

Black Science In '72

By GWEN NEW

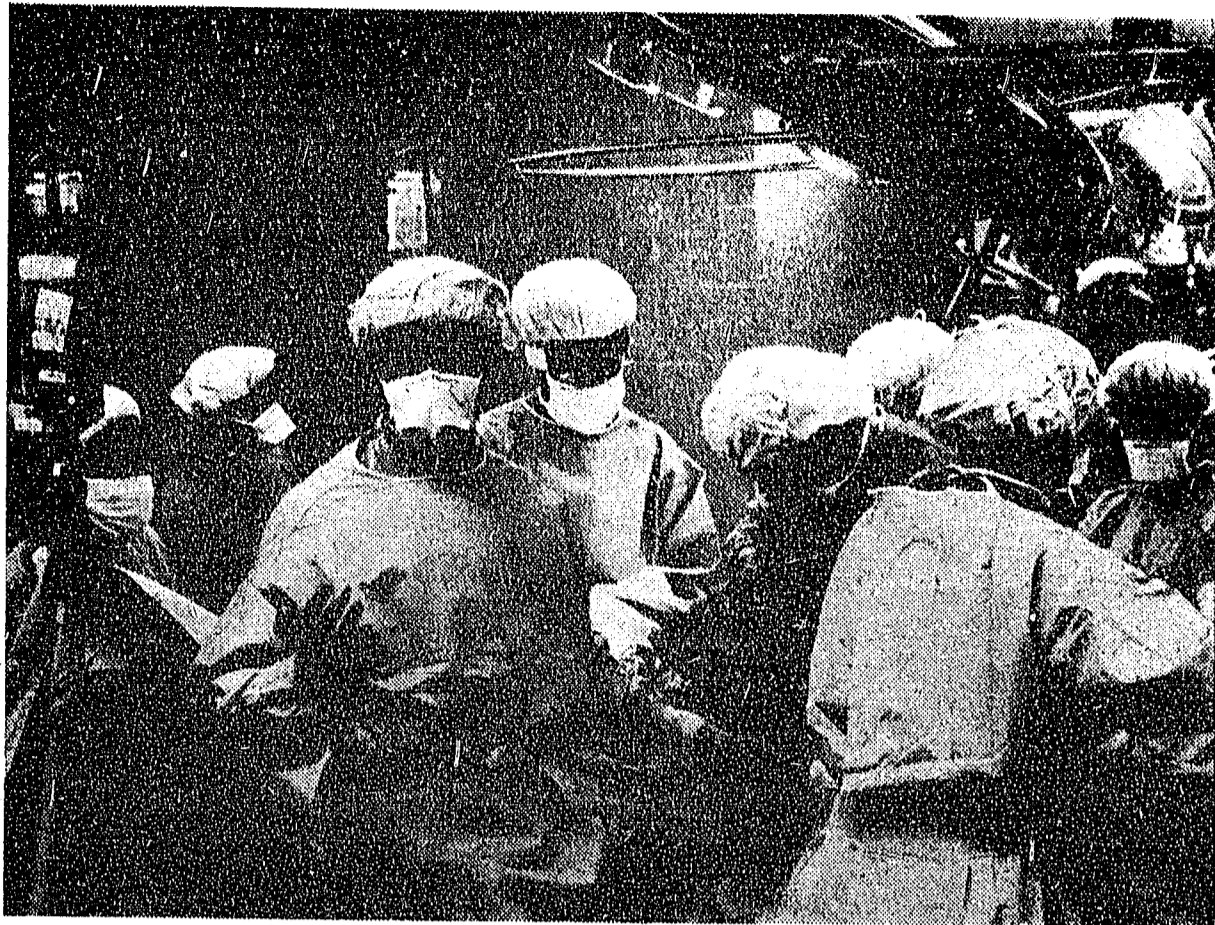
The Fourth Annual National Conference on Black Students in Medicine and Science will be held at the Americana Hotel here in New York beginning this Thursday, October 19 through Sunday, October 22.

The National Black Science Students Organization (NBSSO), the sponsoring organization, began as a collection of undergraduate students here at City College who saw the need to take an initiative regarding their future.

The group initiated contact with medical and graduate school administrations and despite cynical replies from advisors, held its first National Conference on Black Students in Medicine and Science in 1969 with over 500 students and professional-school representatives participating.

At this conference, the organization resolved to look at academic problems facing the Black student, as well as the medical and health

(Continued on Page 3)



Black students in operating room

THE PAPER

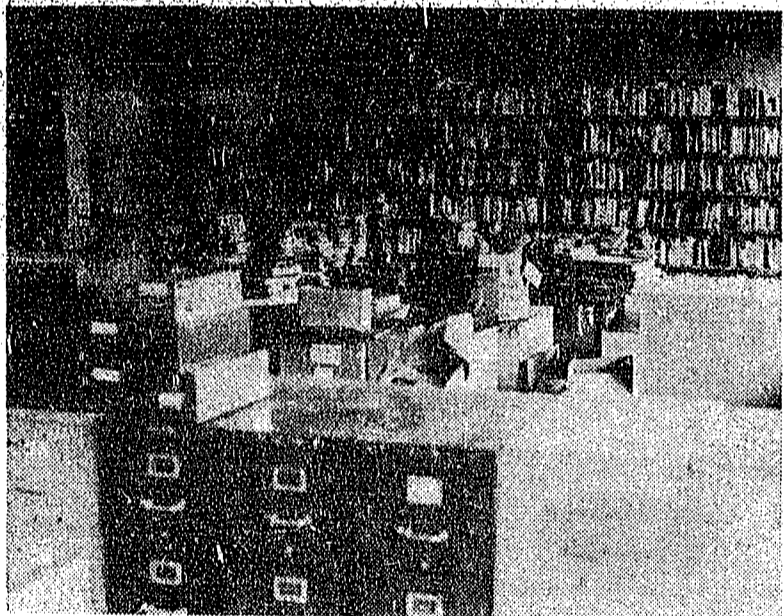
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222

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1972

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



The Paper/Reggie Culpepper

View of overcrowded research materials at the Schomburg Library

Schomburg In Dilemma

By SANDRA MC NEILL

"It is dearness only that gives everything its value."
Thomas Paine

Could the reason for the City's refusal to agree upon the 3 phase design of a proposed 22 million dollar structure to properly house the world famous Schomburg Collection be the City's indifference to the value of the Collection or its indifference to the people to whom the Collection is most dear?

The Schomburg Collection is "... the country's largest, most comprehensive, and most heavily used repository of records documenting the history, literature, and art of people of African descent." This Collection was first the private library of Arthur A. Schomburg, a Puerto Rican of African descent. Arthur Schomburg attributes his interest in collecting Black art

and printed materials to a teacher's remark that Black people "... had no history." The Collection was purchased from him by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and later presented to the New York Public Library. It is a reference and research library, a national center for the study of Black people. Equally important is the value and dear-

(Continued on Page 9)

Black Studies

So It Began . . . Spring '69

By GWENDOLYN DIXON

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the history of Black political development on this campus.

The technical format for the first demand was formed from behind closed doors just before the physical confrontation between the administration and four hundred Black and Puerto Rican students.

In the spring of '69 the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community (BPRSC) was serious in its commitment to get equal justice in a racist institution.

One way was to have a School of Third World Studies. The students wanted undergraduate courses more relevant to their socio-economic and political plight. The result of the demand was a department, instead of a school, which President Marshak has indicated that "if (he) were persuaded that the particular institution should be broader, (he) would work for it."

Thus, as a result of the spring take over, the fall '69 semester opened with two ethnic courses and 183 students under the logo, Department of Urban and Ethnic Studies (UES).

Dr. Wilfred Cartey was a moving force in helping to outline courses for a school and was the student's choice to head the new department. Then-acting President Joseph J. Copeland would not concede to the students' choice, because he considered Cartey to be "shiftless," an image which is projected against the capabilities of Blacks and serves as a security image for whites.

Dr. Cartey wasn't at City College to be used by whites

but to initiate a deeper sense of commitment among Blacks and Puerto Ricans so they may learn how to compliment their communities. And as often happens to those who refuse to be manipulated by whites, Cartey's stay at City was short lived.

Professor Osborne Scott was Copeland's choice to head UES. The problems which he faced in the beginning included lack

of funds; rejection of courses and faculty lines, which have been carried over to the present crisis this Fall.

While Scott's proposed courses for spring '71 were being reviewed by the administration he stated that the courses "have been viewed with such sensitivities that we are crossing our fingers and waiting." Blacks are forever crossing their fingers while whites hand down commandments.

In the meantime the administration was pushing Judaic Studies without prolonged hesitation.

Marshak's first move was to split UES into separate disciplines. He proposed a National Center for Urban Problems which would include the whole college, then asked students from each ethnic group to submit their proposals.

By the fall '71 semester three separate departments, Black Studies, Asian Studies and Puerto Rican Studies were added onto the regular curriculum. Charles Hamilton, author of "Black Power," was elected to be Black Studies first chairman, but his tenure was marked by several attempts to resign.



The Paper — T. Holmes
Charles Hamilton

(Continued on Page 11)

The Middle-East: World Dilemma

Geopolitics is a study of how geography, economics, and demography influence the domestic and foreign policy of a Nation State; demography being the vital statistics of population distribution and density.

Certain parts of the world, because of their geopolitical character, force the inhabitants of that area into an extremely sensitive and volatile political situation. Many areas, especially with regards to natural resources and military positioning, have strategic value which further complicates their existence.

In the modern over-industrialized nations, there is the constant unwavering need for raw resources to feed mass production. The most critical and valuable source of energy to power the modern industries of the world is oil.

Implicit in the processing of oil, in addition to its fuel value, is its byproducts, which represent a wide range of commercial materials.

The Middle East has the largest oil reserves in the world, which in itself makes the area dangerously strategic.

There is another factor that adds to the political tension of the area, the Mediterranean Sea. Before 1859, the Mediterranean was like a dead end street, with the only entrance/exit to and from a main ocean at the Strait of Gibraltar.

A French company, in 1856, began to build the Suez Canal at the Isthmus of Suez, providing a vital short-cut to the East by 1869. Six years after its completion, Great Britain bought 44 percent of the Canal shares, which meant control of the Canal, for 20 million dollars from the Khedive (prince) of Egypt.

From a military perspective, the Mediterranean has been the soft underbelly of Europe, with Morocco and Spain framing one entrance/exit at Gibraltar, and now Egypt and Israel framing the other entrance/exit. Then there is another entrance/exit at the other end of the Red Sea.

Symbolically, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea is a two piece bargaining table around which sits every Nation whose shores touch these seas.

An overview of the geopolitics of the area

can be expressed as a "water highway" connecting all hemispheres, with gas stations along the way. This situation alone is so convenient and strategic in military terms, that we are lucky the U.S. and Soviet naval maneuvering and flanking exercises in the area have not taken on destructive activities.

There is a third factor of mythological divination involved in this biblical setting. The Middle East is the sacred soil from which the three major world religions got their beginning, Moses of the Old Testament, Jesus of the New Testament, and the prophet Mohammed Abdullah, who gave the Koran to his followers. Each established their followings in the same general area. As a result, the future followers of these doctrines all claim divine right to the territory.

With all of these ingredients working at the same time, the imperialist finds fertile ground for dividing and conquering, with so much at stake on both sides.

The stakes are so dangerously high that fairness and reason does not exist. World peace balances on the tip of a pyramid, with nuclear ramifications.

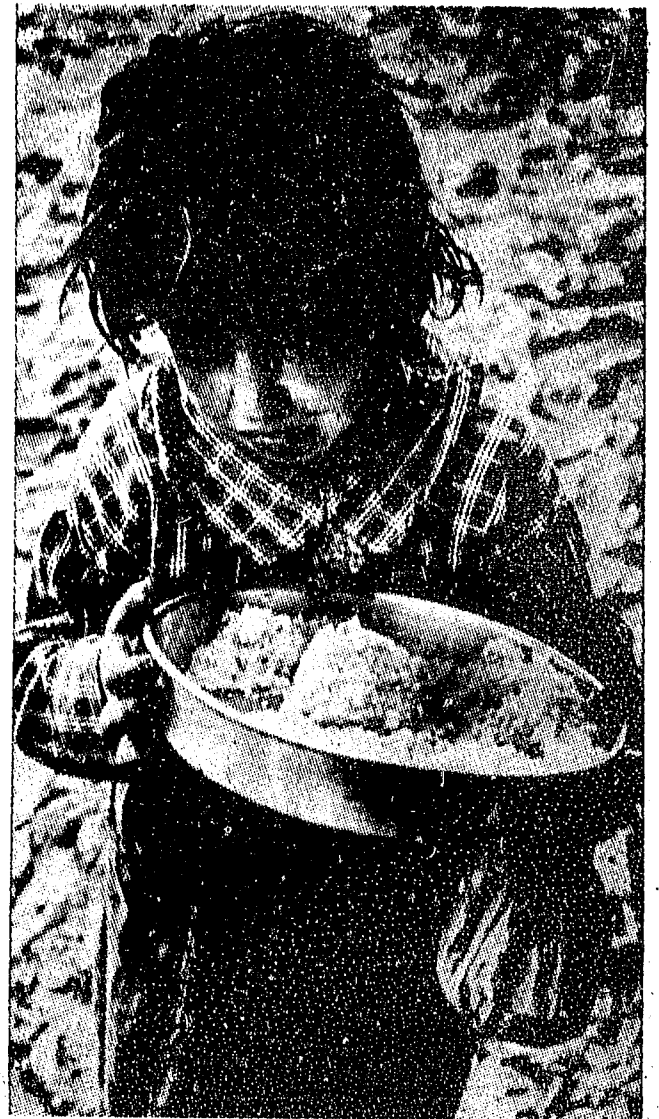
Within this context, millions of Palestinian refugees are expendable in the minds of the imperialists. For, as history testifies, whoever controls the Middle-East has the balance of power to control the rest of the world.

Oil became an economic factor in the Middle East after the Australian prospector William Knox D'Arcy first discovered oil in that area before World War I.

When World War I broke out, the British owned Anglo-Persia Oil Company produced enough fuel in Iran to meet the needs of the British navy.

European and American companies have been developing the oil fields in the area since World War I, of which most of the oil was shipped to foreign markets, mainly Europe.

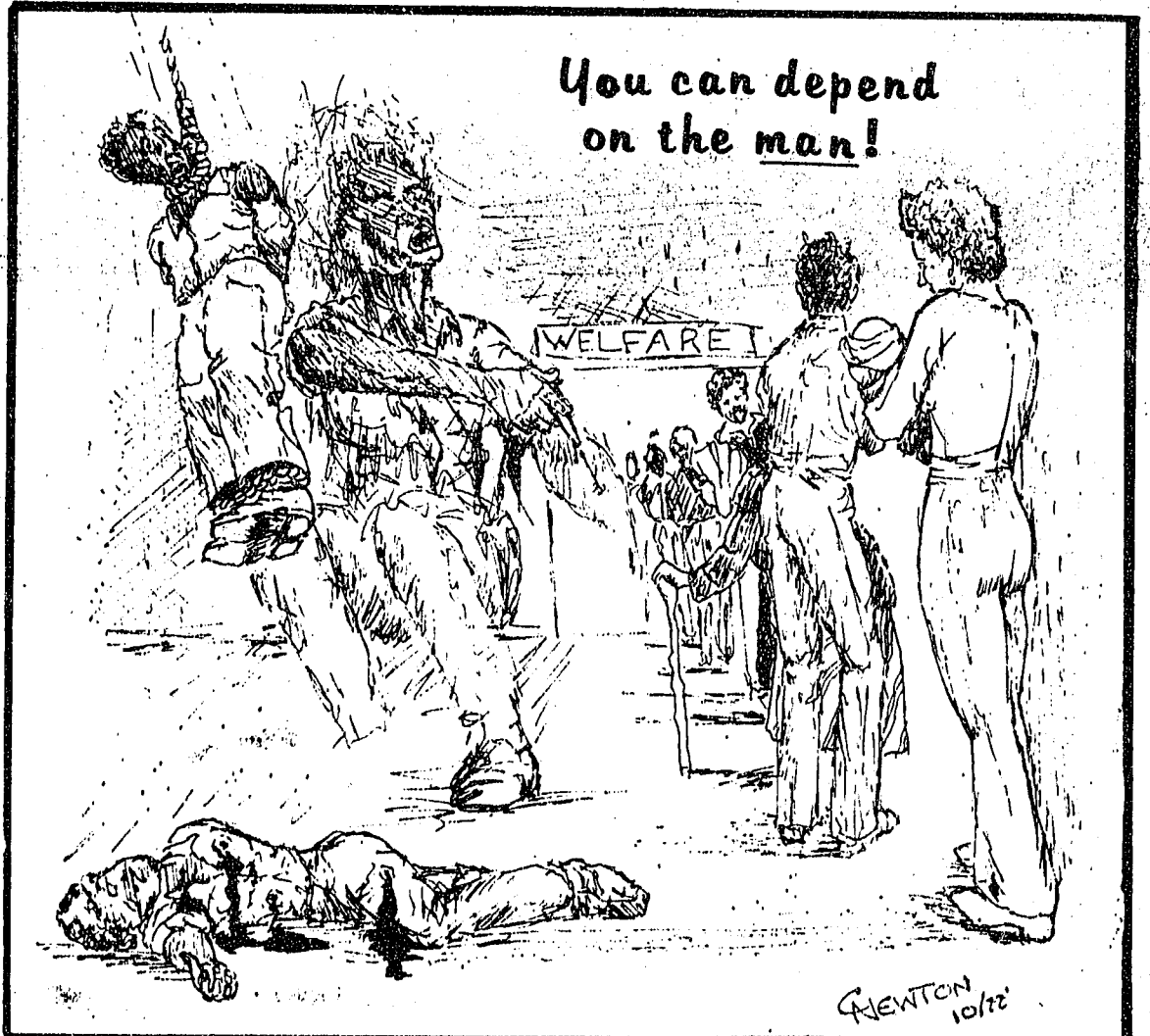
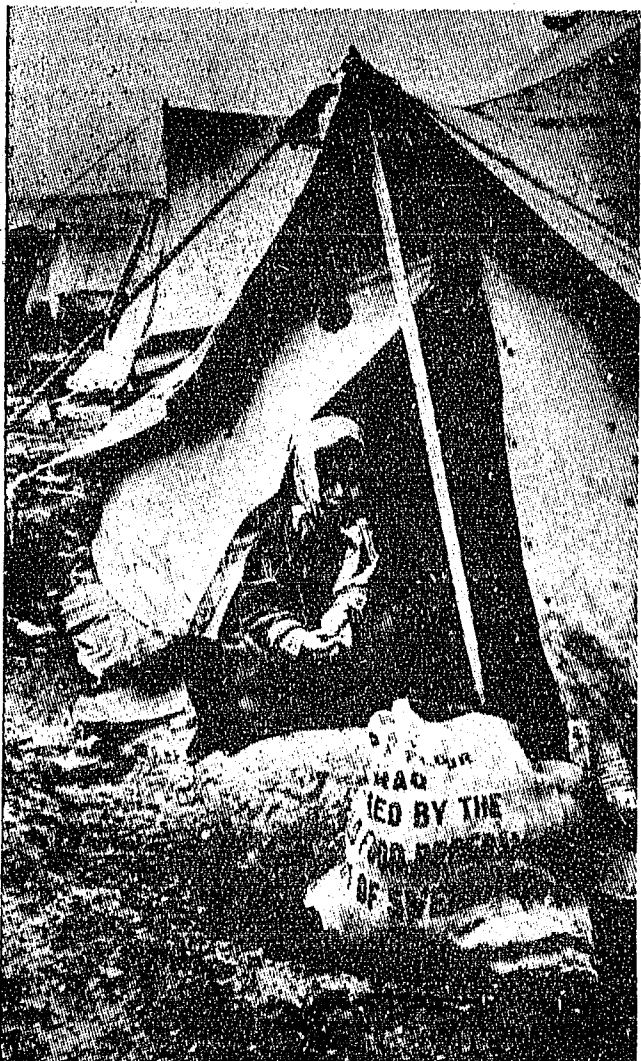
American companies subsequently obtained the largest oil concessions in Saudi Arabia and presently control directly or indirectly about 60 percent of the oil flow in the area. The investment of U.S. firms in the Middle East is the largest of any holdings abroad.



It is therefore quite clear why the world powers are gambling so viciously through proxy in the Middle East.

The Imperialists gambling in the area with military and financial investments is for keeps. Anyone caught with their pants down will be subject to genocide. The pipe lines will be laid over their sun bleached bones under the banner of the free world, peace keeping mission.

Two issues from now Part II, "The African Connection," of the two part analysis on imperialism in the Middle East will crystalize the double dealing, back stabbing, International front politics.



Doug Harris: Filming In Black

By VICKY HUNTER

Film is manipulative, political and has wide-ranging effects on its audience. Yet its influence is so subtle the viewer hardly knows he is often imitating a character he saw days ago in a film.

Most people don't realize the far reaching effects of mass media. It is centrally controlled, almost unreachable and benefits most of the people who control it while the audience just observes, never understanding the media machinery.

I recently became aware of these things after talking with Doug Harris.

Doug Harris is the production instructor in the recently created Leonard Davis Center of Performing Arts Film Institute here at City College. The new institution was made possible by contributions from

prominent alumni, and is operating in Shepard 305 under the auspices of the Speech and Theatre Department.

Mr. Harris comes to the staff of City College with cinematography credits which include "Resurrection City," "New/Ark," and "Crisis in the Black Church," among many others. He has worked with the New Lafayette Theatre, Godfrey Cambridge, Imamu Baraka, WNEW T.V., and has filmed subjects ranging from drug abuse to engineering careers for Blacks. He just recently returned from a filming assignment covering Chicago's Black Expo.

The youthful Mr. Harris, who could easily be mistaken for a student himself, was an active participant in the demonstrations and voter registration drives that mark-



Doug Harris

ed the Civil Rights era. Wanting to capture the images that accompanied this struggle, Doug turned to still photography, which later led to documentary film making.

"Documentary film making, though continuously being defined, is a means of recording reality on film. It can be done randomly as in banks where a camera is fixed on an area. Creativity enters when, compelled by your own need for understanding, you select what you want to record."

"I like to think of myself as an image maker," continues Doug, "where my camera is a social tool that creates images that speak to people as well as allowing them to speak to each other."

"Film manipulates people by grabbing them up and taking them through a whole range of emotions. It totally overwhelms its audience and they are compelled to identify with the heroes. It is only recently that the identification has been ex-

panded to include the Indian and the Black."

Doug remembers that as a child viewing Tarzan movies he felt schizophrenic. 'How can you root for anyone other than Tarzan when the people who look like you are pictured as morons not able to say much more than 'ooga booga' and Tarzan comes off as a shining giant?'

"At that time Black people could not identify with the Black people they saw in the movies because the Black audience knew they couldn't win. As an image maker I would like to change that or at least equalize it."

When asked about the recent rash of Black films, he answered, "Much of the recent Black films are carbon copies of what preceded them now done in blackface with a few ingredients of Black life added. The heroes we are asked to identify with are often one dimensional characters rapidly taken through a violent, sexy flow of action."

(Continued on Page 10)



Photos by Bobby Shephard / The Paper

Black Scientists Preview

(Continued from Page 1)

related problems affecting the Black community.

This conference formulated the following objectives:

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 into a post-BA medical and technological program.
4. To negotiate with medical and graduate schools for increased enrollment of Black and other minority students.
5. To help Black science students obtain financial aid.
6. To assist in the development of special programs to keep Black students in school.

In the subsequent three years, the NBSSO, in striving to achieve its objectives, has implemented many projects in the areas of academic and psychological support of students and community service.

Some of these projects include: tutorial sessions, job placement, filing old exams, professorial and course evaluations, study groups,

sickle cell anemia screening and hospital tours.

By its second and third conferences, NBSSO had established itself as a national organization, with local chapters at UCLA, Princeton, UC San Diego, Antioch, Long Island University, and at other academic institutions on the high school and college levels.

Up to the present, NBSSO has succeeded in achieving some of its more important goals. In 1969, they were able to see that eleven Black students were placed in some medical program. In 1970, fifteen Black students from CCNY were accepted into medical schools. Prior to NBSSO efforts, few, if any, Blacks were accepted into medical schools.

By contacting Black professionals in science fields, the present Board of Trustees is manned by such notables as Hubert Humsley, M.D., Director of Bethune Medical Center in Compton, California; Herbert L. Cave, M.D., President of the Medical Board at Harlem Hospital; Clyde Phillips, M.D., Administrator at Cook County Hospital, as well as others.

The NBSSO, as a result of its conferences, has sent delegates to the First World Youth Assembly, held at the UN during the summer of 1970, and is presently working on new theories to justify and explain the behavior patterns of Black and White America.

There is one project, the high school visitations project, which is viewed by NBSSO as its most important community service. This is relatively a new endeavor in New York City, it has received support from the Model Cities Program, the Department of Education, and the National Medical Association.

This project is essential in that it counteracts much of the misinformation Black high school students receive concerning a career in the sciences. It is successful in replacing negative reinforcement with positive alternatives.

These sessions, though small, have proven that Black students are willing to go into science fields, provided there is sufficient motivation from concerned individuals.

This year's conference is expected to be attended by some 1,000 Black science students, faculty representatives, engineering and architectural firm representatives. The conference will include workshops dealing with such topics as Black Mental Health, Nutrition, Family Planning, Acupuncture, Agriculture, and other scientific fields of interest.

Anyone who is interested in attending the conference, or learning more about NBSSO, please contact James Fleshman at 690-1950-51, or go directly to the office at 332 Finley Hall.

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Wings Of Change

Recently, **The Paper** has been undergoing a series of internal conflicts which centered around some very crucial points: contradictions between leadership and staff, between levels of responsibility/input/decision-making and the existence of many petty, secretive criticisms that tend to corrode inefficient structures rather than unify them.

In our old structure, we failed to design a concrete way to handle just such circumstances. We realize that these events are part and parcel of every organization.

Due to our recent experiences, we learned that the only organizations (especially those claiming to serve the people) to survive these contradictions are those which effectively provide a mechanism to resolve conflicts. When we say survive, we mean an advancement or progression to an even stronger position.

Now, we have decided to restructure **The Paper** along collective lines. Within the new structure, we have not only taken on more group concern and group responsibility, but we also provided for criticism and self-criticism. We feel that all conflicts must be aired: not in a divisive way but in a manner that brings about growth and unity.

So while we criticize ourselves for not functioning as well as we could, we also announce the establishment of our EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE, which runs **The Paper**. We further welcome any criticisms or suggestions from our readership.

It seems that the Winds of Change are upon us; some folks go along with Change and grow stronger.

Others . . .

Consumerism runs deep in the existence of modern day slaves. The slave has been terrorized out of his will to do for the collective self. He does not think independently as a producer of goods, but as a laborer in service.

Since the Emancipation Proclamation, Black folks have shifted from the role as segregated consumers to integrated consumers.

Nixon has been appealing to the avaricious consumerism of the "negro petite bourgeoisie" and their affluent bureaucratic counterparts. He is literally buying "negro" votes.

It is no secret that the Nixon Campaign is the wealthiest. Money is no object; therefore, buying victory is not either.

In highlighting his "partners in progress" theme for the Black vote, the Nixon campaign boasts about money which never reaches our community in the form of programs to bring about change. Instead, votes are won over by promoting four "Negro" servicemen to the ranks of brigadier general, two major generals, and a rear admiral, since 1971.

Outside of promotions within the government, are loans, grants, and pay-offs, which is **chump-change** tossed to us from the giant corporations supporting Nixon. The franchises our folks get remain subservient to the larger enterprises.

McGovern is appealing to the sympathetic side of the Black vote. The vague hope is that McGovern cannot be worse than Nixon. He simply lacks the financial clout relative to big business.

Thus, McGovern can afford to have a more radical policy concerning taxes and the defense expenditures.

Voting in new blood into the White House is seen as providing better odds for Blacks.

Along with the regular absurdities the '72 campaign has been marked by espionage and sabotage. And niggers are being bought and paid for, as in classic slavery.

Expel Ugandan Asians

By DIANE ANDERSON

The Motherland, constantly a site for exploitation, has been in the news recently due to the controversy going on in the East African country of Uganda.

The present situation in Uganda has brought distrust not only from African nations, but the rest of the world as well.

The controversy in Uganda originally started in January 1971 when General Idi Amin overthrew the government of President Milton Obote and his regime. Since then there has been wanton chaos throughout Uganda.

The first of recent events was the expulsion by Amin of 80,000 Asians. He stated that the Asians, mostly people of Indian and Pakistani origin who carry British passports, have been "sabotaging the economy of the country and do not have the welfare of Uganda in their heart." He also stated that Asians controlled nearly every business concern in the country. His first deadline was November first. He has since then agreed to a British request for a three month extension.

The influx of Asians into Britain sparked a wave of racial prejudice throughout Britain, forcing the government to take "emergency action" which limited the immigration of British Asians to about 6,000 a year.

Last April Amin expelled 700 Israelis after two white Europeans were caught masquerading as Ugandan soldiers.

Later, after cries of racism went out Amin said that Asians who could prove Ugandan citizenship may remain in the country.

Amin then called for the blacks of Uganda to take over the Asians' businesses, to unite in a "war of economic liberation." He said his order is "designed to improve the economic situation of Ugandans as a whole." Amin held that his decision came directly from Allah.

There have been conflicting reports on how many Asians are leaving the country daily. Ugandan authorities claim they are processing

1,500 Asians to leave daily, against 200 entry vouchers being issued by Britain. Britain claims Ugandan exit permits are being given out in minimal numbers, sometimes as low as 60 a day.

Then came the invasion of Uganda by soldiers whom Amin thought were Tanzanian troops. It turned out that most of the attackers were former Ugandan soldiers and paramilitary police who had fled the country after the ouster of Obote. But they had been trained and armed by the Tanzanian government.

The invaders' target had been the Ugandan capital Kampala, and the overthrow of Amin. In retrospect the invasion was futile; the Ugandans outnumbered the rebels by 5 to 1. The Ugandans blasted them out of the garrison in less than an hour, killing most of the insurgents.

Amin claimed that Britain was trying to assassinate him because he had been placing pressure on the British government. Britain denied all such reports.

In a cable to United Nations Security Council General Waldheim, Amin declared he felt that Hitler had been right about the Jews because the Israelis did not have the interest of the world's people in mind.

These and equally important incidents have caused the chaos in Uganda.

It seems that imperialistic nations are forever acting as parasites, sucking the blood of the motherland. It is these nations that called Amin racist. Many of the white oriented magazines and newspapers called for action on the part of the world against an obvious "maniac."

What Uganda needs is not the replacement or the overthrow of Amin, but a revolution that would put the power in the hands of Uganda's laborers and poor farm workers.

Amin is trying to break away from the imperialistic nations of the world and to give back to his people the dignity and the pride that so many have continuously tried to take away from them.

SEEK Council

A group of concerned SEEK students have come together to form an Advisory Council which hopefully will serve as a vehicle through which the SEEK Program will reach an ultimate destination of success.

These students who are Black, Puerto Rican and Asian are interested in altering SEEK students to various programs, services and events which are pertinent to the SEEK community on this campus. In order for this council to best serve the stu-

dents we must know what you the SEEK student are about. One of the major goals of this council is to act as a sounding board for students. In this way the program can help each stu-

dent realize his or her full potential.

Any suggestions, complaints or questions will be swiftly and efficiently dealt with. We welcome you and your ideas to our council.

TO PLACE

AN AD

CALL 234-6500

Patricia A. Brown
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The Paper — Robert Knight
Dr. Thomas Matthew, head of N.E.G.R.O., and African market endorsement of Nixon on 125th Street.

News In Brief

By AYAD MOHAMED

Harlem Furniture Store Running 'Con' Business

A Harlem furniture store recently received a federal indictment.

Wucker Furniture Store has been "conning" its predominantly Black and Puerto Rican customers by selling them poor-quality merchandise. Customers were under the impression of buying furniture which appeared to be of a higher quality in its advertisements.

Another gimmick used by Wucker was its credit sales. Whenever the customers bought furniture on credit, they were talked into signing blank bank assignment forms unknowingly. This was attached to the customer's savings account which in turn caused Wucker to obtain the money called for by the item's sale price.

Legalized Psychological Genocide

The Board of Education is now including in its curriculum courses on the "Family" structure.

Public School 31 (located in one of Staten Island's ghettos, New Brighton) is an example of a school where such a curriculum exists.

The course primarily teaches that a family does not necessarily have to include the father, mother, sister or brother . . . on the contrary, "any group of people living together in one home" comprise a family.

This curriculum is included mainly in the Black and Puerto Rican ghetto schools of New York.

Through slavery, war, and now education, the Black family has been divided. By including such a curriculum in Black and Puerto Rican schools, the Board of Education is thus moving toward the destruction of the whole concept of the Black family image.

A Natural Fact

This semester many students on campus are not involved in any campus organizations.

Why? One reason could possibly be because of heavy course loads. Another reason might be the fact that they just don't want to be bothered. Some people from the latter group are the same ones who constantly complain that there is nothing happening on campus.

If some of these students would get up off their behinds and become involved in campus activities, thus making something happen, maybe we could improve on campus policies before these do-nothings become seniors.

Meanwhile, Black Organizations in general are suffering in active participation in their own constituencies.

Black Orientation

There will be a Black Orientation on Thursday, October 12th from 12 noon to 2:00 p.m. at Steiglitz Hall (opposite the Finley Book Store).

Speakers will be Leonard Jeffries, Black Studies Chairman; Robert Grant, Student Ombudsman; and Tony Spencer, Student Senate President.

Special guest will be Minalimu, Big Black of the East. Also, live entertainment will be another main feature!!!

Organizations represented will be: Student Organ for African Unity, West Indian Students Association, National Black Science Students Organization, WCCR, Black Pre-law Society, The Paper, SEEK, and others.

This will be an opportunity to be acquainted with the resources that are available in the line of finances, scholarships, clubs, organizations and counselling.

Looking forward to seeing you there!

Education Majors???

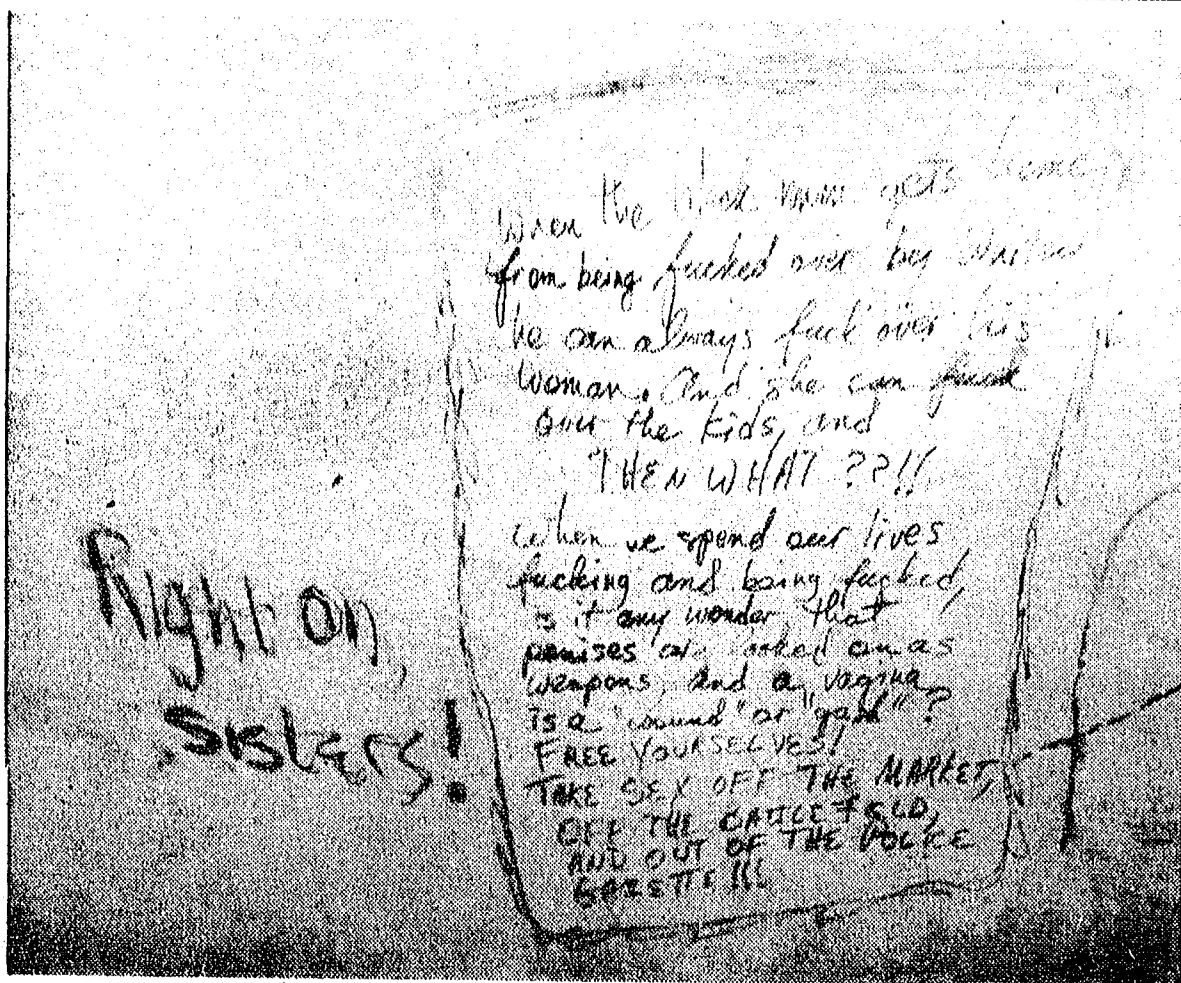
Do you have any questions about your major? Are you looking for any meaningful programs to get into?

If you need help or have any question about your major, please contact your Education Senator at the Student Senate Office, Finley room 331, or phone 281-4678-4679- or 5110.

A Suspicious Arrest

Friday, October 6th, 1972, basketball player Kareem Abdul Jabbar was arrested at 4:00 a.m. on suspicion of possession of marijuana and other "dangerous drugs."

He was released on \$200 bond.



The Paper — Robert Knight

Graffiti

— Misplaced —

— Dialogue —

Say, brotha/man, you got a min-...
Yeah, bro', sure. What's...

...-ute. I wanna ask ya sump'en
bout dat meet'en da...

Well, what about it? What-uh...
odda nite when you jumped up 'n'
cust dat dude fo' com'en outta his lily-
white thing...

You're not up tight about me...
... talk'en bout how "we must learn
to use our resources; pool them together"
ta use da beast's tricks ta git our own
shit over...

That's right. And I brought in the
question of slavery and colonialism and
how we have no business thinking we're
so affluent. Just cause things are a little
easier we think everything is a bet...

... 'n' I talked to some folks afta'
'n' day kind'a felt like...

... But, in fact, the only hope we
have is struggle; our ONLY job is about
breaking these chains. Anything less than
that is...

... I did; dat you was rite bout what
you said. But you came down so...

... complicity! But what's the point,
blood? What's your question?

Dat you came down too hard on da

dude. He only came ta tell us bout dis
new agencee; dis program where da man
try'en ta make up fo' some a' his mis/
takes 'n' he needed us ta direct it...

See, brother. What you don't under-
stand is that the beast is not just white.
The beast is in us. We betray our own
selves to...

But you made us feel bad bout hav'en
'im...

Man! You telling me how I goofed
on him but you don't understand what
'hard' is cause all I'm doing is expressing
my frustration with words. But this
struggle is real, and...

Homeboy, you can act like we jest
gett'en started; like we ain't never done
noth'en...

Homeboy?? Hold it right there...
No, man! !! You sound like we
ain't ever heard dat shit befo' 'n'...

... all I know is that when I speak
it's light stuff — cause that's all I'm doing
— talking! If I really was coming down
hard, like you claim, that mut'hafukab'd
be dead. And you, brother man...

... yeah, well, take it lite, blood. I'll
catch you...

—L. R. RIVERA

Announcements

During the next five weeks the student anti-war movement will swing into high gear. At least three actions will take place in the Metropolitan Area.

Student Mobilization

The Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) has called for two demonstrations. On October 26, picket lines will be thrown up at Federal Building and war corporations across the country, including the Federal Building in downtown Manhattan. SMC's major action will be on November 18, when peaceful mass demonstrations will take place internationally and in 18 American cities, including New York.

The demonstrations will try

to draw the majority of Americans into visible anti-war activity. Both actions will concentrate solely on Vietnam, ignoring domestic issues, and call for an end to the bombing and the unconditional withdrawal of US troops from Southeast Asia.

Attica Brigade

The College chapter of the Attica Brigade has called for a demonstration on November 4. The Brigade was originally organized in response to the massacre of Attica Prison inmates in 1971. Now a permanent anti-imperialist group, the Brigade is calling for support for the National Liberation Front's 7-Point Peace Plan, an end to all national and racial discrimination, and "an end to all attacks

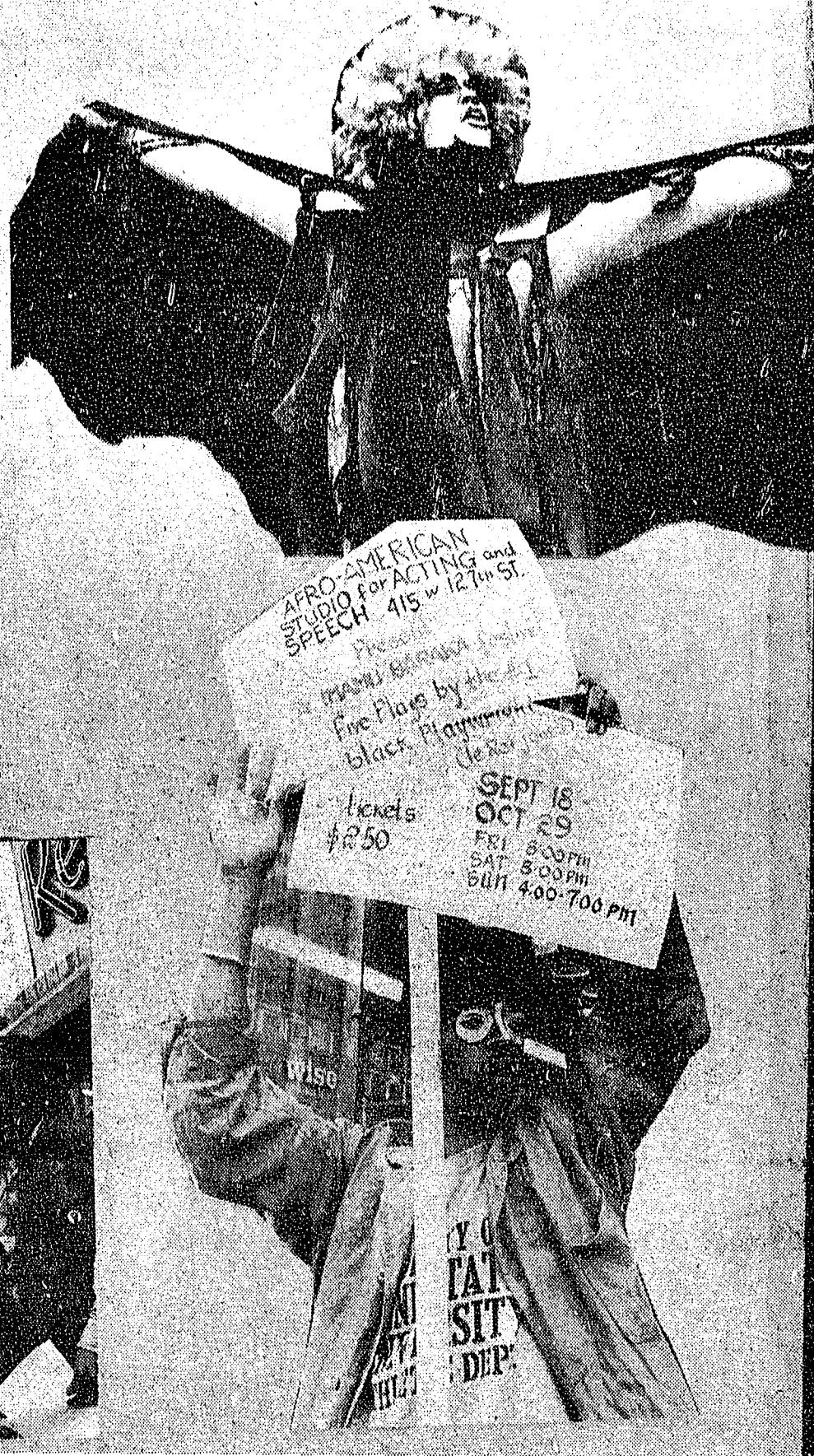
on working people." The time and place of the demonstration will be announced.

Indochina Peace Campaign

On October 5, the College chapter of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC) held its first meeting. Working with the New York IPC, the group is making slide shows, speakers and films (including Jane Fonda's "FTA Show") available for showings both on and off campus. Volunteers are desperately needed to help distribute literature and plan further activities. For more information contact: Fran Geteles, Mott 204G, 621-2589; Frank Martino, 421C New Science Building, 621-7542; or Sophie Elam, 215 Klapper, 621-2163.

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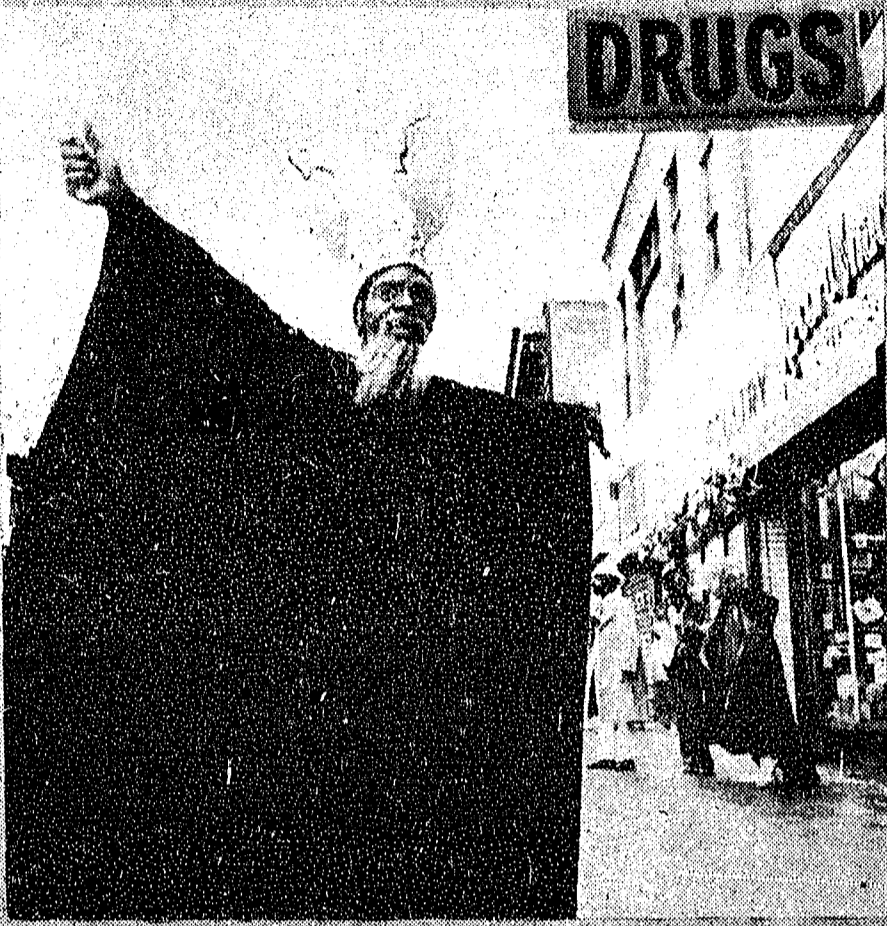
Right: Scenes from
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photos
by
The Paper / Robert [unclear]



Drug Rehab:

A Different Look

By DENNIS E. MACK

The Addicts Rehabilitation Center (ARC), located at 1881 Park Ave., at 128th St., is a unique narcotics addict self-help organization that services the Harlem-East Harlem communities of N.Y.C.

The program focuses on the principle of abstinence treatment, rather than methadone or heroin maintenance.

Its main objectives are (1) Helping the addict to adapt to a community without drug dependency; (2) Teaching the addict to accept reality, instead of withdrawing into a world structured around fantasy; and (3) Encouraging the addict to accept the responsibility for his own actions without reliance, excuses, or exhibition of negative behavior.

"A dope fiend doesn't volunteer for anything except a shot of dope. An addict never applies for help until pressure is put on him," in the words of James Allen, Director of ARC.

In order to qualify for rehabilitation, the drug victim must work two and a half months, and save half of his pay. "Welfare," says Allen, "perpetrates a 'dependency syndrome'."

ARC does not make an addict's rehabilitation an easy task. Its programs are demanding, and rules are harsh and rigidly enforced, with penalties imposed for violations.

Upon application for rehabilitation an addict is referred to the Canaan Crisis Intervention Center at 130 West 116th St. The center was provided by the Canaan Baptist Church, which pays for maintenance and telephones, and dispenses information, referrals, counseling, and therapy.

From Canaan the addict is assigned to the main facility at 253 W. 123rd St. Once at the main facility the addict is placed into a non-resident or resident program.

The Non-Resident Program

The non-resident (or day care) facility functions primarily as an intake, screening, and filtering mechanism for participants who eventually become resident members of the Center. There is always a large number of day care participants who are awaiting a residential opening or are involved in a personal life situation that is not conducive to residency away from home. These addicts enter a general rehabilitation program for a minimum of three days each week. The decision for an applicant's advancement to resident status is made by ARC's Director or Chief Administrator.

The Resident Program

To make satisfactory progress toward graduation from the Center, the resident must complete the following four program levels: (1) Probation; (2) Pre-employment; (3) Employment; and (4) Re-entry. This



ADDICTS REHABILITATION CENTER

process usually requires six to nine months, but may be shorter or longer depending on the candidate's readiness for each successive level.

Probation

At this level, the participant is placed on probation for a period usually lasting 15 days, during which time he is confined to the building and must follow a rigidly structured program.

The participant is required to attend intensive group counseling sessions and to thoroughly familiarize himself with the ARC philosophy, rules, and regulations. This information is contained in a 22-page document which every participant must know intimately in order to progress.

During this period the ARC staff observes the enrollee for attitude, motivation, and any evidence of disruptive traits.

The decision for advancement to the next stage lies in the hands of the Director of Counseling in concert with the recommendations of the Rules Committee, and is ultimately subject to review and judgment by Mr. Allen. The committee is comprised of ARC participants who have progressed to the re-entry or final stage of the program. The function of the committee is to test the probationer's knowledge of ARC rules and philosophy.

In addition to this, the committee must assess the acceptability of his attitudes and behavior patterns within the community as well as ascertain his readiness for advancement to the next stage, pre-employment.

Pre-Employment

At this level, the participant is encouraged, trained and prepared for employment or a continuation of his education. Participants at this

stage learn how to effectively apply for a job, and are taught the favorable characteristics needed to maintain employment.

Where pre-job training or pre-school tutoring is indicated, ARC uses all available sources, including in-Center personal tutoring.

To simulate the job situation, pre-employed participants are assigned to various center jobs and activities such as speaking, community work, clerical work, kitchen help, and office reception.

After three weeks at the pre-employment level, the participants become eligible for "regular" passes, and, with the approval of the Community Liaison Supervisor, advancement to the next stage.

Employment

During this stage ARC assists participants in getting a job or continuing their education. The therapeutic medium then becomes the occupational or school work, and counseling is then reduced to a minimum of one group session per week, devoted to social, personal, school, or job related problems.

Weekend work duties remain, but they are kept secondary to the main business of the individual's educational or occupational progress. During these periods individuals must save at least one-fourth of their weekly earnings in a sav-

ings account. Those in school are required to return to the center after school for study periods, tutoring sessions where needed, and to resume attendance at various center counseling, social and recreational programs. Students whose school work progresses at a satisfactory level are allowed to carry part time jobs.

Re-Entry

After two and a half months of successful employment or school, the participant becomes eligible for the Re-Entry stage. This stage is typically initiated at his own written request to the Rules Committee.

After a participant is thoroughly questioned and evaluated by the committee, he is recommended to the administration where the final decision is made. The individual is expected to be a role model, and becomes a member of the Rules Committee.

At any time after Re-Entry status is attained, the individual may prepare to leave ARC, and resume his place in society. The time used for the final transition is highly variable and is dependent on the addict's attitudes and feelings, as well as practical matters such as future housing, finances, and occupational factors.

ARC now stands at the crossroads of exciting new opportunities of expansion and service. Plans have been initiated to increase the resident population from 80 to more than 545 male and female residents, with an additional day care facility.

Adolescent therapeutic communities will be established to accommodate 320 boys and girls in full time rehabilitation programs. 42 female adolescent addicts will occupy the new facility provided by the Fashion Group Inc. on W. 113th Street. 280 male adolescent addicts will be housed in a double three story building provided by the Union Theological Seminary.

The Canaan Crisis Intervention Center will be enlarged, and its services will be expanded. Plans are under way for the center to operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Meetings for interested parents will continue to be held each Friday, at 253 West 123rd Street, from 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

For any additional information concerning ARC in any of its many diversified capacities, contact James Allen, Executive Director at 1888 Park Ave. The telephone number is 427-1342.

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Asian Rep. Needed

TO: All interested students
FROM: The Asian Studies Department

RE: Vacancies for Student Representatives on the Steering and Planning Committee of the Asian Studies Department

As a part of the City College response to the rising influence of the nations of the Third World on world affairs and also as an initial step taken by the College in recognizing the profound impact of minority groups upon social change in this nation, the Department of Asian Studies was established in the Fall of 1971 in conjunction with departments devoted to Black, Puerto Rican and Jewish Studies. This came about as a direct result of the students' struggle for relevant education as part of an overall university reform.

The Asian Studies Department, which is run collectively by students and faculty, has as its main policy making body a "Steering and Planning Committee" — which is composed of four students and four faculty members. This Committee makes recommendations on research, faculty appointments, curriculum and other aspects of the Department. This Fall 1972, there are three student representative positions open. Of the four student members, two must be an Asian Studies major or an Ethnic Studies major with a concentration on Asian Americans. It is vital that students serve

and help decide the development of the Department.

Students, staff and faculty work closely in all phases of the Department's activities. One very important aspect of the Asian Studies Department is its concern for the Asian Communities in New York. Many of the students and faculty members involved in Asian Studies have been and still are very active in community projects. Although there are other "Asian Studies" Departments at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, etc. — City College's Asian Studies Department is unique in being the only college on the East Coast with an Asian American Studies Program.

The Student Representative's duties are as follows:

- must attend the Asian Studies and Planning Committee meetings;
- must carry out the responsibilities given to the Committee (e.g., helping on the research, curriculum, search committees);
- should work with the Black Studies and Puerto Rican Studies Depts.;
- should work with the Asian students at CCNY;
- should work on community programs;
- must have a concern for the Asian Communities in New York.

Candidates must be full-time, undergraduate students at CCNY with a minimum of a C+ academic average. Those desiring to serve should submit name, address, telephone number, ID number, class code and qualifications to the secretary in Goethals Hall, room 109 by October 12, 1972.

Eligible voters include all Asian Studies majors, all Ethnic Studies majors concentrating on Asian Americans, and those currently enrolled in courses in the Asian Studies Department.

The election will take place on October 16, 17, 18 and 19 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Goethals Hall, room 109. The election will be valid with 150 ballots cast. Ballots will be counted by Professor T. K. Tong, Chairman of the Asian Studies Department.

Elena Arrives

Miss Elena Rodrigues, representative of the movement to defend political prisoners in Argentina, will be speaking on "Argentina Today: Political Repression and the Struggle Against It," next week, Thursday, October 26, from 12-2, in Mott 348.

Her talk is sponsored by Boricuas Unidos, Dominican Students, and West Indian Students Association.

It will be in English and all interested students are invited to attend.

Schomburg Distressed

(Continued from Page 1)
ness with which the Schomburg Collection is held by Black people.

Located at 103 West 135th Street in Harlem, the Schomburg contains 55 thousand volumes, 3 thousand manuscripts, 25 archival record groups, 2 thousand prints and posters, 15 thousand photographs, 240 reels of magnetic tape recordings, 5 thousand reels of microfilm, phonographs and sheet music. In addition are African, Afro-American, and Caribbean newspapers and 100 vertical files of clippings and pamphlets. Also included are works of history, biography, sociology, psychology, art, religion, music and literature, all related to the Black experience.

The fact that such a collection is presently housed in a totally inadequate 65 year old building is an atrocity of the worst kind. An even greater atrocity, however, is the City's refusal to agree upon the design by Max Bond. Once the design is agreed upon, acquisition of land, demolition of the site, and construction can begin on the first of the three stage structure to properly house the Schomburg

Collection. A collection such as this deserves no less than a 22 million dollar design.

According to Ed Skloot, Assistant to the Mayor, there is presently 694 thousand dollars available that could well be considered "planning money" for the design of a building for the Schomburg Collection. However, the money isn't being used for anything. Instead, it has been the "carry over" of several budgets. While the discrepancies continue, the Schomburg continues to wither.

The Schomburg Collection, this world famous collection, this mecca of literature, art, and history of Black life past and present, is being destroyed. It is being destroyed because the present heating system lacks temperature and humidity controls, destroyed because magnetic tapes stored in metal cabinets are in danger of being erased, destroyed because the City will not agree to the designs that Community Leaders have agreed upon. Until there is agreement upon these very basic plans, not only will the Collection continue to deteriorate, but, according to Frederick

O'Neal, president of the Schomburg Collection of Black History, Literature and Art, Inc. (organization whose purpose is raising money for the Schomburg Collection), until the designs are agreed upon, money from sources other than New York City cannot be obtained.

Though the future of the Schomburg Collection is hard to anticipate, the Community's interest in its future has been constant. Percy Sutton, Borough President of Manhattan, declared September 29th Schomburg Collection Day. The activities, which because of rain took place in the Countee Cullen Library's auditorium, started with Percy Sutton's presentation of the declaration scroll to Arthur Schomburg's son Nathan and Hinkly. The program included the reading of poems by Sonia Sanchez, Kasisi Yusef Iman, and others, song and dance by the Afro-American Singing Theater.

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Frankly, we don't know. All we know is 800,000 copies of the premiere issue disappeared from the newstands within 36 hours after publication. So either OUI is a very heavy magazine, or we've got a very heavy Establishment. Find out for yourself in the November issue, on sale now.

oui

for the man of the world

Filming In Black

(Continued from Page 3)

"The current money making Black film should, hopefully, be the financial base for the film whose Black images are multi-dimensional and truly meaningful.

"Film has the potential of becoming a healthy 'learning tree.' Since the screen experience is designed to dominate and consume the audience, positive, functional images would better pre-

pare us for our life experiences."

Doug sees himself as part of the generation whose mission is to demystify those things that control our lives. Film is political. People who don't accept this fact wish to hide behind it or have been duped by the medium.

"Film has played a strong role in propagandizing people. The Nazis used film to establish Jews as an enemy of Germany, and to militarize its society. The film image is internalized then exercised. A good film that advocates something will have the audience advocating it too."

"Children as well as adults will continue copying the meaningless, slapping antics of the three stooges if that's what they see. We must re-

place negative image making with the positive. The goal of film makers should be to teach people to analyze and explore the positive aspects of self, to attempt to increase them and diminish the negative."

As a teacher, Doug wants to make his students aware of the inventive potential of film making. "I believe new uses, new thrusts for image making must be taken. I want my students to understand that there are no absolute rules in film making and those which appear so are there to be tested."

"I want to encourage them to broaden the uses of the film medium while serving humanity at the same time. That may sound idealistic but that's what I'm striving for."

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THE OLD ONES

By MARC ANTHONY BUTCHER

*he seemed quite content,
in the heat of the afternoon sun,
to amble along the avenue
in the heat of the same sun
that had given him his deep rich
color . . . which he wore proudly
beneath his 3 gal. hat.
his hands behind his back
as if he were holding it in,
he kept on walking.*

*she was sitting quietly
looking thru the window.
she appeared to be most calm
watching the world . . . the same
place that had aged her . . . a world
whose streets are as permanent
as the grooves on her tired face:
which rested (slightly cocked) on a shoulder
resting on an elbow resting on the sill.
blinking into long light nods
she kept on sitting*

*but just yesterday,
he had gotten up brighteyed,
with his 'rough-rider' hat
placed softly on his head.
his cane at hand, he set out
smiling. i met him
banging-out on the block
telling jokes. he asked me,
"which side of that tree has the most bark?"
i looked thought replied
he laughed smiled said, "the outside."
as i left he was still standing there
he kept on smiling. he
called himself "DUNCAN"
and despite the smiles
regardless of their persevering
strengths, i've been thinking
that i know the ghetto and
it's no place for the old ones.*

mon: 10/6/72

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Plays Of Reality

By KIM BRELAND

Two plays performed by The Cornbread Players are now appearing at the Billie Holiday Theatre, located at 1368 Fulton Street in Brooklyn, and will continue until October 22nd.

The first one, entitled "Fish-N-Chips" interweaves the actions of a war veteran junkie, a revolutionary photographer and the superstitious influence of numbers, creating a mediocre effect. This was then climaxed by the root-working of a character which caused a chain reaction of events to follow.

There was no plot in the story, yet it left a lot to the imagination as to why certain things happened and who was the real owner of the fish-n-chips place.

For "Reverend Brown's

Daughter," the author, Walter Jones deals in basic reality which proves to be meaningful and entertaining. This second play is based on the true love of two young people in spite of their social barriers.

Mel Winkler, as Reverend Brown, was very convincing, especially in the monologue scenes with Sarah (his tenant and mistress). The sound of drums in the background was used effectively to signify the change in scenes.

Everyone should be exposed to something good and these two plays are good. Time is running out on this interesting production. Closing date is this Sunday. For information and reservations call 636-9565. Tickets are only \$3.00.

Black Studies

(Continued from Page 1)

A coalition of Black Studies faculty and students formed an appointment committee to find a qualified person to fill the chairmanship with more permanence.

The new departmental chairman, as of fall '72, Dr. Jeffries was faced with the current, yet perennial problem of not having instructors to teach six Black Studies courses, which were filled by over two hundred students.

Therefore, it was necessary for a Black Studies coalition of faculty and students, along with Jeffries, to hold a meeting the week after registration to discuss what strategy to use in order to get the administration to have the six courses staffed.

A total of two hundred students were registered in Afro-American Heritage, Caribbean Heritage, African Politics, Black Woman, Black Revolution, Colonization in America, all of which were threatened to be cancelled.

The administration did not deem it necessary to allocate funds for the proposed courses, which meant "no instructors,"

even though the courses were accepted and filled.

Dean Chevarria advised Jeffries to wait until registration before having lines opened. However, after registration the administration kept the Black Studies faculty in limbo because Dean Chavarria was saying one thing and Provost Sol Touster something else.

"I've been at my wits-end pleading with them. I'm not going to turn students away," stressed Jeffries. "Unless commitment is made I'm not going to be around long."

Professor Frank Laraque stated that "the administration was putting the new department head through a test." Jeffries announced that "over 1,000 students are taking Black Studies courses."

The conflict was solved but new conflicts affecting Blacks are forever on the horizon. The Black faculty is speaking of a graduate program in Black Studies.

Surely, it is time to stop being the humble servants. There is a need for Blacks to know and study in depth where they've been in order to determine their future.

Free Time

By ROBERT GONZALES

The Fall semester is just beginning, and many of our new students, awed by the mass confusion of a new environment, may find themselves lost in the maze of trying to locate classes and professors. Along with this temporary alienation and disorientation, many will soon have to seek help because of a drug problem or, at least, a potential drug problem. This being the case, the question is — what can they do? Where can they turn?

Well, you don't have to be a philosophy major to figure out this problem. Simply read the last few lines of this article, or, better still, the next line should be enlightening. Answer: go to room 346 in Finley Center. Upon arrival there, you shall be met by two very righteous brothers, Willie Colon and Bill Surita. Each has his own varied credentials for dealing with the myriad of problems encountered by most drug users and drug abusers alike.

They know where the shit lies, and

they are there to help you, but you have to make the first move. Last semester they helped students in such areas as detoxification, employment, housing, welfare, medical, family, courts, school, and finances.

Their program is geared to deal with you as an individual, and they try to counsel according to each student's specific needs. Everything is done on a strictly confidential basis. What goes down, goes down between you, the counselors, and the four walls. They have a detox program for those already on drugs, or just a friendly ear for those who have a few problems that just might push them to drugs if they can't get their shit off some other way (rapping does help).

So, if you have a Jones and you feel it's time to kick, if you're dipping and dabbing and are troubled by it, or if you're just up tight and you can't fight the feeling by yourself, come up to 346 in Finley. Willie and Bill are there to help. The choice is yours.

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C.C.'s Cinema:

View On African Films

Photographer and documentary film cameraman Elliot Elisofon presented four one-hour Black heritage films last week. Elisofon's best work focuses on art and architecture, especially that of ancient culture.

Elisofon was commissioned by the American Broadcasting Company to do a comprehensive documentary on Africa. These films were premiered on ABC-TV in September 1967.

Although the films were labeled Black Heritage films, they did not trace the history of African people. They stressed the cultures of various African nations: dance, music, rituals, handicrafts, and sculpture.

The Bend of the Niger

Set in the northern part of Africa, this film embellished aesthetics of the Nomads, the Islamic nations, the Niger Republic and other tribes.

Although the film does enlighten its audience, Elisofon does not emphasize any one particular African nation. He gives only a cultural synopsis of each of the nations covered, which makes the film move very quickly. The film was narrated by Ossie Davis.

The Slave Coast

"The Slave Coast" was an interesting film which depicted the culture and tradition of various African tribes living along the Nigerian rainforest area. The film was narrated by Black authoress and poet, Maya Angelou.

The film is not an analysis of slavery, nor does it trace any slavery routes. However, mention is made of the fact that 25 million Blacks were transported from Africa, and at one point, at least 50 ships were docked, ready to receive their Black cargo.

Mr. Elisofon takes his cameras along the coastal regions of the Rainforest area into different villages, and there he photographs the dances, customs, sculpture and woodcarving of each tribe.

Mr. Elisofon's main purpose in doing this film was to see how many tribes had maintained their culture, and how many did not. However, in attempting this he failed to show what the

past cultures consisted of, and proof of whether certain tribes had actually maintained any of their cultures.

The Congo

This African film, narrated by Julian Bond, portrayed the Congo as the highly sophisticated cultural society that it was before and during the European slave trade.

The film technique was very attractive, but in its historical treatment the film tended to exclude the turmoil of war and slave trade that was very much a part of African history. Many problems were conspicuous due to the modern clothes and weapons used by some of the people in the film. The content of the narration was accurate in many areas but tended toward prejudiced anthropology in some instances.

Considering the commercial intent of the film, it was very educational and aesthetically rewarding.

Africa's Gift

It was the general consensus of students who saw all four films that the last one, "Africa's Gift" narrated by Gordon Parks, was the best in terms of doing justice to Black people.

The theme of the film was how the culture of Africa has affected the culture of Western Civilization, specifically music and art. For example, the instruments used by Mongo Santamaria and Lionel Hampton have direct parallels with African instruments.

One of the most relevant parts of the film was the relationship between African art and 20th century European art. It was shown that Picasso derived his art from sculpture brought back by explorers and missionaries as curios. Sufficient examples

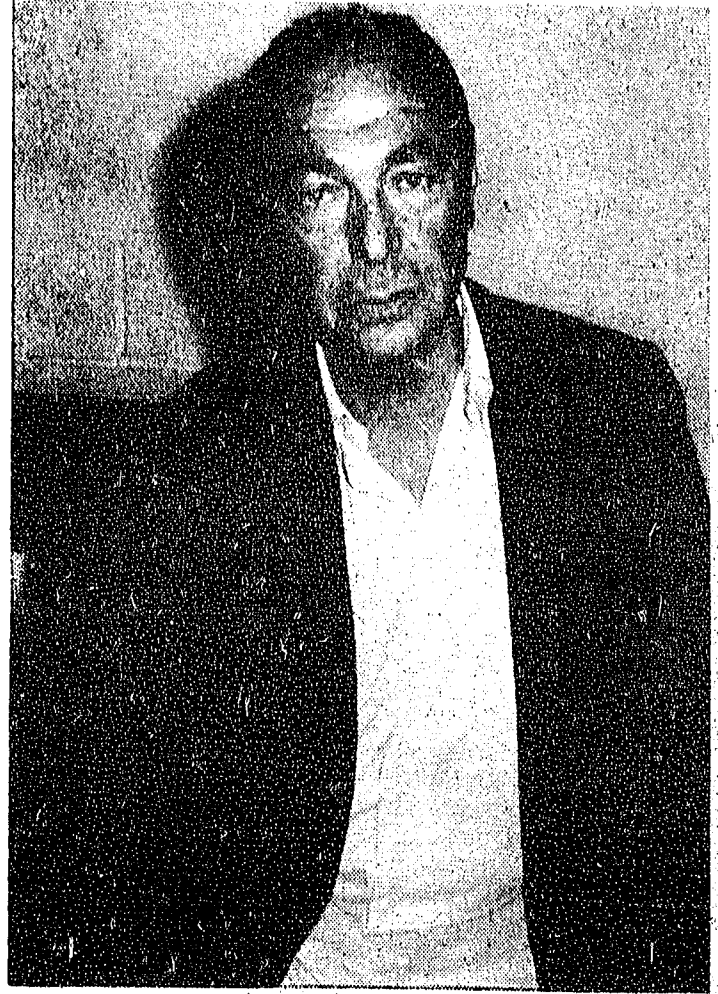
were given to suggest that not only did the tribes of "uncivilized savages" have a culture but that their culture was the basis for Picasso's Cubism.

The film also stated a few other facts, for example, "Human life began in Africa."

The films at best, were more informative culturally than historically. Although the series is titled "Black African Heritage," it left much to be desired with the exception of "Africa's Gift," in terms of informing about the heritage of Black African people.

Perhaps Black cinema students should take note of this film and other Black films being made, and begin to make positive steps towards rectifying many of the deficiencies in Black films.

Above articles written by:
Diane Anderson
Bill Robinson
Angela E. Smith
Tylie S. Waters



Elliot Elisofon

African Arts Exhibited

By CHRIS NEWTON

The Museum of Modern Art, last Tuesday, October 10, gave a preview of a new exhibit entitled African Textiles and Decorative Arts.

The exhibit in its entirety consists of ninety-nine textiles and a hundred forty-two decorative objects, ranging from ornamental wear to functional pieces. All of the objects were contributed to the museum by individual collectors and institutions throughout the United States.

Approximately ninety-percent of the works were produced in the last one hundred years, while a good seventy-percent can still be found in use or for sale in Africa.

The show is rather interesting when one considers that most African art shows usually display more sculpture than anything else. Thus the little known textiles of Africa may prove to be quite surprising to the museum goer.

Since the year 1935 the Museum of Modern Art has offered five such exhibits. The present one has chosen works distinguished by their esthetic excellence, while maintaining the qualities our own times find particularly sympathetic.

The African Textiles and Decorative Arts are beautifully displayed, with piped-in African

music giving that necessary atmospheric affect. There are works from such tribes as the Benin, Zulu, Somali, Mali, and the countries of Nigeria, Uganda, Liberia, Ivory Coast, and others.

It was interesting to note that the African robes were used to show supernatural powers, individuality, prestige and status, as well as a personal sense of fashion. Some of the warrior costumes gave more of a sculptural sense than textile. An ornament could be worn as an ornament or as a badge of distinction. Besides the highly used iron, bronze and gold, the museum also presented works in stone, bone, wood and other materials.

There is one basic note of discord with the exhibit. There should be more written information: dates, the process of making each piece, etc. All written information should be

given to the viewer in pamphlet form.

Acknowledgements of those who contributed to the African presentations are as follows: Guest Director — Professor Roy Sieber of Indiana, Katherine White Reswick — Consultant to Prof. Sieber, Arthur Dreher — Director of the Music Department and of Architecture and Design — Research and Assistance, Rosalyn Walker Randell and Katherine Eno.

The African Textiles and Decorative Arts exhibit will run until January 31, 1973 in the Museum of Modern Art. The museum is located at 11 West 53rd Street.

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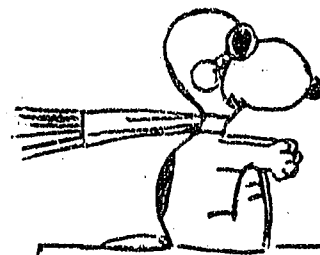
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