

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. 35, NO. 9

222

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1972

# THE PAPER



## Declaration of Independence

### Editor's Note:

The following should be of interest to those among us who doubt the validity of the kinds of statements this newspaper has attempted to explore.

Upon reading this document, one should make immediate reference to the rationale behind the alleged revolution which supposedly took place in this country almost two hundred years ago.

Maybe, in this light, one can better understand that a large segment of this country's population exists within the framework of slavery.

It is necessary for us to completely understand that we are in fact the best dressed, best housed, best educated and best fed slaves in the history of the world; that whatever our position, standing and comfort, we are slaves nevertheless.

We feel this understanding to be the only point of reference from which liberation and struggle can be concrete and successful; from which lasting unity of a people can take place.

*In the Black Community, July 1, 1970 a Declaration by concerned Black Citizens of the United States of America in Black Churches, Schools, Homes, Community Organizations and Institutions assembled:*

When in the course of Human Events, it becomes necessary for a People who were stolen from the lands of their Fathers, transported under the most ruthless and brutal circumstances 5,000 miles to a strange land, sold into dehumanizing slavery, emasculated, subjugated,

exploited and discriminated against for 351 years, to call, with finality, a halt to such indignities and genocidal practices — by virtue of the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, a decent respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare their just grievances and the urgent and necessary redress thereof.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are not **only** created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights among which are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness, but that when this equality and these rights are deliberately and consistently refused, withheld or abnegated, men are bound by self-respect and honor to rise up in righteous indignation to secure them. Whenever any Form of Government, or any variety of established traditions and systems of the Majority becomes destructive of Freedom and of legitimate Human Rights, it is the Right of the Minorities to use every necessary and accessible means to protest and to disrupt the machinery of Oppression, and so to bring such general distress and discomfort upon the oppressor as to the offended Minorities shall seem most appropriate and most likely to effect a proper adjustment of the society.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that such bold tactics should not be initiated for light and transient Causes; and, accordingly, the Experience of White America has been that the descendants of the African citizens brought forcibly to these shores, and to the shores of the Caribbean Islands, as slaves, have been patient long past what can be expected of any

human beings so affronted. But when a long train of Abuses and Violence, pursuing invariably the same Object, manifests a Design to reduce them under Absolute Racist Domination and Injustice, it is their Duty radically to confront such Government or system of traditions, and to provide, under the aegis of Legitimate Minority Power and Self Determination, for their present Relief and future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of Black People in the United States of America; and such is the Necessity which constrains them to address this Declaration to Despotic White Power, and to give due notice of their determined refusal to be any longer silenced by fear or flattery, or to be denied justice. The history of the treatment of Black People in the United States is a history having in direct Object the Establishment and Maintenance of Racist Tyranny over this people. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

**The United States has evaded Compliance to laws the most wholesome and necessary for our Children's education.**

**The United States has caused us to be isolated in the most dilapidated and unhealthy sections of all cities.**

**The United States has allowed election districts to be so gerrymandered that Black People find the right to Representation in the Legislatures almost impossible of attainment.**

**The United States has allowed the dissolution of school districts controlled by Blacks when Blacks opposed with manly Firmness the**

*(Continued on Page 15)*

# Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra

By GREGORY POND

"Music is a social art which improves and softens relations between people and bridges the experience of spiritual and esthetic values to its participants," says Karl Hampton Porter, musical director and conductor of the Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. Porter, a 32 year old Black bassoonist, received his formal music education at schools such as the Julliard School of Music and the Peabody Conservatory.

He founded the Harlem Youth Symphony Orchestra in 1968. The orchestra was composed of young people, ages 16 to 25, who were mostly Black.

Two years later, the Youth Orchestra grew into the Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra which is comprised of 80 pieces and the musicians' ages span from 16 to 72. Those who aspire careers as musicians receive a monthly stipend to help continue their studies.

The racial composition of the orchestra is about 9 to 1 Black. The orchestra prides itself on being the only Black owned and

operated orchestra in the country and also on the fact that the concert master has become the first Black to play with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mr. Porter said, "The orchestra provides a showcase for our young Black classical musicians and serves as a springboard for participation in a major symphonic orchestra."

Mr. Porter defines classical music as a means of developing a musical vocabulary. It is for this reason that he has his young students concentrate on playing classical, or as he refers to it, "European" music.

The most important characteristic of this type of music is that it has order.

"Once a musician can play a Beethoven symphony or a Brahms concerto or whatever, he can play just about any other kind of music."

Mr. Porter realizes that many young people are not interested in or even turned-off by classical music and his reasoning is "because they feel it relates to the establishment." To him, however, the symphony is only a title that does not restrict his

orchestra to one particular type of music. As a matter of fact, the Harlem Symphony Orchestra has given concerts in which they incorporate different types of music (jazz, gospel, rock, etc.).

Mr. Porter has been nicknamed "the common man's conductor" for several reasons: The orchestra dresses semi-formally rather than "black tie and tails;" in an attempt to break away from the establishment image, the orchestra mingles with the audience before their performances; and most important, the orchestra reaches out to the Black community to familiarize them and give classical music a much needed exposure to classical music that has been deprived to them.

Mr. Porter places a great emphasis on accomplished or "total" musicianship and feels that all musicians should strive toward this goal.

The quote, "European music is a means of training musicians to become accomplished," explains the Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra's emphasis on classical music. An accomplished or total musician can be likened to a

ballplayer who is able to play several different positions well.

This is usually accomplished through years of practice and mastery of the most difficult position or type of music first. When one learns the basic techniques and styles, one can incorporate them in other forms.

Mr. Porter, who is also affiliated with the New York City Housing Authority Symphony Orchestra, which was started by Simeon Golar, has one particular desire in reference to the future of the Harlem Orchestra.

"I would like the Harlem Philharmonic to have their own home situated in Harlem, something like the Apollo Theater. I would like it to be part of a whole art program emphasizing Black music which would include dancing, jazz, etc. and sometimes classical to show how versatile we are," concludes Mr. Porter.

With a concert planned for May 29th in the Central Park Mall, increased publicity, and continuing financial support, the Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra may become one of the major influences in the Black community.

## College Children's Program

By VICKY HUNTER

The College Community Children's Program (CCCP) is funded annually to provide children in the community with individual help in their homework. Located in various classrooms in Goethal's Hall, where the children also use gym facilities, the program emphasizes remedial reading and math.

Some of the students, whose age range is from 7 to 15, are said to be "problem" students in school. Yet here, where the discipline is less rigid and students are not necessarily confined to their seats, their supposed behavioral problems are minimal.

A core group of tutors, some of whom have been with the program since its beginning, are high school and college students.

One of the tutors, Ms. Peggy Stevenson, is also the only parent who works with the children. Asked of how she viewed the effectiveness of her role, she said, "I like to tutor them in math but when a student can't read the math problems you're actually helping him with his reading as well."

The evident dedication of tutors is illustrated in many ways. Phyllis Cooper, an undergraduate tutor, told of the time she wrote a letter to one of her student's teachers. The student, an eighth grader, has a vocabulary list consisting of words such as, "daisy," and "bull."

Because of Ms. Cooper's efforts the child's spelling list was improved.

Another student had recently mastered the addition of decimals and was anxious to move on. Phyllis wrote this student's instructor asking for the syllabus so that she could give the student a head start on the next lesson.

She was told that the teacher planned another three weeks of adding decimals and was evasive in providing additional lesson plans. Phyllis was undeterred and the student was busy at the



The Paper/Thomas Holmes  
Phyllis Cooper (r), and reporter, discussing the Children's Program.

blackboard, working with positive and negative integers.

Another college tutor, Angel Alvariz, spoke of his personal satisfaction in being able to help the Spanish-speaking children better comprehend the English language.

Iowa Ayanna, who is now a teacher in the Program, has recently received her degree from City College.

Formerly a para-professional with the program while still an undergraduate, she now selects materials for the students, gives

advice in remedial reading, and is responsible for other duties such as arranging trips and talking to parents.

The tutors, who receive from \$1.60 to \$3.50 an hour, feel that the program has helped them gain experience necessary to work with children.

There are presently 65 students in CCCP receiving tutoring, free of charge, four days a week from 3:30 to 6:00. Mrs. Martin, a parent who has two children enrolled in the program

(Continued on Page 15)

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# Black Education

By TYLIE S. WATERS

Black teachers seem to be the last to recognize their potentials. They are also the last to believe that they are our only educators. Black teachers are the links which bind the suppression of Black education. The fact that education is not controlled by Black people is enough for us to realize that education is used as a weapon against us. (Preston Wilcox, "The Forum," April 1971.)

In an endeavor to produce more meaningful educational experiences for Black students and equality of opportunity for Black teachers in the public schools, the African-American Teachers Association (ATA) held its first convention at Alexander Hamilton High School in Brooklyn.

Under the presidency of Albert Vann, ATA — founded in 1964 — listed as its main priority the need for Black teachers to work in school where Black children are in attendance.

"This, along with massive community awareness and involvement in the schools," says Vann, "is a most essential way to make school decentralization and eventually community control of the schools a reality."

Participants of the three-day event included Black teachers, administrators, parents, and community people. Through a series of workshops set up to form viable plans and discuss their views on topics ranging from the public schools to potential independent schools.

The Teachers' and Administrators' workshop was one of the more stimulating. Administrators included principals Alton Rison of Junior High School 117, Sheldon Roach, of PS 57 (The New School), Andrew Donaldson, Community Superintendent for District 9 (Bronx), and an instructor in City's graduate school.

"Teaching Black and Puerto Rican children requires approaches normally unlearned by faculty of local institutions," said Rison.

"Teaching techniques, mainly bookish, which are often successful in white communities seem to bear little fruit in Black communities. One may reach," he added, "Black youngsters academically through creative and innovative projects which must be taken from ideas written in books."

Rison explained that basically Black kids are creators and per-

formers. "They don't dig the 'informational technique,' and must be dealt with on a more physical level."

To transform this teaching-learning process, Rison has already instituted a nursing program and an ethnic program at JHS 117. His plans for future programs, which he says, "will have community relevance and impact" include bringing in social workers, teachers, doctors, architects, etc.

Rison has also been instrumental in developing, what he calls, a System of Analysis. Rison uses this system to determine "what is wrong inside the public schools." The system involves serious research and evaluation in areas such as teacher productivity, absenteeism, student progress, etc.

This System of Analysis was adopted as a resolution at the convention, which ATA plans to execute as a beneficial tool for teachers.

Another school of thought concerning the educational process of Black students was presented by Sheldon Roach. As he explained it, "the already established institutions can serve as educational and political organs, especially the church. We need people to go to church and go out to transmit positive information about our schools."

A third resolution, calling for Black professionals to "infiltrate" existing unions, was introduced by Donaldson. The teachers' unions, which are mostly white, are, according to Donaldson, not commensurate to the needs of Blacks in the field.

Donaldson pointed out that, "we are programmed for extinction; the usefulness for the Black man is no longer here. We have to understand the new media; the old system is out," and in that light, active participation in unions would prove helpful.

Also, ATA is calling for more participation on the part of all Black teachers and community people. For further information, call 789-3700 or write Albert Vann, ATA, 1064 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.



"... and over 400 years of struggle."

The Paper/Robert Knight

# Naked Luncheon

By ROBERT KNIGHT

Students, music-lovers and other freaks wandered about the South Campus lawn in the uncertain sunshine, reluctantly verifying that the free concert had been canceled. Meanwhile, on the North Campus, notables were convening at a luncheon celebrating the City College's 125th Anniversary.

The affair was hosted by President Robert E. Marshak and attended by Basil Patterson, deputy Mayor Edward Hamilton, ex-Mayor Robert Wagner, and ex-candidate-for-Mayor Abe Beame.

Also present were key administration figures, alumni, and a handful of invited students attired in party dresses and sport coats.

The little Irish ladies were scurrying around serving the appetizers as the bartender stood politely pouring drinks. I had just started my second glass of Lancers when the speeches and awards began.

Inevitably, the speeches celebrated the Nobel Laureates and other Successes who had graduated from City College, while photographers, cameramen, and officious public relations types recorded the affair.

There was a toast to the continued productivity of the college and Robert Wagner noted that CCNY's financial survival—due to a budget reallocation—was only a battle won in the long war.

Then Marshak took the podium and hastily introduced Student Senate President Bill Robinson.



"To 125 years of free higher education . . ."

The Paper/Robert Knight

Bill Robinson is the mercurial activist whose radical logic and fiery emotions have sometimes earned as much resentment as respect among those with whom he deals.

Some have characterized his behavior at official functions as "unpredictable."

Thus it was not without some apprehension that certain members of the administration sighed, closed their eyes, and waited for whatever was to happen.

Izzy Levine, the college's Public Relations Officer, held his hand over his mouth, muttering, "Ch, God. No! . . ." as Robinson approached the mike.

"Mister President, distinguished guests, and my fellow distinguished students . . ."

The room filled with hushed anticipation.

"We are at this time celebrating 125 years of free public education here at City College. But unfortunately for some of us, in the year 1847, most of our ancestors were still in the bondage of slavery. So therefore it was very hard, if not impossible, for some of our ancestors to benefit from free public higher education in those times.

"So in all due honesty and understanding of history, I can only realistically celebrate about six or seven years of free public higher education."

The words hit the audience like a cold shower. Every ear was attuned, oblivious to the occasional clink of saucers as the little Irish ladies served dessert.

"... But just like I said at the rally for free public education at the quadrangle across the way, that as long as this government — federal, state or city — can afford to bomb innocent Yellow people in Viet Nam, they can find funds for free education in the city of New York.

"I am renewing that statement, and I will renew it every year the war continues."

It was obvious by now that he would touch all the bases: the struggles for self-determination in South Africa and in the ethnic studies departments here at City.

"And so, with those thoughts in mind, I would like to congratulate you on 125 years; I would like to congratulate my brothers and sisters for over 400 years of struggle.

"And I would like to ask that we sift through all the rubbish in our institutions to sift out remnants of truth; that we do not fall into traps that are baited with small morsels of truth and taken for the whole thing; and that from this time forth, we begin to have a better understanding and communication with each other. Thank you."

The applause achieved the intensity that comes only from catharsis. He had said the things that luncheons usually seek to avoid, but somehow he pulled it off!

Members of the administration heaved sighs of relief, Basil Patterson beamed, and I pocketed a bottle of Lancers as I left.

# New Courses in Black Studies

What used to be called Urban and Ethnic Studies is now the Black Studies Department. Students can now major in Black Studies. The Department is finally taking shape and will most likely be functioning with a chairman in September 1972. The Department has gone at length to set up a Department sufficient to the needs and desires of the students.

The courses have been accepted but some haven't been classified as Core or Elective courses.

The curriculum committee has accepted the courses, but they have yet to be accepted by the Board of Higher Education. The Black Studies department is having trouble getting money and acceptance of a trip to Ghana and credit for a course on "Nation-building in Guyana." The course is offered during the post-summer session period by the Department. If the course

isn't accepted soon it may necessitate cancellation of a worthwhile project.

The main concentration area offered in Black studies are African Studies, Afro-American and Caribbean-Brazilian Studies. Due to our lack of space we are unable to print all of the other related courses; students interested should go to the Black Studies Department. Courses relating to specific Black areas are as follows:

- 12. Urban Dynamics in Black Africa (formerly BLST6).
- 13. African Politics.
- 15. Africa, Ancient and Pre-colonial.
- 38. Organized and Disorganized Crime.
- 39. The Indian and the Black Experience.
- 43. Protest and Rebellion with Anti-Bellum American.
- 45. Capitalism and the Colon-

ialization in Contemporary America.

- 49. Religion and Survival.
- 52. Caribbean Societies (formerly BLST 48).
- 53. Race and Politics in the Caribbean.
- Those courses should be followed by linking courses like:
- 71. The Black Revolution (formerly BLST 3).
- 73. Negritude as a Cultural Movement (formerly BLST 9).
- 74. Literature of Black French-Speaking Countries (formerly BLST 10).
- 79. Seminars in Comparative Colonialism.
- 82. Seminars in Black Political Theory.
- 83. Prejudice and Social Science.
- 87. The Impact of Black Literature of Protest.

These by far are not all, check out the Black Studies Department.

# Demonstration cont'd

(Continued from Page 7)  
sical and moral subjugation of the black people of Zimbabwe. The motivating factor behind the demonstration was to make the American public aware of the chrome issue and to rouse them in a moral support of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is the African word for the state of Rhodesia. The meaning of the word is great house of stones.

Rhodesia is a police state where all black nationalist parties have been declared illegal, and their leaders either imprisoned or forced to flee and live in exile.

In 1965, Ian Smith rebelled against the British sovereignty and made a unilateral declaration of independence. The British made no attempts to regain control of Rhodesia, and thus sold out the people of Zimbabwe.

After this many liberation movements were formed. They preferred to restrict themselves to activities within the circle of legality in order to gain control of their country. Now they must make use of all channels open. The Zimbabwe liberation movements have to fight their battles alone or with any allies that they can muster. However, the choice is somewhat narrowed by the significant establishment of relations between the U.S. and China.

Joel Carlson, self-exiled South African lawyer, believed that the demonstration accomplished much, in terms that it focused attention on the issue. He described the abundance of police present as "a sign that we are making an impression, that this is a matter of concern."

Bill Carmel, a white lawyer employed by Union Carbide Corp., told Judge Booth that he thought the company should meet with the demonstrators and that he would tell them so.

The response of the bystanders to the demonstration was

good. One man passing on Park Ave., his arms full of packages stopped and made room to collect the leaflets and the other literature. He said, "I know what's going on. I think that it's terrible, is there a petition I can sign?"

Of course there were some who were never before so conscientious in their efforts to keep New York City clean and lined a nearby garbage disposal with the pamphlets.

The next step in the process of returning the shipments of chrome to Rhodesia to and putting a cease to all future shipments will be the initiation of legal action against Union Carbide, Foote Mineral, Connally and the Treasury in the District Court of Washington.

It is hoped that the outcome of the demonstration will be a domestic solution where, through the judicial process, it would become illegal to import chrome from Rhodesia. This could mean a somewhat minor breakdown of the economic strength of the Smith regime and the harbinger of freedom for the people of Zimbabwe.

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## Hale House

# A Haven for Heroin-Addicted Babies

Since "Mother's Day" is one of the important events occurring in the month of May, "The Paper" is devoting a few pages to honor Black women who are involved in the struggle for freedom and liberation, thus giving our readers some insight into the problems facing Black women, women whose lives have been touched by undue hardship in their desperate attempt to exist in American society. We intend to give our readers some idea about the feelings and emotions involving a Black mother who is trying to get an education and rear children at the same time.

We hope that one will be able to sense the agony that one experiences as a Black woman who is struggling to free her children from the clutches of unjust imprisonment and an unjust legal system. A legal system which refuses to recognize the innocence of young Black men and women because such recognition would show that system to be racist, oppressive and totally ineffective.

We feel that it is important for our readers to understand the implications of the drug problem in the Black community. In other words, we intend to make you aware!

By GWENDOLYN NEW

Mrs. Clara Hale. How do you describe her? You could say that she is the epitome of "mother." She is a woman whose heart must be overflowing with love and compassion for all those in need.

Can you imagine a person rearing 43 children within the last 30 years, and never having to call the police for any of them? Or never having to worry about one who had gone to jail? To top it all off, all 43 of these children have attended college.

Thirty years ago, when Mrs. Hale lost her husband, she was left with three children to support. She considered getting on welfare, but decided instead to take in foster children. These children would live in her five-room apartment at West 146th Street, as part of the family. On weekends, some of them would go home.

Eventually, she began to take care of her neighbors' children and in this manner she has supported herself and all of her children through the years.

Mrs. Hale says "If my own children hadn't turned out so well, I would never have tried to care for anyone else's."

Still hard to believe?

Three years ago, 65-year old "Mommy Hale" began to take in heroin-addicted babies. As of this time, she has 22 children, the oldest being seven years old, the youngest, 2 months old. They all live in the same five-room apartment.

Lorraine Hale, the daughter of Mrs. Hale, is the director of the program along with four women who work part-time with the children.

Before July 1971, Mrs. Hale's son and daughter had taken care of all expenses — food, clothing, bills. Now that they are federally funded, Hale House will be moving to a five-story building in three weeks. This building, located at 154 West 122nd Street, will house forty children.

Mrs. Hale's program is one of love and understanding. "Most people hear about us by word of mouth or through articles they've read in the newspaper," she stated.

"The mothers bring the babies in to us and then we make sure that the mothers get into a drug rehabilitation program. I don't charge anything to these mothers. But I insist that each mother visit her child every week; some of the children go home on weekends. Each and every child knows his mother."

When asked about the incidence of mothers not being cured in the programs within the prescribed time, Mrs. Hale says, "A child may stay here with me as long as he has to. The mother is the only person that can bring a baby here, and she is the only one who can take him out. A child may stay here all his life if that's how long it takes for his mother to get herself together."

One may think that in such crowded quarters, a child may not be well cared for, or that a child's individuality may suffer. Yet, each child seems well-adjusted, lively and most important, healthy.

"All of the children think of themselves as brothers and sisters," says Mrs. Hale. "When a new child comes in, they just feel it's another brother or sister coming to stay." Mrs. Hale seems to have time for each child. All of them receive lots of love and affection and in return they all love "Mommy Hale."

Mrs. Hale describes her work as hard but greatly rewarding. When she first gets a baby, she has discovered that "if they receive plenty of love and plenty

of food, this helps bring all that stuff out of them."

Mrs. Hale's only desire is to give each child a good chance to get somewhere in life. She is a firm believer in private education; all her children attend private schools.

"College is the only thing for Black people. I tell all my children from the youngest to the oldest, that they must go to college. That's all I teach them. I want them to realize that this is the white man's country, and it is a racist country. They have got to get that degree, because then the white man has to let them in."

By now, you begin to see what a remarkable woman Mrs. Hale is. To see the children, you would never suspect that their mothers have had so much difficulty in life. Mrs. Hale describes the drug traffic as "a sad thing that can be stopped if the big men would allow it."

She has nothing to do with rehabilitating the mothers; she doesn't try to change them. She believes that the children need a chance because they had nothing to do with their predicament.

Yet, she understands the agony of the babies' mothers. "They are weak women, but they love their children. They sell their bodies to maintain their habits and they sometimes get pregnant. It nearly drives them crazy to know they are having a baby that they most certainly can't take care of."

But when they see someone trying to help them, despite their sad condition, they try hard to get themselves together. I know that Black people, especially, have a hard time trying to make it."

Six of the children, who are old enough, go to the Church of the Master on Sundays with Mrs. Hale. Mrs. Hale is the only person allowed to discipline the children.

"These children must learn to take orders. I don't have time to spoil any one of them. They are inspired to think for themselves, so that in the future they won't be led by what others think and say. Maybe then they won't get hooked on drugs, as their mothers have."

Hale House does not concern itself with politics. "All I want is to be able to take care of as many children as I am able to care for. I pray for the strength to do only that. The children need help and if I can do anything to help them, then I will."

## The Harlem Four — Retried

By GWENDOLYN NEW

Eight years ago, six young Black men, William Craig, Ronald Felder, Wallace Baker, Robert Rice, Walter Thomas, and Danny Hamm — later to be called the Harlem Six — were incarcerated on charges of the killing of Mrs. Margit Sugar and attempting to kill her husband. Their case has come to trial three times, the last trial resulting in a hung jury.

Evidence has yet to be presented to prove their guilt. Danny Hamm and Robert Rice are in prison on confessions which were forced on them according to reliable sources by police. The others have spent eight years in jail without a conviction.

Their parents could not pay the exorbitant bail set by the court, which is an indication to many that the death of a white woman must be avenged at all costs.

On March 30, the four brothers who were never convicted were released on bail. In a few days these four will know if they will be subject to more delay by a retrial, or if they will be released.

Mrs. Thomas told of the hardships she has gone through in attempting to hold her family together at a time when the entire world had turned its back on her. Neighbors were sympathetic, but they gave no real moral support. She also had the task of explaining to her younger son and daughter the sudden absence of their older brother.

Mrs. Thomas knows that she could have very easily given up on her son: the newspaper coverage of the incident tried, convicted and executed him.

Yet, "I could not and would not sit back and leave my son to the mercy of the American penal system. I decided that Walter would not be victimized by whites the way my parents and grandparents had been."

So she and the other parents proceeded to secure legal representation for their sons.

Currently, the community is more aware of the false charges against the Harlem Six. In support of the brothers at least 200 people attend each time a trial takes place.

Mrs. Thomas says that the community has just begun to realize the value of organizing to bring

about change. She is thankful that the community has begun to support her and the other mothers.

What has happened to Mrs. Thomas could happen to any mother.

She feels that "Black people should begin to form legal defense organizations to deal with the incidents and acts of injustice committed against Blacks. We should all take a very special interest in prison reform since most prison inmates are Black."

Regarding her numerous trial experiences, Mrs. Thomas feels that "Most judges want to get a trial over with as few legal procedures as possible."

"However, when the courtroom is packed, judges and district attorneys realize that the community is concerned and they will therefore be forced to uphold justice and treat the defendants with respect."

Mrs. Thomas appears to be a thoughtful and shy woman, yet a very strong person whose prime desire is to see her son set free.

"It has been unbearable, for him inside that jail and unbearable for me outside fighting to keep him alive. It's hard being in a prison for eight years, finally released on bail, and then anxiously waiting to know whether you will have to go back to jail or not. I can't help wondering if all this will ever end."

Mrs. Thomas expressed sympathy for the families of the Soledad Brothers, Angela Davis, and the Attica inmates. She had seen police brutality, and had seen this racist system at work but she never expected to be a direct victim of it.

She intends to devote time to a movement for prison reform if and when all this is over.

"I see a need for community members to become a part of their local precincts to make sure that citizens are treated fairly and humanely. I believe this is the only way to end police brutality in the stationhouses of Harlem."

Mrs. Thomas believes in the future of Black people. Of the Harlem Six, she states, "They went to prison as boys but they have come out as men. Men who have a lot of wisdom and knowledge that can be utilized for the benefit of Black folks."

"The youth of today must band together and remove all the obstacles that the system has devised to keep us down."

## Where Have All The Good Times Gone

By TYLIE S. WATERS

Member how we used to glow

Smile, laugh,  
breakup, make up.

Member how we used to dance

boogaloo, grine,  
wine, dine.

Member how we used to dream

You, Me,  
Them, Us.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE GOOD TIMES GONE

Member how we used to make love

Soft dark skins  
in pitch black darkness

You inside me  
Me inside you.

Member how we used to touch

Cling, long,  
tight, warm.

Member how we used to kiss

Sweetly, tenderly,  
softly, gently.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE GOOD TIMES GONE

Member how we used to hurt

Full of pain  
Full of sorrow  
Full of tears  
Full of love.

Member, Member

We as ONE  
REMEMBER  
YESTERDAY.

# Thirty

By DAVID FRIEDLANDER

It always seemed to me that it is a little foolish to use a 30 column to say goodbye; my friends on the paper know that they and The Paper have been a (the?) central experience in my life at City. I do not think that a written column could do justice to the feelings I have for them, feelings which come out of growing together in an important part of our lives.

The thing that we share most is a dedication to helping others see what is really happening in the world; I would like to leave a few thoughts about the business of journalism that may help others in their struggle to report the truth to their fellow students.

As most of us know, it is the gospel of traditional journalism that the good journalist is "impartial and objective; that he does not take sides in his writing, although he may have opinions of his own. He only writes the "facts." This attitude says that the job of the journalist is to act as the eyes and ears of the reader, and not impose his view of the event upon him.

In fact no journalist does this, or could do it. As a human being, he has a point of view. Anybody who reads the daily papers carefully will find their point of view cropping up everywhere.

Papers report police statements as if they are facts, while opposing reports are "allegations." They use a carefully culled vocabulary of slanted words like "free world," "Iron Curtain," and "enemy," words designed to produce unthinking emotional reactions in the readers. The relation of important and unimportant facts (every news article is supposed to present facts in the order of importance), and the sentence structure combine to give a picture to the unwary reader a implication which may actually contradict the facts.

The Times recently carried an article which indicated in the lead paragraph that Angela Davis had been "identified" as being in a certain place at a certain time. Further on in the article, it turned out that the white witness who had "identified" her could not tell her photo apart from another which pictured a light-skinned Black with an afro and glasses.

It is in the nature of any written report that it tells at least as much about the writer as about the subject. The writer who accepts the values of the system reflects this in the way he sees the world.

The reporters of the establishment press represent the status quo, and it is part of the hoax that is put over on people that the press is able to label its way of looking at things as "objective."

Most of us have had enough experience to see that the world is very different from what it is officially made out to be. Reporting things "impartially," that is, without taking sides, is very different from reporting them "objectively," or as they are.

The world is full of injustices, and only by falsifying, by softening the hard edges, and avoiding the outrageous

(Continued on Page 8)

## Black Alumni

A group headed by New York structural engineer LeRoy Callender is forming an association of Black alumni of City University of New York.

The need for such a group "grows more compelling year by year," Callender says. "The City University has greater long-range impact on the advancement and welfare of the Black community in New York than possibly any other organization. But we feel that policies may be formulated in the university system that could have an adverse effect on our community. The proposed termination of open enrollment is a good case in point. If it goes through, thousands of Black youths will be denied the educational opportunity that can vastly improve their lives."

Callender noted that alumni groups traditionally wield con-

siderable power in the policy-making processes of all colleges. "With good organization and strength in numbers, a Black City College alumni association will carry considerable clout in the formulation of policy."

Callender stresses that the Black alumni organization will serve as an independent adjunct to the general alumni association of the university. "An effective Black group," he says, "will strengthen the Alumni Association by getting more of the University's Black graduates involved with their alma mater."

"But we cannot expect the Alumni Association, with its diversity of interests, to serve as a focal point for protection of the well-being of one segment of the population. The Black community needs Black voices speaking for it."

## Reader's Rap

### WAIT A MINUTE NEW YORK TIMES!

The characterization of Adam Powell you gave as "lost in a sea of cynicism and self indulgence, and leave no lasting heritage," is clearly your opinion, a white misjudgment, about that Mwallmu wa Siasa Weusi (Teacher of Black Politics). It is the same kind of error, incidentally, you make about most of what is Black, but you make a similar kind of error about all that you claim to understand.

Adam Clayton Powell, in 1966, said to black people, "You must seek audacious power!" Did you misunderstand that too? In 1966 he called together the first Black Power Conference in Washington, D.C., which was followed, by Black Power Conferences in Newark in 1967, Philadelphia in 1968, Bermuda in 1969, and in 1970 the 1st Congress of African Peoples' International Conference in Atlanta.

At the recent National Black Political Convention in Gary, Indiana, Adam Clayton Powell was named Chairman Emeritus of that body, by the assembled eight to ten thousand black people. That convention, very certainly, was one of the political creations inspired by Rep. Powell. Do you misunderstand that?

Before this, Congressman Powell, was directly responsible for the introduction into Congress, and passage and implementation in American life, of the following legislation — some of the most important legislation in the history of this country —

Increasing the Minimum Wage and Extending Coverage.

The War on Poverty.

Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education.

Barring Discrimination in Salaries paid to Women for the same work performed by men.

Assistance for Colleges and Universities.

Manpower Development and Training for More Jobs.

Anti-Juvenile Delinquency.

Vocational Rehabilitation.

School Lunch Program.

Library Services.

Fair Employment Practices Commission.

No Funds for Segregated Schools.

which were passed.

Do you still misunderstand?

Certainly the *New York Times* represents all in the Euro-American Gentile-Jewish consciousness that consistently tried to repress and emasculate Congressman Powell. It is the quasi-refined version of jack-boot racism that would deny that Africans have even the capacity for civilization much less political sophistication, purpose and direction. It was clearly Adam Powell's lifestyle that offended you crackers.

The fact that he was finally much hipper than you'll ever even realize already exists in a world you have tried to sterilize with your hateful substance. Hey, man, but Adam, still spaced on you. Even though you thought you humiliated him by ripping him out of Congress, what you really did was just

prove to us how black he really was, that you'll would have to go through so many public changes to try to squash him. "A Nigger in Congress," with a little slick stogie, made even the buttless swoon!!!

The attempted frameup on taxes years before, the "bag-woman" charge, and constant harassment even trying to keep him out of Harlem, except on Sundays. You just proved he was a very very black man, hounded by the very same forces that would eradicate all black self determination, self-respect, self reliance and self defense. You just proved how black he was.

And then that editorial. So intemperate. Even tried to jack Adam up with Dr. King (whom you also killed, but now would sanctify!!!) . . . too much. But your intemperance blew it for you. Exposed you. Showed how black brother Adam was, how black he still is even spacing on you, and showed also, how very white, all you'll still is, and probably all ways will be . . . long as you breathe.

Imamu Amiri Baraka  
April 11, 1972

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THE PAPER/Jeff Morgan  
 Judge William Booth (l.), and Rep. Charles Diggs (r.), participating in the demonstration against importation of Rhodesian chrome.

# Rhodesian Demonstration

By ANN DORIS

The issue of Rhodesian chrome came into focus quite recently when a group of demonstrators gathered outside the offices of Union Carbide Corp. to protest the importation of the ore from an illegal government.

Though the United Nations has imposed a sanction prohibiting the importation of chrome from Rhodesia, Union Carbide and the Foote Mineral Company with the aid of the American government have chosen to ignore this sanction and have bought chrome from Rhodesia.

The United States, by passing in Congress the Byrd amendment which permits the violation of the United Nations sanction, has now allied itself with Portugal and South Africa in their wanton flouting of international law.

However, long before this amendment was enacted the two corporations had been given a legal permit to engage in this activity.

The demonstration took place on April 18, because this was the day of the Annual Stockholders Meeting of Union Carbide Corp. Its purpose was to make the stockholders aware that many people knew of their illegal activity and were intent on doing something to rectify the situation.

Judge William Booth was the leader of the demonstration along with representatives from groups such as the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee, South Africa Committee, IFCO and ACOA, and students from NYU's Center for International Studies.

Rep. Charles Diggs was present at the demonstration and spoke before going inside to address the stockholders and

the Bd. of Directors. Rep. Diggs and Senator Kennedy were the only two members of Congress to speak out in opposition to the amendment.

The demonstrators questioned Union Carbide's reasons for buying chrome from the illegal Rhodesian government, a government which has made a doctrine of white supremacy and perpetuates many atrocities on the black population.

According to Judge Booth their exists, in the United States a large enough supply of chrome to last for at least another ten years.

An editorial appearing in the *New York Times* on February 28, says, "The U.S. has so much chrome in its stockpile that the Administration has submitted legislation . . . to provide for the disposal of 1.3 million tons over three years. The Office of Emergency Preparedness has estimated that the stockpile is 2.2 million in excess of any foreseeable strategic need. This country has been importing large quantities of Russian chrome before sanctions as much as 49 percent of all chrome imports."

If this is so, it was felt that Union Carbide should explain their economic support of the white racist regime of Rhodesia, as economic support can and will be construed as the support of apartheid and the phy-

(Continued on Page 4)

By AYAD MOHAMMED

## Racism in Staten Island

A family's home on Staten Island was burned by a suspected arsonist.

The Charles' family was a Black family which intended to move from Brooklyn into the New Dorp section of Staten Island.

The incident occurred on April 21 at 2:00 A.M.

Reports indicated that after knowledge of the Charles' intention of moving into the all-white section that there were incidents in the past of vandalism. In the meantime, the Charles' were provided with temporary shelter in a nearby hotel.

## Cyanate Treatment For Sickle Cell Shows Optomism

An experimental research group at Rockefeller University in New York, lead by Dr. Anthony Cerami, treated 10 patients with cyanate — a salt compound — for six months.

The experiment showed that the blood level increased. "Our study showed that the blood indices of the patients improved," said Dr. Cerami.

Cyanate adds itself to hemoglobin, the iron-containing substance of the blood.

The group intends to give

more sickle-cell patients the treatment. They are also watching for any negative side effects of the treatment.

## Muslim Demands Unanswered

According to latest reports, none of the Muslim demands evolving from the Mosque incident have been answered.

Three of the demands were:

1. An apology from the police commissioner, Murphy and Mayor Lindsay,
2. An all Black police force in Harlem, and,
3. To drop the charges of the Muslim brothers who were molested and arrested by the policemen for no apparent reason.

Murphy's reaction to the second demand was, ". . . I believe in racial integration."

## Graduation

City College of New York will hold commencement exercises on Tuesday, May 30th at 8 P.M. in the college's Lewisohn Stadium, 138th Street and Convent Avenue.

Representative Herman Badillo, Democratic Congressman from New York's 21st District, will be the commencement speaker. Formerly Bronx Borough President and Commissioner of Relocation for the

City of New York, Mr. Badillo was the youngest person ever to serve as a city commissioner.

A *magna cum laude* graduate of CUNY's Business School in 1951, Mr. Badillo will also be awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the exercises by City College President R. E. Marshak.

## An Ironic Fact

O.P. wasted all that vulgarity last week to get on Nixon's son. And he doesn't even have one; he has two daughters!

Their time should have been spent somewhere else, like the bathroom.

## An Pan-African Jewel Is Lost

Kwame N'Krumah, who led Ghana to independence in 1957, who also became the First Post WWII African Prime Minister that year, died last week in Ghana at the age of 62. He died from cancer.

He was also Ghana Republic's first president.

A clique of imperialist-influenced army officers ousted him from power in 1966 while he was in Peking and Hanoi on a peace mission.

The death of N'krumah, who was a jewel of Pan-Africanism, is a great loss to African politics.

# — Thirty —

By ANGELITA REYES

I played the role of student at City College for two years — my first two were earnestly portrayed at Manhattan Community College. However, when I arrived at City, my role had lost its exuberance and meaning.

I was here mainly because I was afraid to give up the security of being a student. How often did I go through the bulletin looking for courses most beneficial to me?

Despite the requirements and "free electives," I learned most from the informal diversities of people I encountered through the repercussions of college life with an urban backdrop.

When I first joined *The Paper*, the essence of doing and creating began to vibrate again — college became fun.

The vibrations carried me beyond the classic classroom situation. For example, as an aspiring writer what did English 51 (Principles of Journalism) really offer me?

I sat five months in the boring, uncreative, journalistically unempirical class before the professor said the most important bit I'd heard from him all semester.

"Your writing isn't bad, Angelita," he said. "Right now you need an outlet for your work. Why don't you join *The Paper*? Then I can see how interested you really are in journalism."

He knew "where I was," and I knew "where he was coming from." He didn't suggest *The Campus* or *OP*, which made one of the greatest differences in the world.

At this point what can I say, but thank you Louis and Al for hipping me to all the real journalism I didn't get (or did I miss it?) in the writing course.

Thank you for the opportunity to progress through *The Paper*.

Louis, I've come to the conclusion that I am an individualist. I want to be. But thank you for pacifying me with logic when my emotional tendencies (because of individualism?) tried to take reign. We have an earned intimacy.

Gwen D., we had some outta sight experiences together. Remember Gary? Don't let yourself evade things that are different and that aren't necessarily in the realm of ultra-Blackness.

Ann, already you're becoming more of an Arian! I know I'm sounding like a sentimentalist but it's because you finally became involved with *The Paper*. That was the remedy. Not that you were ill or anything . . . Bob K. you're so noble!

After four years in CUNY I wish I could say I felt educationally and intellectually purged. The elements of CUNY vibrated with me all the way to the shores of Accra, Ghana and back again.

Isn't that a coincidence, Joan O.? And do you remember our first encounter? Of course you do. Especially looking at how our relationship has evolved. I learned from you also.

The trip to the Continent not only re-energized my tackle for City but it also expanded my outlook on American life style; it opened up so many, many channels of communications for the things I want to do.

For the past two years it was up to me to super-rap, to be profound, and to intellectualize these professors in order to get these grade A's. I can't seem to Believe anymore so I have to put that extra faith in me.

As Willy Loman believed, "to be known and well liked" was an asset within this society. And this society hasn't changed since Willy's death.

But unlike Willy, I am aware of the fallacies of the Dream, or whatever it's called. I have no intentions of keeping my roots here.

How many times did I make the rounds for conferences with those instructors/ Did it pay off? Would it happen again?

What I did in college would decidedly be a foundation for what is to come five, ten, even fifteen years from now. Therefore the base had to be concrete.

A well-known actor once told me, "What you do now will be a reflection of where you're coming from five years from now. And the cycle continues."

I hated the times when I was so frustrated because of administrative apathy and procedures: the time when tears were swimming in my eyes in order to keep from falling. Why? I didn't get two blue program cards for a dual course at registration.

They wanted me to pay that five dollar fee. I refused to do so. The principle involved was too strong.

Naturally it was not the fault of the advisor from whom I received the cards but my fault since the student is guilty and naive until proven innocent and aware.

My last year at City was dynamic! I love to be loved.

At this writing I am in love with my life. To paraphrase a Greek axiom: I love therefore I am.

I can hardly believe that four significant years have been finally laid for me to continue to build on.

Now, will I get a "good job" since I've gotten a "good education?"

Well, the graduate school student is the next role I've auditioned for.

I got the part. I start performing next fall.

THE PAPER

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Oscar Lumpkin — Faculty Advisor

# National Black Science

By ALBERT V. DE LEON

The National Black Science Students Organization (NBSSO) is a group of Black undergraduates studying one of the fields of science — either medical, dental, engineering, architecture, computer technology, or one of the related research sciences.

NBSSO is often seen as being strictly medical in nature and, in fact, at the present time it is "more medically orientated." But, according to its current chairman, Reace Watkins, "We are not just a pre-med organization; Black Science encompasses any student of science and technol-

5) To help Black science students obtain financial aid.

6) To assist in the development of special programs to keep Black students in school.

NBSSO has chapters in schools such as Spelman, Morris Brown, NYU, Princeton and LIU. Each branch is autonomous, with their primary function being to encourage and assist Black students in the scientific and technological fields.

At City College, NBSSO, under Reace Watkins, chairman, and the late Albert Simpkins, vice-chairman, has been attempting to "bridge the gap between an

science and technology to, in the words of Watkins, "make them more aware of how science and technology is related to the community.

"Our object is to pull the covers off of science and to expose its mysteries. In other words, science is and can be taught to all. For example, the genetics of color are kept out of courses on genetics. Educational institutions then place science on a high pedestal and make it inaccessible to the Black man."

Added Simpkins, "We emphasize to them that entering science isn't easy; you can achieve, but it takes time and will. We also try to break down the apprehensions young Black students have about pursuing a career in science and technology."

Other community activities include discussions on sickle cell anemia, lead poisoning, nutrition, and abortions.

"While teaching these," says Watkins, "we explain just what they are."

Black Science has been involved in testing over 3,000 students for sickle cell anemia, a potentially dangerous genetic trait found almost exclusively in Blacks.

Regarding abortions, Watkins feels that its "ills and side effects should be exposed to broaden our knowledge and to effect the proper choices by the community. Any chemical that affects the natural order of the body should be questioned intensively and this is what should be done with the pill."

One of the principal programs sponsored by Black Science is that of having its membership participate in hospital tours, which include observations of surgeries and orthopedic functions performed by physicians.

Pilot programs being run by Black Science include touring with physicians and viewing autopsies, which is educational for students because it "balances theory and practice."

Watkins feels that "the same programs existing for pre-med

(Continued on Page 11)



Any time  
of the month  
can be  
vacation time

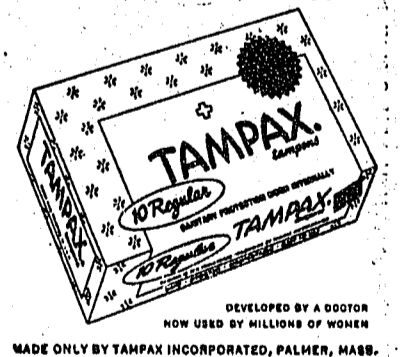
You've been planning and packing for weeks, without a worry about whether your period would interfere with your vacation. Because you're counting on Tampax tampons.

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The Paper/Jeff Morgan

The late Albert Simpkins (l.), Reace Watkins (c.) and reporter discuss the future of NBSSO

ogy. You can't build a nation with just Black doctors."

The main objectives of the organization evolved from their first National Conference, held in NYC in 1969. These objectives being:

1) To raise the consciousness of Black students and the Black community concerning the need for Black professionals in the sciences.

2) To increase the number of high school students who enter college with a declared interest in the technological and medical fields.

3) To assist every Black college science student to qualify for and gain admission to a post-BA medical and technological program.

4) To negotiate with medical and graduate schools for increased enrollment of Black and other minority students.

ever computerizing world and the Black community."

"We question the whole aspect of science and medication — period," asserts Watkins. "We are doing research to prove to the people that the environment has a great deal to do with a person's health. The new Black doctor will question the currently established medical practice."

Watkins sees science, abstract and pure, as "creating jobs for Blacks so that they will not have to depend on others and can build for themselves. Science will be the leading field as a means of helping Black people, not only in the United States but the world."

#### The Community

On the community level, Black Science has initiated a high school visitation program. In this program Black Science representatives speak with students about

## David's Thirty cont'd

(Continued from Page 6)

facts can the establishment reporter prevent the natural reaction of outrage in his readership.

It is strange to imagine that a report of facts could not support one side or another when it is precisely these facts which determine the correctness of one opinion over another.

People who are concerned with bringing the truth to their public must especially avoid the "legitimate authorities" trap. A legitimate authority is a man hired to lie for the establishment. It is characteristic of the established press to report the facts as the legitimate authorities say.

This ludicrous malpractice was strikingly reduced to absurdity when the New York Times reported that prisoners had killed their hostages in Attica. Of course, it turned out to be the National Guard that killed everybody who died in the incident.

We must not be taken in by the theory which equates good reporting with not taking sides. Of course we must recognize and report even the most asinine opinion on any issue we are reporting on. But our object in so doing must be to clarify the issue rather than covering it up.

So long. It's been very good working with you. Keep it up.

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## IN MEMORIAM

For Albert Donnell Simpkins, (7/28/50 - 4/30/72)

*'Many hear the call but few are chosen'*

*Oh, How I remember the summer of '70 when we first met at St. Mark's United Methodist Church on 135th St. I had just, to my own astonishment, been elected president of the Black Students Organization of C.C.N.Y. . . . yeah, big leap from trash monitor of class 8-2, Junior High School 135. And here we were, down at St. Mark's, trying to squeeze a summer job.*

*Remember how several of us, stood up and left that jive meeting and went to Denise's house with our Kentucky Fried because we had decided that we loved Black people more than summer poverty money? It was truly beautiful planning and executing our own program of drug and vice removal from our communities. Can you remember our plans to map out Harlem and how we went from door to door that summer trying to deal Black for our people.*

*It sure was nice being among a group of Brothers and Sisters who had other things on their grey matter besides nickel bags, sweat boxes, whisk and 2¼¢ revolutionary gab based on the teachings of Chairman No Thing, Chapter 6 . . . Vol. 66 Paragraph 6 entitled "How We Must RREEELLAATTEE To The Community."*

*You moved on from the summer of '70, dedicated to the cause of liberation via sound channels; UNITY AND HARD WORK!! I will never forget the days during which I held the presidency and there was no one aiding me except Brother Lonnie, Sister Maxine and Brother Paul from San Diego Medical School and how you came all the way from F&M in Lancaster Pa. while school was in session because you understood that your little Brother needed help.*

*And weren't those Black Science conferences beautiful? Can't you still recall Minister Farrakhan revealing those truths from the Messenger that we were so desperately in need of? And Brother Dr. Richard coming all the way from Ruarte California to lecture on Environmental Diseases. And how Jerry performed his ghoulish task of extracting a few ML's of blood from various fingers for the Sickledex Test.*

*And this year with our continued growth, you became National Vice Chairman of the National Black Science Students Organization, a job you performed superbly along with Brother National Chairman Reace Watkins and Coordinator Marvin Brown.*

*Yeah, they didn't think a group of Black youth in their late teens and early twenties could come together in a bond of unity and brotherhood and do something constructive for self. But as Sister Sonia says, 'It's a New Day,' and Allah is constructing a new Black man and woman to rule over this new day.*

*Brother Al, we love you and we're gonna miss you. And with the termination of this remembrance, I, like hopefully others am re-dedicating my life to the rise of the Black man.*

*As Salaam Alaikum  
Brother James D. Fleshman  
Executive Advisor, NBSSO*





THE PAPER



have  
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SIM WAS  
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By DAVID FRIEDLANDER

The war in Vietnam may soon be over; the Liberation forces have, at this writing, captured Quangtri, are threatening South Vietnamese forces in Hue and Kontum, and are near Saigon. Even the American press reports that the ARVN troops are fleeing in panic, dropping their weapons and looting and burning on the way.

Whether the war will end now depends critically upon the peace movement. Yet at this time there is a tendency among young people who have been engaged in the American peace movement to deprecate their own power. The illusion of impotence is largely due to a government policy of pretending to ignore peace activities. They have repeatedly stated that, while everybody has a right to express their opinion, such expression is irrelevant to their decisions.

The real power of the Ameri-

## The End of the War?

can peace movement can be seen by looking at history.

President Johnson was forced out of office in 1968 because of the war issue, and Humphrey could not win the election because of his association with it.

More important, though, is the fact that the present military victories of the Vietnamese are, in large part, a result of American activities against the war.

The failure of "Vietnamization" is, of course, apparent now. What people tend to forget, though, is that the policy of Vietnamization was a product of the strength as well as the weakness of the peace movement.

Peace activities have pointed out rightly that Vietnamization was a matter of "changing the color of the corpses." It was an attempt to stay in Vietnam, re-

ducing the number of American lives lost by putting the Vietnamese in their place.

The idea was that the American people would not be as upset about the loss of yellow lives as of white ones; the politically sensitive issue of losing American boys in a "senseless" war would be defused. The fact that the Administration thought that it could stop the peace movement without stopping the war demonstrated the weakness of the movement.

Those who are active in the peace movement did not readily recognize its repercussions. The movement brought the issue of the war to the point of diffusion, and that the "diffusion" involved a relevant military act. It was the withdrawal of American troops that brought the military

situation in Vietnam to the point where the recent victories could be won.

As even the American military could tell, the ARVN troops are militarily incompetent. In a situation where a country has been fighting for its independence for thirty years (in the most recent phase) it is hard to recruit enthusiastic troops to fight for the colonialists. The ragtag band of pimps, sadists, assorted hustlers, mercenaries, and NLF agents that constitute the ARVN could not be expected to stand up to a concerted attack by a motivated and experienced liberation army that has the support of the people.

The vain hope of the American Administration was that American air power could make up the difference. Air power alone, however, has never won a war, and Vietnam is no exception.

Were it not for the American  
(Continued on Page 13)

## NBSSO

(Continued from Page 8)

students can go down for engineering students. People outside of medicine who want to move on something know what they want and it's just a matter of them doing it."

### Campus Activities

On campus, Black Science members act as upper-class tutors for Black students to keep them in the science field. This program is affiliated with BASIS, a program operating out of the Theresa Towers Hotel, ostensibly to aid Black students — either high school or college — in the areas of math, science, and engineering.

NBSSO also serves as a clearing house of information regarding graduate schools and medical schools. In the future this information will be computerized, encompassing all sciences.

Black Science was instrumental in getting all of its Black and Puerto Rican students into Columbia Medical School last year — not President Marshak, as he would like people to believe.

Black Science is also planning a pre-professional counselling program on the City College campus.

"One of the problems on campus with Black students having undecided majors," contends Simpkins, "is that they are being improperly guided. A counselling program would help to alleviate this problem."

Black Science is seeking to expand its organization by emphasizing the need for Blacks and Puerto Ricans in the areas of science and engineering for the benefit of their people.

The ultimate goal of the National Black Science Students Organization is summed by Watkins: "Black Science is about building a nation for our people."

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- 1) **GROWING UP, ABSURD? I:** K. Eisold, Z. Schachtel  
**GROWING UP, ABSURD? II:** M. Berman, K. Eisold  
*This course, for freshmen only, studies the way in which we become the people we are; i.e. the processes through which children and youths grow up.*  
6 hours a week, 8 credits; core credits, division B — 4 credits.
- 2) **WOMEN'S REVOLUTION I: For women Only.**  
J. Howard, A. Petrie  
**WOMEN'S REVOLUTION II: For men and women.**  
A. Jones, S. Waring  
*Investigates in depth the historical reasons for the feminist movement, its effect on present institutions and possible social consequences.*  
6 hours a week, 8 credits; core credits, division C — 4 credits.
- 3) **HOW TO BE A SURVIVOR.** A. Bierman  
*Deals with the ecological crisis, its causes, present aspects (pollution, population explosion, energy crisis, . . .) and social implications.*  
3 hours a week, 4 credits; core credit, division A — 4 credits.
- 4) **ALTERNATE LIVES:** J. Lukowsky, P. Minkoff  
*Studies alternate life styles in USA, Europe; sources of discontent, history of utopian social structures (Kibbutz, commune . . .) and present movements such as various counter-institutions, liberation movements.*  
6 hours a week, 8 credits; core credits, division C — 4 credits.
- 5) **POLITICS AND LITERATURE:** E. Chill, L. Kriegel  
*Examines a number of literary and historical texts for ways in which politics and literature interact; the evolution of this relationship in the 19th century and its contemporary nature.*  
6 hours a week, 8 credits; core credit, division B — 4 credits.
- 6) **AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM:** K. Eisold, J. Howard  
*Examines the theme of the individual in American literature, philosophy and popular culture related to a study of social institutions.*  
6 hours, 8 credits; core credits, division B — 4 credits.
- 7) **MODERN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS:**  
R. Wolff, M. Waldman. Tentative  
*Studies the economic and social foundations of the contemporary world, the rise of modern capitalism, and various responses to it: Marxism and Leninism, the Labor Movement, Keynes, the New Left.*  
6 hours, 8 credits.
- 8) **SCIENCE — SERVANT OR MASTER:**  
A. Bierman, P. Minkoff. Tentative  
*Traces the rise of modern science and technology since Bacon to the present; investigates its interaction, in theory and practice, with social thought and institutions. Emphasis on 19th and 20th century; implications for future.*  
6 hours, 8 credits.
- 9) **THE CITY:** P. Deare, P. Minkoff  
*Studies attempts to confront urban crisis by grass root movements, local organizations. Studies effects on these movements (tenants, welfare, health, . . .) on city politics and life. Field work emphasized.*  
6 hours a week, 8 credits; core credit, division C — 4 credits.

PPHS is a program of interdisciplinary courses which are built around readings, seminar discussions and independent work. It emphasizes team teaching, informality and community.

Students interested in any of the above courses are asked to apply in Shepard 117 or Finley 104. Applications are due on May 15, 1972.

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## We leave...

WE LEAVE THE FOLLOWING TO Y'ALL:

- We leave Doris Mr. Absorbine Jr.** We can bring peace between the mouths of **Greg and Frost.**
- We leave Cynthia** a new alarm clock that works so she can time herself in the morning.
- We leave Ayad** a bed in the office so that he can rest comfortably during intervals. We also leave him a diary (dreambook) so that he could keep up with all his daily affairs.
- We leave Bob Grant** an instant paper tearer-upper so that all he has to do is push the button.
- We leave Celeste** a picture album of herself with love from the staff. We also leave her some tissues.
- We leave Angie** a book with the latest fashions of capes. We also leave her a pair of bedroom slippers.
- We leave Jaime** a new 3-speed girl's bike so that he can deliver Papers faster.
- We leave Frost** a 1972 pair of shorts with red and white hearts.
- We leave Joudan** a set of barbells.
- We leave Ted Fleming** a compass so that he can find the paper office.
- We leave Jeff Ray Frost's** experience.
- We leave Boró Printers** a four-month vacation.
- We leave Louie** a year's supply of pens and a hole in the head.

## Classified

Louis and Cynthia: (One sunny afternoon) Louis and Cynthia were caught having a private affair.  
 To Staff: It Has Nothing to do with Y'All.

Al DeLeon loves to visit Jeff's house because of the decorative walls & ceiling.

I Spy.

Contact Tommy in 337F for pictures of the Last Movement, Vision, Watu Weusi Umoja & Egbe Oberin.

Somebody saw Tony Spencer barking at a dog on Convent Avenue after having lunch with Marshack. Spencer was also reported to have been holding flowers in his hands.

To Ann Doris: The tall thin gum chewing girl with knots in her head. I like you anyway.

A fat but smart friend  
 Nice  
 handsome  
 rich  
 black  
 and too many things  
 to mention.

To the girls of C.C.N.Y.: Watch out, Sam Jr. has no competition now that Sam Sr. is out of the picture.

To Sheryl: Heard you're losing weight cause you... hal hal hal

Doctor.

Doctor: Fool, I just gained 7 pounds. Sheryl.

Frost: We're so glad you're graduating

The Staff.

## The War

(Continued from Page 11)

peace movement, ARVN would never have had to face an attack alone. It was the peace movement that forced the Administration to withdraw American ground troops, against the advice (as it now appears) of its own CIA and Army reports.

The movement must use its strength in the months ahead, if it is to keep the Nixon Administration from sending ground troops back in as South Vietnam is liberated. Pressure must also be exerted to stop the present bombing escalation.

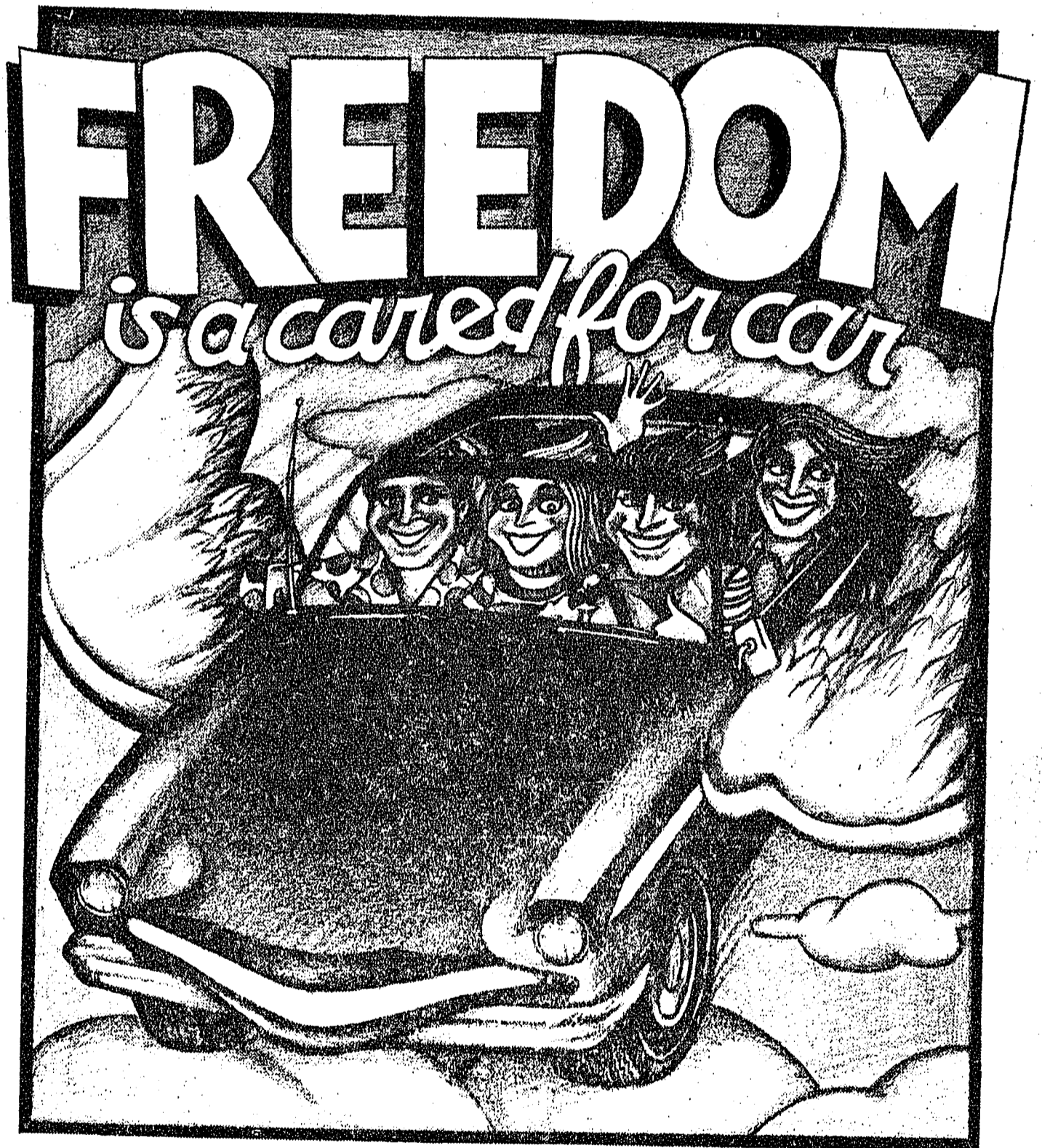
The forces that are running the war are in a particularly vulnerable position this year, since it is an election year. It can be expected that candidates running against Nixon will raise the issue of the war; the failure of the Vietnamization policy is sure to be a liability, and can lead to Nixon's defeat by a candidate who pledges to end the war, or to Nixon ending the war himself in order to save face.

The only development in America that would permit Richard Nixon to send back ground troops would be the nomination of a "safe" candidate by the other party, George Wallace, for instance. Since Wallace would not make an issue of withdrawal, Nixon would be free to escalate as he saw fit.

For this reason we may expect that Wallace will gain greater support than ever from powerful conservative forces. Even those who may find his Jim Crow mentality distasteful or out of date may begin to see him as the only alternative to giving up a piece of the American empire to the "communist menace."

It is more important now than at any other time since the war in Vietnam began, that decent people in America should fight against the war.

Now is the time!



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# Declaration (cont'd)

(Continued from Page 1)

white man's Invasions on the Rights of our People.

The United States has erected a Multitude of Public Agencies and Offices, and sent into our ghettos Swarms of Social Workers, Officers and Investigators to harass our People, and eat out their Substance to feed the Bureaucracies.

The United States has kept in our ghettos, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies of Police, State Troopers and National Guardsmen, without the consent of our People.

The United States has imposed Taxes upon us without protecting our Constitutional Rights.

The United States has constrained our Black sons taken Captive in its Armies, to bear arms against their black, brown and yellow Brothers, to be the Executioners of these Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

The Exploitation and Injustice of the United States have incited domestic Insurrections among us, and the United States has endeavored to bring on the Inhabitants of our ghettos, the merciless Military Establishment, whose known Rule of control is an undistinguished shooting of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions of Black People.

For being lynched, burned, tortured, harried, harassed and imprisoned without Just Cause.

For being gunned down in the streets, in our churches, in our homes, in our apartments and on our campuses, by Policemen and Troops who are protected by a mock Trial, from Pun-

ishment for any Murders which they commit on the Inhabitants of our Communities.

For creating, through Racism and bigotry, an unrelenting Economic Depression in the Black Community which wreaks havoc upon our men and disheartens our youth.

For denying to most of us equal access to better Housing and Education of the land.

For having desecrated and torn down our humblest dwelling places, under the Pretense of Urban Renewal, without replacing them at costs which we can afford.

The United States has denied our personhood by refusing to teach our heritage, and the magnificent contributions to the life, wealth and growth of this Nation which have been made by Black People.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered mainly by repeated Injury. A Nation, whose Character is thus marked by every act which may define a Racially Oppressive Regime, is unfit to receive the respect of a Free People.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our White Brethren. We have warned them from time to time of Attempts by their Structures of Power to extend an unwarranted, Repressive Control over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Captivity and Settlement here. We have appealed to their vaunted Justice and Magnanimity, and we have abjured them by the Ties of our Common Humanity to disavow these Injustices, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They have been deaf to the

voice of Justice and of Humanity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which hereby announces our Most Firm Commitment to the Liberation of Black People, and hold the Institutions, Traditions and Systems of the United States as we hold the rest of the societies of Mankind, Enemies when Unjust and Tyrannical; when Just and Free, Friends.

We, therefore, the Black People of the United States of America, in all parts of this Nation, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name of our good People and our own Black Heroes — Richard Allen, James Varick, Absalom Jones, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Marcus Garvey, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and all Black People past and present, great and small — Solemnly Publish and Declare, that we shall be, and of Right, ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT FROM THE INJUSTICE, EXPLOITATIVE CONTROL, INSTITUTIONALIZED VIOLENCE AND RACISM OF WHITE AMERICA, that unless we receive full Redress and Relief from these Inhumanities we will move to renounce all Allegiance to this Nation, and will refuse, in every way, to cooperate with the Evil which is Perpetrated upon ourselves and our Communities. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

—The Black Declaration of Independence July 3, 1970 by order and in behalf of Black People and as Representatives of the National Committee of Black Churchmen, Inc.

## Children's Program (cont'd)

(Continued from Page 2)

gram, was very enthusiastic in her praise.

"Even their teachers have noticed an improvement in their school work. I was unable to help them because I've been out of school so long and the children are taught differently from when I went to school. I'm really glad they come here."

Oliver Leigh, the student coordinator, stated that "the total student body averaged a two to three month improvement in their reading and math scores after a six week interval. The standardized tests also showed that several students had even improved by a full year."

However, the program is not without problems.

"This is the only tutorial program for public school age children that is on a college campus," continued Leigh. "Most of these tutoring programs in public schools are under the guidance of the parents and teachers, and enjoy the backing of the school's principal."

"Though City College provides the space for the program, the administration, at best, has been indifferent and, at worst, hostile. During the three years we've been at City College, the administration has seen fit to send only one representative to check the program out and that visit was made recently."

Mr. Phillips, who heads the program, added that, "Perhaps the administration is reluctant

to extend its support for the program for fear they will be obligated to it. Yet it seems they would stand to gain from their support, at least in the eyes of the community."

Leigh believes "The parents view the College Community Children's Program as an institution in the community."

In its first year the program was jointly funded by Coca Cola and the Board of Education Under Title I funds for District 6.

Coca Cola withdrew its support while continued funding from the Board of Ed has been a yearly battle. In its last funding crisis the program was able to obtain over 500 community signatures petitioning the Bd. or Ed. to continue its monetary support.

"If City College's goal is to be a model urban university, asserts Leigh, "they can begin by recognizing the worthiness of this program and not relegating it to a position of being a beggar every year for funds."

Despite these problems, the College Community Children's Program continues to function and to give a badly needed service to the children in the community.

Leigh concluded, "We all have to make a commitment to the struggle. My commitment is to the children. They're our future and in order to insure our survival we must take our future in hand."

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Jack Gwillim and Brock Peters in a scene from "Lost in the Stars."

CONVERSATION

Him said Art, by its nature, is artificial; the opposite of Life.

I said, not my people's Art. Cause we be needing Art cause that what we be anyway; even our guerillas & speakers are Artful. That's why after the struggle we build a creative thing: human universe. So what you talking bout mister?

Him said, but that won't be no Art.

I said, fuck it. Call it Life.

Him died laughing.

I dug a grave & wrote this here poem on his tombstone.

Author — Bob Feaster

# Lost in the Stars

By TYLIE S. WATERS

"Lost in the Stars," a Kurt Weill-Maxwell Anderson musical based on the novel by Alan Paton's *Cry the Beloved Country* parallels two old men — one Black, one white — who are drawn into friendship by a grievous tragedy — an epic of which currents of racial hatred run deep and strong. The play, directed by Gene Frankel, highlights and brings to the surface the racist apartheid policy which still exists in South Africa.

Stephen Kumalo (played by Brock Peters), an old, Black, country Zulu preacher who desperately tries to hold on to the old moral tribal system, journeys to the big city of Johannesburg in search of his vanished son, Absalom (played by Gilbert Price). He makes an agonizing discovery that his son has lost his identity with the tribal customs and has led an idle life. He has been involved in a robbery and has shot and killed a white man, the son of James Jarvis.

Jarvis is a white landowner (played by Jack Gwillim) who holds a strong conviction that the Africans must be controlled with a firm policy and a strong hand.

Act I does have difficulties in getting started. With the exception of Brock Peters it seems clumsy and lacks the charisma needed to portray the anguish and despair of the Africans. But Peters saves Act I. He is seen as a weary and troubled preacher right from the beginning. By his superb acting ability, he is able to lift the difficulties right off the ground. The closing of the Act is brought to life when Peters pours out the lyrics of "Lost in the Stars," which wins an overwhelming reception from the audience.

Act II has many more delights. Opening with a dance of

grievance by the natives and following a chorus singing of "Cry, the Beloved Country," the audience finally begins to feel the tragedy of the play. More remorseful impact is added when Gilbert Price as Absalom confesses his fright of the hanging sentenced him.

That same dilemma — FEAR — which led to Absalom's crime — his frustration's living in Shanty Town — "It's the air we breathe, the way we live. We are nothing." — is still with him as he faces death.

Giancarlo Esposito as Alex, Stephen's grandchild, spell-bounds the audience and receives wild applause for his performance of "Big Mole."

At the closing of the play, the burden that the lost and heart-broken preacher feels is somewhat lifted when Jarvis, also deeply grieved, finds a place in his heart to make amends with Kumalo. Jarvis realizes that their grievances are the same irrespective of their colors — both had lost a son. His amendment with Kumalo is actually like the repayment of what has been taken away from the Africans.

In "Lost in the Stars" the tragedy of death becomes a stepping stone to enlightenment for both the Zulu preacher and the white landowner. Kumalo is forced to realize that the old moral code does not always work; and Jarvis realizes that human nature exists not only in the white world but also in the Black world.

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