

Election Results

Voting in the Student Senate elections ended Friday, October 22, with the Coalition for a Better Campus slate winning most of the seats on the Executive ballot.

The turnout was low, but the results were highly conclusive. Approximately 1,000 students participated in the election, or 5% of the student body.

For President, Lee Slonimsky won over his rivals Walter Castle and Louis Lumintek.

Also winning executive positions on the CBC ticket were Bill Robinson, Executive Vice-President; Tony Spencer, University Affairs V.P.; Ilana Hirst, Campus Affairs V.P.; Richard Dickens, Education Affairs V.P.; Cecile Archer, Community Af-

fairs V.P.; and David Wu, Treasurer.

In other categories, Sandy Litkin and Walter Castle were elected to the Finley Board of Advisors; Steve Simon, Sara Horowitz, Larry Amsel, Vincent Lee, Warren Fishbein, and Larry Goldes were elected to the Discipline Committee.

The results for Senate seats in the various schools were as follows: Claudia DiGerardia, the School of Nursing; Lydia Fernandez and Joseph Perez, SEEK;

Faye Warshaw, School of Education; Joseph Smith, School of Architecture; George Ascencio, Joy Berman and Harriet King, Humanities; Roy Comer, Michael Freeman, Steven Herman, and Richard Young, School of Engineering; Aaron Berlinger, Alan Etlinger, Sam Pitkowsky, Joe Polland, Abraham Reich, Moses Rosenwansser, and Carol Ann Vila, School of General Studies.

Results from the School of

Liberal Arts could not be determined at press time. The election for representatives for the Social Sciences will have to be rerun because of an omission of two names from the ballot.

The referendum for a 50 cent increase in student activities fee for the funding of a football team barely passed, the vote being 439 for and 420 against. The referendum to extend the hours of the Evening School to 11 p.m. was passed by a vote of 87 to 18.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1971

—Langston Hughes

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.

Turmoil in the SEEK Program

Director's View

By LOUIS RIVERA

Dean Robert Young, head of the SEEK Program here at the college, explained in a private interview his decision to invalidate the legitimacy of the SEEK Student Government (SSG).

According to Young, SSG was initially created to serve in an interim capacity in February, 1970, for a year and a half. During this period the committees, which made up the functional parts of SSG would develop a permanent structure which would be voted upon by the SEEK students at large.

Young stated that last May marked the end of the interim period. "I never saw a constitution or heard of any provision for mail balloting [so] I refused to permit [members of that government] to conduct business for this term."

When asked about the meeting which took place to ratify a permanent structure, the dean answered that "since I had no way of knowing who those students were, I could not endorse" that meeting.

While contending that "there must be an official ballot offered to students so that they could accept or reject a proposed constitution," Young raised what he called "serious questions around the efficiency of the committee structure as a mode of operation."

The structure which the dean alluded to is based on setting up committees on a volunteer basis to function in specific areas. There are no limitations as to size of committees and each unit is responsible for electing its own chairman. A collective unit of chairmen is then viewed as the executive body of SSG.

Dean Young also explained that at the beginning of this semester he called a meeting of students previously involved in SSG and of a student liaison committee of faculty appointed by Young. They discussed the government's state of affairs, the original charge given SSG, and future direction.

The students, several of whom are now a part of the Student Senate, conceded to faculty criticism regarding the

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Tony Spencer, r., discussing SEEK Government issue while (l. to r.) Bill Robinson, Lydia Fernandez, Ganston Johnson (SSG) and reporter listen.

photo by Jeff Morgan

Student's View

By LOUIS RIVERA

The newly elected Student Senate, along with members of the nearly defunct SEEK Student Government (SSG), announced its intentions to bring Dean Robert Young before the college's Policy Council next month on charge of "administrative interference with the internal affairs of the SEEK Student Government."

Bill Robinson, the senate's incoming Executive Vice-President and one of the original organizers of SSG, explained that "what we want to do is protest and eliminate the extent to which administrators are allowed to interfere with student affairs."

"If we don't do our homework now," continued Robinson, "it's just a matter of time before all forms of student government become neutralized under the guise of administrative responsibility."

The charges stem from Young's refusal to recognize the government as the legitimate voice for SEEK students. The charges are now being formalized and channeled through the office of Student Ombudsman, where they will be presented to the Policy Council at their next monthly meeting.

Another SEEK officer, Tony Spencer, now University Affairs V.P., stated at a meeting earlier this semester with Young and the Student Liaison Committee, the need to reevaluate and discuss SSG in order to rectify its weak points in communicating with the students in the program.

According to Spencer, "everyone agreed to structural analysis, but we had no knowledge of the charges Young was making, which led to his unilateral decision."

"The technicality which he is using," added Spencer, "is based on the fact that the government was charged with solidifying a permanent structure during an interim period. We met this commitment and held a meeting to ratify a permanent structure."

"Since that meeting did not meet with Young's approval," continued Spencer, "he took it upon himself, without our con-

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Recent Election Criticized

By A. V. DeLEON

"The poor turnout of this last senate election," according to Bob Grant, Student Ombudsman, "poses questions concerning the methods used in this election."

Grant explained that this year, "in order to avoid a lack of student participation the Elections Committee voted to use a mail ballot system, but it failed to increase the desired student participation."

In criticizing the election procedures used, Grant, also a member of the committee, believes that one major reason for failure of student participation in the elections can be attributed to "the involvement of the faculty and administration, and their lack of sensitivity to student views and needs."

Grant adds that though faculty intentions were good, "student activities should be run by students, because they're the ones who should know best what's good for them."

He and Chuck Lee were the only members of the committee to oppose the use of mail ballots, but the implication between them was that, "the administration had already reached a decision" to utilize mail ballots, regardless of what the students on the committee proposed.

Grant's primary objection to mail ballots was the fact that the sum of \$2,200 was spent to

mail out the ballots and to pay people to staff the voting stations.

Another point of contention was that "circumstances did not allow for successful mail balloting because of the complications involved at this time of the year — the influx of freshmen and the settling down into a new school year by students in general."

The Ombudsman also objected to the entire method of publicizing and laying the groundwork for the elections. He explained:

"I appreciated the way *The Paper* and *Main Events* tried to educate the student body as to the specific issues and the candidates, but I was disappointed at the way *Campus* and *OP* concerned themselves with allegations which didn't have a substantial and factual foundation."

Also adding to the absence of publicity for the elections was the large misunderstanding between the Elections Committee and the candidates running in the election.

This misunderstanding stemmed from the time period allotted to candidates for campaigning purposes. Lee Slonimsky, newly elected senate President and Bill Robinson, Vice-President, stated that "we weren't allowed to campaign or to print campaign literature until two weeks before the election."

However, according to Dean Sohmer, "there were no guidelines stating when the candidates could campaign." Dean Meisel of Department of Student Personnel and Services, added, "though paper for the candidates on which to print their platforms became available two weeks ago, they could have begun their campaigns as soon as they had announced their candidacies."

This void in communication confirmed what Grant calls "the problem of getting information to the students and explained their disinterest in the elections."

"The students don't see anything advantageous for them on campus," Grant continued, "partly because they don't see an active student senate. Also, the fact that the college is a subway school, means that you don't have the interest you should have in elections. In order for the students to be interested in elections, they must be interested in the school."

Regarding the low voter turnout Grant says, "the procedures chosen were not the best! If things were done differently I'm sure that there would have been a much greater turnout."

In conclusion Grant vowed that "for the next election I hope to implement the necessary changes to afford a more equitable system of procedures so that the students will get a lot more out of the elections."

BLACK SCIENCE:**Population Control**

Copyright, National Black Science Students Organization, 1971.

Much has been written and said about the question of population control and its relevance to Black people. Some have gone so far as to say that these efforts are directed primarily at our people — at the non-white communities of the United States and the world. Others have claimed that these cries of "genocide" are ridiculous.

The media has been at work here, in an attempt to convince the people that everything is alright. Last month, a poll conducted by the Population Reference Bureau, indicated that 84% of the Black people polled did not believe that birth control programs were genocidal. Looking at the poll with more than a passing interest, we found that this Population Reference Bureau was sponsored by the Rockefeller Family Foundation, a philanthropic group with birth control as a major concern. The question which was asked was: "All forms of birth control are designed to eliminate Blacks: agree or disagree?"

If "All" was replaced by the word "Some," we wonder what the results of this poll would have been like. Moreover, that 84% figure only indicates that 84% of the Black people in this country are uninformed of the present dangers involved in population control. For example.

Dr. Irving Spencer, writing in the 1970 edition of the World Almanac on medical developments during the previous year, stated that the world's greatest public health problem and possibly the greatest the world faces from any source is that of overpopulation. Spencer mentioned experiments being currently performed at Rockefeller University by Dr. Kenneth Laurence as a possible solution.

Laurence is working on a process known as immunological sterilization — a process which neutralizes (or, for want of a better word, terminates) reproduction in either the male, the female, or where desired, in both. Commenting on these methods of "birth control," Spencer noted:

"... once applied to humans, (immunological sterilization) could be employed in uneducated, overpopulated, underdeveloped countries, as well as in countries enjoying a high level of education. Since voluntary birth control appears to be a forlorn hope, this new immunologic approach reported by Laurence forecasts a major development in birth control."

Obviously, when Spencer noted that voluntary birth control is a "forlorn hope," other methods of maintaining population at a desired level must be found — methods which are not necessar-

ily voluntary. Thus, it is conceivable that men and/or women will either be forced to submit to this type of sterilization or it will be introduced into their bodies without their knowledge.

The question one must ask is "Will this be a random selection or will only selected people (or peoples) be subjected to this type of treatment?"

What does Spencer really mean when he says "uneducated, overpopulated, underdeveloped countries" and "as well as in countries which enjoy a high level of education?"

It was from the Moynihan Report that ideas of controlling selected populations first arose — specifically, controlling the population growth of Blacks. Moynihan described the situation in the "Negro family" and the society as "acute" due to the "extraordinary rise in the Negro population," in a later article. Thus, we know that while the birth control scare is only a year or two old, the majority of the controlling forces in this country have been watching very carefully the rise in Black population growth.

Looking further into written material on the subject of population control, we have found perhaps the most startling information. From the First National Congress on Optimum Population and Environment held in Chicago, Illinois on June 7-11, 1970, we quote from a paper delivered by Jon D. Roland:

"One possible solution would be a sterilizing chemical or disease that would only affect humans and that could be inexpensively and rapidly disseminated to millions of people. A disease might be ideal if it were highly contagious and attacked children, so that the symptoms of sterility would not appear for many years after the attack. A disease is impersonal and impartial. A chemical would require a deliberate area application that might start a war. The only way that a chemical could be used would be if it were ostensibly applied for another purpose, such as for a pesticide, and the symptoms of sterility did not appear for many years.

Another possibility would be a chemical or disease that did not sterilize but only reduced drastically the number of females born. This would be almost as effective in the long run, and it would probably be much more acceptable to the target population.

Now who do you think the target population is? Well, let's see:

There would still be a problem of deciding who would have the children. This could be decided by lottery or through screening tests for intelligence and health. With effective selection, the new generation might not only inherit

a world worth living in, but the physical and mental capacity to keep it that way.

To achieve this, people must be persuaded that they not only do not have the right to choose the number of children they will have, but that they do not have the right to have any children at all. They might also be persuaded that only the gifted should have children, not as a privilege for them but as a duty to society.

These statements speak for themselves. We know that when they talk about screening tests for intelligence, that because the society refuses to educate Black people, we will be relegated to the pool with no children. Because the system of health care delivery in the U.S. has developed two separate branches — one for the rich and one for the rest, Black people will be classified as "unfit" to have children.

Professor Arthur Jensen of the University of California at Berkeley has already stated that the Intelligence Quotient (IQ) of the average Black child is lower than that of the white. Using his findings, the society could and has justified, in their own minds, the enslavement and oppression of all Black people in this country and throughout the world.

As a rule, Blacks are not permitted an education in this society. Most of those who are permitted an education are so totally programmed that when they graduate, they work for the larger oppressive society (for the well-being of that society) rather than for Black people.

As certain minimum gains were made by us, whites became grievously concerned about the overpopulation problem.

Muhammed Speaks last month reprinted the census figures which stated that while the overall birth rate in the United States showed a rise after an eight year decline, the number of Black

babies in the category of 0-4 years old has dropped by 20% or over 500,000.

This was our fear all along. That after all the smoke cleared away from the rumblings made by such groups as Zero Population Growth, Black people would be the first to suffer from "family planning." Whites claimed they wanted to control the population of the middle-class and upper class because they pollute more. While this might be true, it is also a fact that those in power tend to want to control those out of power; those who have free will to control their own lives would want to control the population of those dependent upon the state.

Even right now in several states throughout the country, there is talk of sterilizing women who are on welfare if they have more than one "illegitimate" child — a word which we should never use because we know they are all ours!

It is for this reason that we must gain control of our health care systems; a healthy people can concern themselves with more than day to day survival — they can move away from a marginal existence and begin to build something for themselves. And we know it can be done.

One program is already doing it — the Nation of Islam. The health program developed by the Nation is based on the belief that it is better to keep someone from getting sick, rather than treating an illness. Thus, hygiene and nutrition are heavily stressed with the group.

Sisters in the Nation seldom die from the natural process of childbirth; neither does the child. Venereal disease, which is in epidemic proportions here in New York City, is virtually non-existent in the Nation. These are the kinds of systems the entire Black community must have if we are to survive.

BLACK SOLIDARITY DAY**Monday, November 1****Don't — WORK — BUY — TRAVEL****Our Survival Depends On Operational Unity!****MAKE NOVEMBER 1****A BLACK FAMILY DAY****OF STRENGTH AND UNITY!**

WCCR Getting Blacker

By MICHELE WALLACE

WCCR, 640 AM, is the City College Radio Station which broadcasts from the fourth floor of Finley Hall on South Campus from nine a.m. till nine p.m. Mondays through Thursdays and nine a.m. till five p.m. on Fridays, equaling fifty-six hours of broadcasting time. Out of approximately twenty-five announcers on WCCR, ten of them are black. Nineteen hours of broadcasting time can be attributed to their efforts. It is a common belief among the black disc jockeys that the student population of City is not aware of them and what they are trying to do on the station.

The names of the black disc jockeys and the times they can be heard on the air are as follows:

Al Camp: 10-12 on Fridays, **Ron Lopez:** 6-9 on Thursdays and 8-9 on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, **Walter Hunter:** -2 on Tuesdays and 2-3 on Thursdays, **Arthur Jackson:** 3-4 on Thursdays, **Tony Hale:** 9-10 on Mondays and Wednesdays, **Renee McRay:** 4-6 on Wednesdays, **Mick Hines:** 12-2 on Thursdays, **Gene Cheatham:** 12-1 on Tuesdays, **Jack Cummings:** 6-8 on Wednesdays, **Lorraine Hughes** is a news announcer without an assigned airtime as yet.

The first wish of most of the black disc jockeys is to see more blacks on the radio station. As Al Camp, engineer and announcer, put it "If you are a student at City and are interested in media, this is where you belong."

Lorraine, who obtained clearance as news announcer only a week ago would like to see more black females at WCCR. The other black d.j.s claim they have been trying to recruit female trainees but according to Gene Cheatham, "the sis ers are afraid. They think we want them to do fashions or cooking. We don't need them to sell their clothes, we need them to be people." Lorraine and Tony Hale both share the desire to see blacks in management positions; there are none now. This means that blacks have close to no real decision making power at the station, even though commanding nineteen hours of airtime.

However, dissent does exist among the black disc jockeys. Jack Cummings, from the West Indies, believes that the number of blacks working at WCCR is "fairly representative." He says that there seems to be "no suppression of blacks as far as he can see," which is not far, because he has just come to the United States, City College and the radio station this semester.

He adds that "Latiners do not seem to be interested in this sort of thing," when questioned about the absence of brothers and sisters of Latin descent at WCCR. The rest of the black d.j.s regret the lack severely. Last semester there was a d.j. from the Dominican Republic named Henry V — who played Latin music on his program but he is no longer there.

What do you have to do to become an engineer or an announcer at WCCR? You go to the WCCR office in room 419 of Finley and leave your name, address and telephone number along with your schedule of classes. You then begin a six week training program, the sessions of which are held at times allowed by your program of classes.

Each training class has approximately three trainees in it. Before this semester, if you were going through announcer training, you would have to take an airtest after completing the course, in order to obtain clearance. The airtest consists of a fifteen minute tape simulating an aired show.

Beginning with this semester, you are also required to take an airtest to get into training, owing to the large number of applicants. After receiving clearance, you have only to wait assignment of airtime.

Sounds pretty light, doesn't it? Then why do the concerned black d.j.s find it so difficult to recruit black students for training? Two views are popular among them.

First — back students are not aware of the extent to which blacks are already participating in the activities of the radio station. In other words, "you don't know that they are there." Mike Hines, announcer for 1½ semesters, currently in engineer training, describes his discovery of WCCR as purely accidental. "I came up to the fourth floor looking for a clean bathroom and ran into Al Camp. Renee (the old man and poppa of the black d.j.s) was on the air at the time and boom, I signed up."

Arthur Jackson points out that most of the brothers are on on Thursday when few blacks are in school long enough to listen to WCCR, because of the twelve till two club hours. Also most of the classes are not being held on that day.

This is the first semester "black d.j.s have been back



The Black D.J.'s of WCCR

Photo by R. Culpepper

to back," says Walter Hunter, referring to the straight run from 12 till 4 p.m. of the Mike Hines, Walter Hunter and Arthur Jackson shows; and the Ron Lopez show from 6 till 9 p.m., all on Thursday.

The second view, explaining the lack of black interest in WCCR, is that blacks are "turned off" by their reception at WCCR's office, or red tape. Says Mike Hines, "If you're black, you get an 'I don't care attitude' when you go into the office." Here, he cites an example of indifference on the part of WCCR management: he brought a sister up to the office to sign up for training and, reportedly, all of the sister's information had been lost not fifteen minutes after she had left.

Regarding the red tape, Walter Hunter, who has a lyrical and engaging southern accent, was told by an announcer trainer that he had a speech impediment. Subsequently, his clearance was continually put off. He even had to submit to further training, still without obtaining the desired clearance. He stayed away from WCCR for one entire semester before returning to fight for his right to be on the air with the assistance of Al Camp.

Gene Cheatham, whose voice is rich in character and personality, was told by his trainer that he had an improper bite and was sent to a speech therapist who then told him he must have an operation which would cost him \$1500. Fortunately, he got on the air without the unnecessary operation.

Arthur Jackson was the first to graduate from his training class, but because he was told, continuously, that there was no free airtime, he waited, became discouraged, and stayed away from WCCR for a semester.

Lorraine's first interest was in a talk show on which she hoped to interview community representatives, but because she was met with apathy among radio officials upon proposing the idea, she decided to get into news announcing before she got squeezed out all together.

Her fears do not appear to have been groundless, considering that a recent WCCR memo went around saying, in effect, more music, cut out the talk. Lorraine's decision was partially based upon the fact that not many applicants go into news announcing, therefore it is always easier to obtain clearance through this route.

Although many of the black disc jockeys have extensive experience with radio before coming to WCCR, it was still necessary that they endure the full six weeks of training. For instance, Mike Hines had graduated from a radio academy before coming to WCCR. Nevertheless, they all had to go through training.

How can a sister or brother interested in working with WCCR possibly hope to overcome all this hostility? Mike Hines suggests that all black students so inclined should seek out black d.j.s on the fourth floor and turn their programs over to them so that they can push them through. It would probably be easiest to find Al Camp at the radio station, as he spends an almost inhuman number of hours working as an engineer for most of the black shows among

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Letters

To Editor

Letter to the Editors,
Re: Tom McDonald's column in yesterday's Paper.

I found it upsetting — and predictable — to see the way gay people were put down in the article, by repeated use of the word "faggot" and by reference to homosexuals in a bigoted, stereotypical way ("fags hang around seafood joints...").

No one but a George Wallace type would dare to call Black people "colored" or "niggers," or make a similarly bigoted stereotyped remark, like "all niggers have rhythm," "all niggers are lazy and shiftless," etc., and as supposedly liberated Black people you wouldn't stand for that kind of bullshit and garbage.

Yet McDonald has no compunctions about doing the same thing to us gay people, who are struggling against an oppression, at least as fascist as that faced by Blacks and Puerto Ricans.

I say this type of callousness is predictable because someone calls himself a "third world" person it doesn't mean he has given up his license (as a human governed by human nature) to oppress others when the opportunity arises (witness the Sudanese Arabs, the Nigerians, the West Pakistanis, etc.).

Sincerely,
Marc Rabinowitz

From Editor

To our readers outside of the college:

We have updated our mailing process, to make it more reliable and to reach more of our friends. This has caused a delay in our mailing; we are now sending out the two back issues. We hope that you will find that they are of interest beyond the moment. Thank you for your patience.

Peace,
The Circulation Staff

Equal Time:

CUBA VA!

By BERNARD HUGHES

The function of the Venceremos Brigade is to organize groups of North Americans to go to Cuba. These North Americans must have a political consciousness that has been exhibited through practice. Practice is obtained through an organization, the community, a school, or any group that is building an anti-imperialist consciousness in people. The Venceremos Brigade gives people an opportunity to put into practice socialist ideas of work and collectivity. People meet, work with, and learn from people in liberation struggles from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Through physical work is expressed a solidarity with the Cuban Revolution, to help the Cubans in their struggle against underdevelopment, the result of three hundred years of colonialism and imperialism.

Observers will see people involved in working to develop a socialist society, and also see how the United States Government is trying everything within its means to strangle the Revolution economically and to keep the peoples of the world from knowing the truth. Lastly, the Brigade hopes to facilitate dialogue among our fellow North Americans around the issues of racism, sexism, and classism.

Fifteen hundred North Americans and Puerto Ricans have gone so far. These were mostly white students and activists, and a smaller percentage of third world people.

A tremendous effort is now being made to recruit third world people. We emphasize this because of the leadership roles third world people have inside and outside of the United States. There is a necessity for third world people to live in a

third world society that has achieved its own liberation. It is of extreme importance that third world people learn the steps that were taken to gain that freedom. The common oppression that poor whites share makes it important that white workers also participate in this experience.

Participation in the brigade means three months of prepar-



Cutting sugar cane

ation before leaving. Applicants will be interviewed and selected for cadre if they show serious attitudes toward struggle.

Once they are in the cadre, applicants study the political history of Cuba and participate in discussions around what they have read, combined with their own personal experiences.

Then a final selection will take place where the people who have shown excellent initiative and work attitudes are selected. We must emphasize that discussions around racism, sexism, and classism will take place often. Physical Education and Spanish classes will also be held. Fund-raising projects will be instituted to raise

money for the trip. All participate in fund-raising.

The brigade will mean hard work! All applicants should be in good health. Brigaders will work for six weeks in the cane fields, probably the hardest physical work one will have ever done.

Brigaders then travel throughout Cuba and continue to see what a people who control their own destiny have accomplished in twelve years. Education, housing, a far reaching health care program, and employment have been provided for people who had never had it before.

There is no unemployment in Cuba. Prostitution and drug abuse have been practically eradicated. Public phone calls are free; a bus ride is a nickel; rents are either free or 10% of the family's income. Health care is always free.

Brigaders will meet with people who have a true revolutionary love for their own people and peoples of the world.

The brigade will leave some time in February. The deadline for applications is October 20, 1971. Find out if your organization has been contacted. If it hasn't and you are interested, write immediately to: Venceremos Brigade, P.O. Box 643, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025. Please write also if more information is requested.

In Cuba the struggle continues. Brigadistas will return to work and build here. The collective spirit that the Cuban experience instills in us will make our work here more clear.

We will see how our goals are directly related to the overall world struggle for liberation. CUBA HAS WON — VIETNAM IS WINNING — AND WE SHALL WIN.



Brothers resting from the cane fields.

UMOJA

Unity has always been purported to be the determining factor of our liberation struggle, and the word has been used a thousand times in any consideration of our problems.

Many of us are tired of hearing it, tired of saying it, and don't believe that it will ever exist. The fact is, however, that it does exist, but, you determine the degree to which it is effective.

There are brothers and sisters doing a real unity thing; like O.A.A.S.U., Black Science Students, The East, and other organizations. But YOU have not joined them or even practiced what you know is right.

It's Nation Time brothers and sisters and we're going to make it so right here in your midst, and your actions should relate to this concept. From now on Niggers and nigger acts will be changed or ostracized from The Black Family — us on campus. We urge that brothers and sisters frown upon these people and these acts because they are counter to our struggle and they bring shame and disgrace to our leaders and forefathers who have

given their lives to make life liveable for us. These people and acts are also a damaging burden to our children who look to us for guidance and direction.

So brothers and sisters, consider how you utilize your time in school and how you relate to our people, African people. If organs such as the ones above are functioning and you are not taking advantage of their presence, at least you can keep abreast of the happenings and study all you can for our people, because we need knowledge. When your support is needed you'll be hip and ready. Remember "When you hear the thunder the lightning has already struck." Consider what's happening to our Black Studies Dept.!!!

Umoja (unity) to strive for and maintain unity in the family, community, nation and race, is the first of the Seven Principles of Blackness. So this is it brothers and sisters. Jivin' and wasting time is out! Study and organization is in! Some Body's watchin' you! !

For Black Family Information come to O.A.A.S.U. Finley 332.

Blacks Against The War

The following is a release sent to THE PAPER from the Black Task Force To End The War. Their offices are located at 150 5th Ave., and their telephone number is 741-2018. — Ed.

National antiwar demonstrations called by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) on April 24 in Washington D.C., a predominantly Black city, brought out the largest number of Black people against the war in the recent history of the antiwar movement.

This was done largely through the efforts of the Black Task Force (BTF) of NPAC. As a result, Black Moratorium Committees were established in four major cities, Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco.

The war is hitting the Black communities the hardest. Since its beginning, 9,000 Black GI's have died in Vietnam not to mention those seriously wounded. On top of this, Black GI's face the discriminatory policies of the U.S. Army, as can be seen in the many frame-up charges brought against Black GI's.

Many Black GI's have formed organizations to fight against the war and the racist policies of the Army. Mass mobilizations of the Black community against the war will be a big step in defense of Black GI's and their

right to organize against the war in Vietnam.

Here at home the conditions created by the war are becoming increasingly intolerable for Black people. Cut backs in education, welfare, health, public services, layoffs, unemployment and inflation have all increased. All of these have had their most telling effect on the Black community.

And now the Nixon administration has instituted a wage freeze. Most Black people live below the poverty level, and now the government wishes to freeze them into that category; yet profits made from the war by large corporations go untouched.

The wage freeze is clearly an effort by the government to place the cost of the war on the backs of the already suffering Black people.

After the brothers at Attica rebelled, as was clearly their last means in demanding they be treated like human beings, the government, with the blessings of Rockefeller, Nixon, and the rest of government officialdom, carried out a domestic My Lai massacre.

This year there will be regional demonstrations in sixteen cities across the country, inclusive of New York City. The BTF will attempt to establish a

New York Black Moratorium Committee. To do this, of course, broader forces than the BTF will be needed.

We invite all Black people opposed to the war to help us build Black antiwar actions on November 6. We will be launching a massive endorsement campaign, mass leafleting, speaking tours, to get the word out and involve the community in this action.

We must take this effort to Black campuses, unionists, women's groups, ministers, etc.

On November 6 we must get every Black person we know to pour into the streets to demonstrate against the war and let this government know that All Our Brothers MUST be brought Home Now!

ATTENTION!

SEEK

Halloween Party

October 29 — 4-11 P.M.

Finley Ballroom

SEEK Students FREE

(SEEK Students Bring

Stipend Check Stub)

Soul & Latin Dance Contest

With Prizes!

SEX IS YOUR BUSINESS birth control IS OURS

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Our illustrated brochure tells you all about Fetherlite and NuForm. And about seven other American brands which we have carefully selected from the more than one hundred kinds available today. And we explain the differences.

We also have nonprescription foam for women and a wide variety of books and pamphlets on birth control, sex, population, and ecology.

Want more information? It's free. Just send us your name and address. Better still, for one dollar we'll send you all the information plus two Fetherlite samples and one NuForm. For four dollars you'll get the brochure plus three each of five different condom brands (including both imports). All correspondence and merchandise is shipped in a plain cover to protect your privacy, and we guarantee your money back if you're not satisfied with our products. Why wait?

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Photo by Arthur Adams
Myrtle Bates, director of the Writing Center

Notice

The College has again been requested to submit its nominees for inclusion in the next edition of Who's Who In American Universities and Colleges. In order to prevent overlooking students who qualify for consideration, application blanks are being made available in 152 Finley for those students who desire to apply.

Applications are available and must be returned to the office of Dean Meisel (123 Finley) by Friday, October 29, 1971.

Latin Blues

*The air is cold and still,
Nothing but the piercing winter wind, blowing right
through the heavy coats and freezing the flesh,
can be heard.
Now and then the rapid staccato footsteps of a passerby
resounds through the empty streets.*

*But listen more deeply now.
Listen with your heart and with your eyes tightly shut,
and then you will begin to hear;
The heavy murmur of the congas compelling you, begging
you to come.*

*The scratchy whispers of the quiros, the plaintive
sound of claves banging together and the warm sea breezes.*

*Suddenly, echoing all around you are laughing, happy
voices
of Jibaro music — urging you to dance, to join in the fun.*

*You open your eyes.
But there is only the dark night sky, and gloomy shadows
through
which you again feel the cold wind.*

*But now there are distinct sounds.
Sounds of coffee percolating, and sighs of small children
as they peer through frosty panes.*

*All around is yearning.
The hopes of cold huddled people, praying for a warm
island of green,
PUERTO RICO.*

— JANICE INFANTE

Mastering The Written Word

The Writing Center is a tutorial workshop where students, needing improvement in their writing, can get individual guidance to help them find and combat their individual writing problem. The Center is directed by Myrtle Bates, with Santiago Villafane (Asst. Director), and James de Jongh, English Department Coordinator).

The idea for the Writing Center goes back to a special English course that was developed for first-semester SEEK students three years ago. The aim of the course was to give students daily writing practices in a setting that was more like an editorial workshop than a classroom.

The course took place in a room in Mott Hall. The students worked on a series of assignments under the guidance of a teacher and student tutors, some of whom were SEEK students who had mastered their own writing problems and understood what their fellow students were going through.

With the expansion of SEEK and the implementation of Open Admissions, the number of students needing help in their writing increased from 100 a semester to 1,000 a semester. The workshop could not hold this many students, so they had to go back to regular classrooms. The room was then transformed into a kind of service station for anyone who needed help with their writing. Before the year was over, about 100 students a week were being served by the Center. There were soon more customers than the Center could hold.

Then last summer, ROTC left

the campus, vacating the supply room in Harris 101. Professor Abraham Schwartz, then Provost, recommended that the space be used for an expanded writing center. During the summer the center of the previous year became transformed into a center four times its size.

The center that opened this fall has enough space and staff, not only to give tutorial help to 400 students a week, but also to provide space for special services. There is an independent study area for students who want to work where they can get advice as they need it; a typing area for students working on final drafts of term papers; and a rap room for resource sessions on subjects ranging from the technique of proofreading to the nature of sociology.

The Center gets its support.
(Continued on Page 7)

NOTICE!

MEETING WITH

BLACK CITY OFFICIAL

MAJOR OWENS

Commissioner of

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
(CDC)

Rap Session on Blacks in City Government

Room 329 — Thursday, October 28, 1971

Further Information Contact

Tony Spencer — SEEK Government Office
Room 329

The CCNY STUDENT BLOOD BANK IS CONDUCTING A DRIVE, INSURE POPEYE, YOUR FAMILY AND YOURSELF.

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WHAT IF YOU NEEDED US?

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Bowker Lounge 9-3
OCTOBER 27 —
Grand Ballroom 9-3
OCTOBER 28 —
Bowker Lounge 9-3
Grand Ballroom 11-4



WANT CONTRACEPTIVES privately?

We believe your private life should be your own. And when it comes to buying contraceptives, the hassle in a crowded drugstore isn't exactly private. So we've made it possible for you to get nonprescription contraceptives through the mail.

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SEEK Student's

(Continued from Page 1)

sultation, not to recognize our legitimacy."

The University Affairs V.P. charged that though there was no actual date set for the end of the interim period, Young's action "does not allow for the necessary transitional period between a temporary and permanent structure."

"But we reject this decision, and want it known that we are, in fact, in transition."

Lydia Fernandez and Gans-ton Johnson, both of SSG, out-lined immediate plans for a) developing a program for recruiting and evaluating alternatives to a permanent structure; b) polling SEEK students to further determine their approach to structure; c) implementing the results from the above points; d) continuing with what was originally established until complete transition takes place; and e) bringing Dean Young before the Policy Council.

A meeting of SEEK students is scheduled to take place Thursday, November 4, in Finley 329 during the club hours, to brief students and finalize proposed plans.

The English Center

(Continued from Page 6)

from Open Admissions, the English Department, but mainly from SEEK. SEEK provides the equipment and furniture, the administrative staff, and the graduate tutors. Open Admissions funds pay for the undergraduate tutors, with the English Department providing the teachers who supervise student tutors, tutor, and prepare instructional material for use at the center.

Whether a student is a SEEK student, an Open Admissions student, is referred by his teacher, or comes on his own, the registration procedure is the same: the student fills out an information sheet, has an initial conference with one of the staff, and is then assigned to a tutor and a tutorial schedule. Once the student's main difficulties have been identified, he is given work units that have been developed in the Center for specific problems. In this way, he gradually gets a better sense of what his problems are and how to deal with them alone.

The Center keeps a record of each tutorial session so that the student can check back to see the progress that he has made.

Those interested in tutoring, whether they be an undergraduate, a graduate, or a graduate-student, need only be present, to the English Department Coordinator, James de Jongh, the necessary recommendations and references and/or their previous experience in teaching or tutoring.

Aim of the Center

The Writing Center hopes eventually to have enough instructional materials to equal a regular course in first-semester English; so that students who work best in that kind of setting can have the option of taking "Center English," rather than classroom English.

The Center is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Additional information can be obtained by phoning 621-7104 or 7105.

— Sheryl Bernier

SEEK Director

(Continued from Page 1)

need to evaluate the government's internal structure.

Later that month, those students became aware of Young having eliminated the SEEK Rifle and Karate clubs, and, according to Tony Spencer, "realized we'd been had. He (Young) did not consult us on his unilateral decision and should be brought to task."

When questioned, the SEEK program's director said that though he "had no objection to a rifle club, [he] could not allow for a club to exist just for SEEK students." Young added that he was asked by Abraham Schwartz, last year's Provost, about "the advisability and financial feasibility" of the club during a meeting in May.

At that meeting, also attended by members of the department

of Physical Education, Young conceded to "opening up the rifle club to all students," by eliminating the SEEK Rifle Club.

Members of that department agreed to take a poll during registration to find out what kinds of activities students would like. Future allocations would be distributed accordingly. The poll was never taken, but Dean Young eliminated the rifle club.

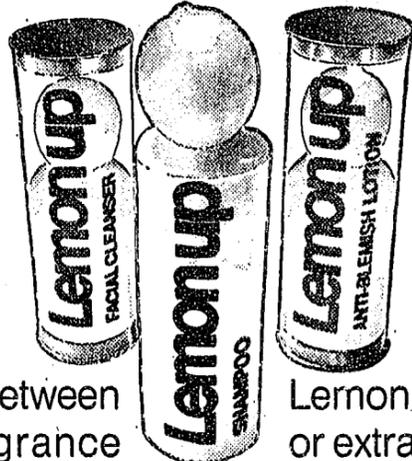
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French Tickler

By BOB COLLAZO

"The French Connection" blends the elements of intelligent subtle, international intrigue with the crude, uncompromising violence of the Lower East Side and Little Italy where the cops and mobsters are almost interchangeable parts in an intricate shadowy heroin smuggling operation.

Gene Hackman offers a brilliant performance as Jimmy (Popeye) Doyle, a "narc" detective, who along with his partner, Buddy Russo (Roy Schneider) portray the tough New York cops who eventually crack the smuggling ring and intercept a thirty-two million dollar drug shipment.

The story begins in Marseilles. A smooth, sophisticated Frenchman, Alain Charnier (Fernando Rey) prepares to smuggle a huge quantity of [almost] pure heroin into New York City neatly concealed in

the framework of a Lincoln Continental.

Doyle and Russo happen upon the operation by coincidence while amusing themselves one evening in a night club pointing out some underworld characters to each other. Doyle, apparently a sucker for a neat leg or plunging neckline, becomes intrigued with the idea of "making" a blond sitting (at a table) with small time pusher Sal Boca (Tony LoBlanco). He talks Russo into tailing Boca just for kicks; one thing leads to another and Doyle realizes that Boca is up to his ears in something really dirty.

From this point on, the case becomes obsession for Doyle who has a tough time convincing his superior officer to go for it because Doyle has a reputation for wild hunches that don't pay off, but in the end Doyle wins and the game is on.

In one harrowing eight min-

ute sequence, Doyle chases an assassin, who has just bungled an attempt to kill him, into an elevated subway platform. Doyle loses him on the subway, rushes downstairs, to commandeer a car, tossing the bewildered driver out, and what follows is a hair-raising, break-neck, auto-elevated train chase that's guaranteed to unsettle your dinner. Producer Philip D'Antoni tells us that sequence took three weeks to set up; time well spent Phil.

"The French Connection" is an exciting, gritty flick that rearranges the old, predictable cops and robbers package into an alive, credible relentless thriller. The performances are splendid and the technical execution is first rate, beginning with the screenplay by Ernest "Shaft" Tidyman and the direction and cinematography by William Friedkin and Owen Roizman.



A scene from the play

Photo by Ray Frost

No Place To Be Somebody

By TED FLEMING

"Whiter than snow, whiter than snow; now wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow."

These are poetic lines spoken by Gabe Gabriel, a grass-smoking, heavy drinking and out of work actor-writer. He is author Charles Gordone's surrogate, and the play is "No Place To Be Somebody," winner of the 1970 Pulitzer Prize.

The place is Johnny's Bar, and the time is somewhere in the past fifteen years. Picture a collage of characters who have one thing in common: the world they live in doesn't know they're alive and couldn't care. Each wants a small piece of the world, but what they have is frustration.

There's Johnny, owner of the bar and a couple of whores. He patiently awaits the release of his older buddy, Sweets Crane,

from jail so that they can break into the rackets.

Gabe cannot get parts, because he isn't Black enough, while Shanty, the white bartender who seems to relish Johnny's degrading treatment of him, lives with the illusion of his prowess on the drums. Add to them Cora, who only wants a man of her own, and Dee, a prostitute who ironically loves Johnny, who himself is a ruthless man incapable of love.

The plot of the play twists and turns throughout the course of the evening, while Gabe, in a series of incantations and speeches, sets the proceedings in order and clearly defines the common mentality at work. It varies only with the characters' degree of sophistication.

Johnny attempts to blackmail his way into the rackets with some revealing documents ob-

tained from the files of Judge Bolton. Sickeningly naive Mary Lou Bolton, possessed by liberal intentions and carnal desire, had stole the papers which were later discarded like yesterday's newspaper. Johnny's attempted invasion of Mafia territory leads to a violent confrontation resulting in three deaths, one of them Sweets Crane.

Rather than going along with Johnny's proposal to lie to the police, Gabe shoots him, realizing he himself can survive no other way. Johnny's death constitutes a denial of the white man's corrupt aspirations ("Charley fever"), and signals a new era in which Blacks develop their own values.

"No Place To Be Somebody," is now in its second limited engagement on Broadway. Changes include almost an entirely different cast, but the most significant change is that Gordone has directed his own work.

The result is a production that has put more emphasis on the comedic elements and less on the dramatic. Gordone can afford to do this because the play is soundly structured. The acting accolades go to Philip Thomas, whose characterization of Gabe practically steals the show; and to Terry Alexander, a Johnny Williams of force and venom.

"I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night. Alive as you or me. Says I, but Joe you're ten years dead. I never died says he."*

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