professional orchestra. The Haydn Mass is the last complete work by the master.

Soloists for the program are Beverly Rinaldi, soprano; Carole Walters, mezzo-soprano; Melvin Brown, tenor; and Edward Pierson, bass/baritone.

Student tickets are available at the Philharmonic Hall box office.

The Humanistic Studies Department will be handing out applications and course descriptions from December 7 until December 20. Tables will be set up outside 121 Finley and on the 1st floor of Shepard Hall. At other times at 117 Shepard and at 104 Finley.

Courses for the Spring '72 Term are:

- (1) End of Reality (2) Alternate Life Styles (3) Post Industrial Society (4) Growing Up Absurd (5) Ecology (6) Women's Revolution (7) The City

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## PRSD

(Continued from Page 1)

that in conjunction with EL Museo Del Barrio the course will encompass a "Study of institutions, Puerto Rican and non-Puerto Rican, which have controlled, influenced or helped to develop the Puerto Rican's unique modes of expression in the plastic arts, painting, sculpturing, etc."

## Recordings

(Continued from Page 10)

... Montgomery then a nice little rift and suddenly the special people that have gotten together physically are milking each other on each run, Chuck Magione and Marvin Stamm on flugelhorn and trumpet, Gap Magione on piano, Potter on guitar, Niewood, sax and flute, Mcgrath guitar and voice and it is all there. I listened and I knew who I heard. Davis, Montgomery, Bull, Evens, Stills and maybe a little of whoever is doing whatever in what form has become the insane world of promo rock. But what I really heard was a man with a vision and a lot of love for music. If you want to read some down-home in the big-apple music criticism go buy a copy of Rolling Stone. If you want to hear some good listening music go buy one of these albums. The way I feel right now listening to the music, the only better thing that you could do is buy them both.

— Michael Cooper

The Government & Law Society presents a DEBATE

Old Left v. New Left?

Henry Pachter

Marshall Berman

Thursday, Dec. 9, 1971

12:15 P.M. — 330 Finley

**BASKETBALL:****City Off To Fast Start**

By BOB NICHOLSON

On December 1, the City College basketball team defeated the Columbia basketball team for the first time in six years. The final score was 50-49.

Two days later the CCNY hoopsters ran their record to

thereafter to take a 28-19 half-time lead.

In the second half City rallied to close the gap to 28-26. The game was tightly played in the second half with each team committing numerous turnovers.

In the end, however, it was

In the Adelphi game, City College ran its unbeaten record to 2 and 0, gnawing through the Panthers by a score of 87-62. The game was highlighted by a tough City defense against the poor shooting offense of Adelphi.

In the first quarter it was a seesaw game with the score going back and forth. A bad pass gave Adelphi the opening lead and the score was 2-0. Then City scored the next seven points to take a 7-2 lead. Adelphi, on a pair of steals and bad passes by City, came up with a 9-0 burst and led by the score of 11-7. A 4-0 burst by City tied the score.

From then on City took control of the game to lead by the score of 33-25. At the halftime the score was 45-33 from a 12-4 burst by the Beavers.

In the second half City came out fast and ran the score up to 64-42. Coach "Captain" Jack Kammer then started to pull his regulars. A few steals and a turnover gave Adelphi three quick baskets to bring the score to 64-48, with 4:30 left in the game.

Then (Big) Wayne Hordovich went to work, making two steals and scoring two buckets along with four foul shots to ice the game.

The top scorers for City College were John Makuch with 20 points and Marvin Johnson with 17.

The Junior Varsity also won their first game by the score of 69-65. Ed Pope was the high man with fifteen points, but it was Andrew Pinckston's layup with 21 seconds remaining that clinched the victory. The next game for the Beavers will be on Thursday Dec. 9 at home against Herbert J. Lehman. Donations for this home game will be \$1.50 for funding of the Schaeffer Memorial Award.

ing was done and tensions kept mounting the end result was the fight which occurred between two members of the station last week. Because of a lack of concern, I feel that Schoenholtz should be held chiefly responsible.

Also, a suggestion to all of the City College media: Before printing any evidence, it would be wise in the future, to check with ALL of the parties whose names will be used in your article.

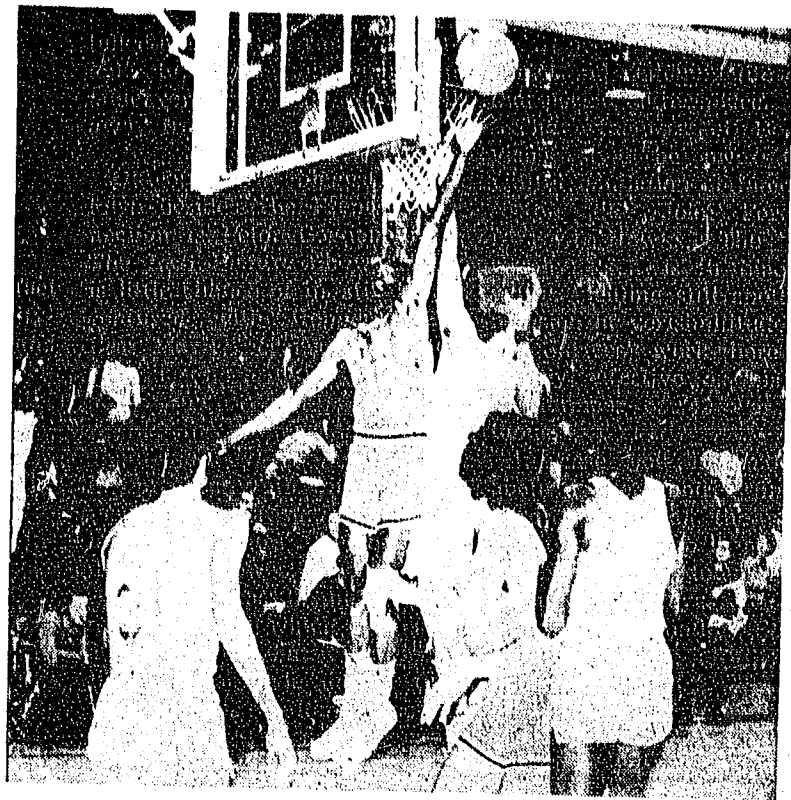
Robert Grant  
Student Ombudsman

**Bejart Ballet**

For one sick to death, destruction, perversion and diletantism, which seem at times to be the mainstay of much present day art, the Bejart ballet was a welcome change. Throwing out convention, their interpretation of Stravinsky's *Renard*, *Firebird*, and *Rites of Spring* are full of new life and health.

Technique is treated as a means to an end, and the end is an affirmation of life. Sex is not degraded and ugliness or sadism not avoided but treated as part of the process of life itself. The choreography is sensitive to the nuances of the music.

If you have a chance, see it.



THE PAPER/Jeff Morgan

Otis Loyd goes for two against Columbia

**Cinema Notes and Fleming's Quotes**

(Continued from Page 10)

junkies very amusing — movies are never responsible enough to attempt explaining them — because the subject is handled with a staggering lack of intelligence in the quarters which control the media.

"Born To Win" isn't really offensive, but it is depressing, not artfully as in "The Last Picture Show," but because there isn't anything underneath. "Now movies" with contemporary themes usually wind up supporting popular opinions i.e., all addicts are thieves and vermin, who are poisonous to the touch. They justify people's putting them into a neat grouping and labeling it "lowest form of human scum." And I'm talking about drug films in general, and none of them are as good as this one.

It is directed by Czech filmmaker van Passer (and in the immortal words of Groucho Marx, "It was a bad Czech, too."), and while he keeps the movie going at a good New York pace, the scenes still appear static, and worst of all one can easily anticipate happenings like the death of J's friend Billy from some bad dope. Passer didn't get much help from David Scott Milton's shallow script which provided for comic relief rather than the much needed comic resonance. After a sequence of mishaps, J escapes some thugs and dashes out into the street clad in just a nightgown, and one could see how it is supposed to be funny. Tolerant as I was, the final blow came for me when a weasel of a pimp Geek (Hector Elizondo) deadpans, "The only good junkie is a dead junkie."

Somehow I couldn't buy George Segal as a junkie, but the real casualties are Karen Black and Paula Prentiss. In this film Karen plays a kook. So far she's been either a kook, a dumb broad, or a bitch, and no one seems interested in the possibilities of her wealth of talent. In the case of Paula Prentiss, who hasn't had an opportunity to do anything worthwhile since "What's New, Pus-

sycat?," there isn't much I can say, because her role is probably lying on some cutting-room floor.

To write off "Man In The Wilderness" with a laugh and a loser's label would be rather incompassionate and certainly irresponsible. And while I wouldn't indiscriminately recommend that people see it, there were some good moments during the film which held my undivided interest.

The movie was directed by Richard C. Sarafian from Jack DeWitt's original screenplay. It also reunites producer Sanford Howard and Richard Harris, who previously did "A Man Called Horse" together, and again what they are selling, according to Howard, is the "indestructibility of man."

"... Horse" was a huge financial success last year, and I suspect it owed its good fortune to the horrific gore as well as the strict attention to historical detail and Indian dialogue. Well, I doubt how successful "Man In The Wilderness" will be, because there isn't an excess of gore of violence, save the final scene which is less than a bloodbath.

It's the story of Zack Bass (Richard Harris), in an early pioneer setting complete with flintlock weaponry. Zack is part of an expedition headed by his long-time associate the Captain (John Huston), and after being mangled by a grizzly bear, the expedition leaves him for dead. Zack through his indomitable will to survive, pulls what's left of him together and goes after his people who are being followed by hostile Indians.

(As I watched John Huston perform, I thought about how I once read he should have played Captain Ahab in his "Moby Dick," and let Orson Welles direct. It would have been interesting.)

The acting is fine, and the film is both lyrical and picturesque, but the material appears a bit too thin to sustain a feature length film.

— Ted Fleming

MINUTES		SECONDS	
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44	:	50	
PERIOD 50			
HOME		VISITOR	
FOULS	PLAYER	FOULS	
7		7	

THE PAPER/Jeff Morgan

2-0 with a 87-62 trouncing of Adelphi University.

The most notable aspect of play of the City team is their excellent defense and their hustle. Although the Columbia game was marked by sloppiness of play, one has to be impressed by the hustle and desire of the Beavers.

In the Columbia game the Beavers came out quickly and grabbed an early 7-5 lead. Turnovers forced the Beavers to fall behind by a 15-11 score. Columbia played well enough

the City College defense which salvaged the game. The defense caused Columbia to commit many in-bound errors.

Although the game lacked some basketball technique (good passing and shooting), it was thrilling, and no one left the game until the final buzzer had sounded. Because with :4 seconds left, it was still anyone's game. Fortunately, City held on for a well deserved victory. High men in the game were Otis Loyd with 12 points and John Makuch with 10.

He has, in no way, taken the initiative in connection with the investigation. Another important fact was that Howard Schoenholtz, along with several members of the station, escorted us around in an orderly fashion.

In reference to the second article I have the following comments to make:

A month has passed since Schoenholtz and I discussed and agreed to the fact that he would first try and resolve the grievances presented to me by a few of the station members, keeping me informed as he did so. This has not occurred.

One of the main grievances was racial tension. Since noth-

**WCCR cont'd**

(Continued from Page 1)

Lumenick on Monday, December 6, 1971, and was told that the article was "biased" and "unfair." Mr. Lumenick, who was "co-author" of the article, stated that he had no knowledge of how the information was furnished for the article.

I would like to point out that Student Senate Executive V.P. Bill Robinson is the only member of the Senate who approached me concerning the investigation of WCCR.

He has not been a last minute, disruptive intruder as was indicated in the article.

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