

By BILL HARRIS
and MARVA MILLER

BARAKA SPEAKS AT BCC

The Black and Puerto Rican Studies Option of Bronx Community College sponsored Imanu Amiri Baraka, Chairman and Political Liberation Minister of the Congress of Afrikan People, as he addressed an audience at Bronx Community College on Friday, November 30.

Brother Baraka's overall theme seemed to center around cultural aggression. Cultural aggression, according to Baraka, is the culture and values of a group imposed upon an "other" whereby that "other" loses its identity.

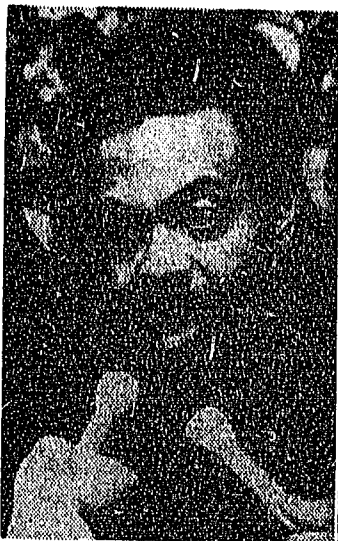
In explaining cultural aggression, he mentioned how it could turn one against himself, as it has done Blacks here in America who think of something spooky and ancient when they hear the word "Africa." He further added how Black college students, who have been worked on in white institutions for more than twelve years, can come out

of these institutions crazy, thereby becoming a part of that which they so strongly oppose.

Baraka said, "Black nationalism should be one of the first steps against cultural aggression (i.e. regaining identity)". He also spoke of the need for Pan-Africanism, the global expression of nationalism, which again would combat cultural aggression.

Speaking of revolution, Baraka explained that the most difficult part of a revolution is making the revolutionary. He urged the listeners not to let themselves become co-opted, and cited the following examples of what happens when they do become co-opted. He pointed out how meaningless the word "Brother" can become when the white boy calls you brother and how meaningless the red, black and green can become when the white boy makes toilet tissue

with these colors or even when pimps, who rip off black women, call themselves being fashionable sleeping in red black and green circular beds.



Amiri Baraka

All of this makes the job of developing the proper attitude towards revolution difficult.

What hurts most of all, says Baraka, is when Africans are starving in the Sahel and waging an armed struggle against colonialist powers throughout Africa, "the only response of our most influential people is the battle cry of 'p-a-r-t-a-y,' which blasts over the air waves on their 'black operated' radio stations."

Baraka informed the audience that in a related event he was told that Portuguese-held Africa can be liberated if Blacks here in America would just do their job. If Blacks would protest U.S.-Portuguese policies and give financial support, not only in the form of money, but in the form of food and clothing, they would be doing their job — thus liberating Africa and in doing so liberating themselves.

Upon ending, Baraka explained the job that Black people must do, and cited some alarming facts:

● The U.S. government only gave 30-million dollars to the starving Africans in the Sahel, while giving 2.2-billion dollars to Israel to wage war against countries in Africa.

● The U.S. government just passed a bill (No. 214) which allows the U.S. to give financial support to Portugal, which enables Portugal to continue colonizing Africans.

● With 30-40 million Black people here in America, only 40-thousand dollars was raised over a six-month period to send to the Africans in need in the Sahel.

Related events are frequently sponsored by the Black and Puerto Rican Studies Option, and by the Black and Puerto Rican Student Unions. Those who are interested can contact these groups on the campus of Bronx Community College.

THE PAPER

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1973

**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

Africa and Israel:

Demise of a Friendship

By KWAME KARIKARI

After the first world war the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, allotted a 5,000 square-mile area of land, slashing parts of Kenya and Uganda to Jews seeking refuge from European racism and anti-Jewish programs. The Zionist leaders declined the offer and insisted on returning to "The Holy Land."

It's anybody's guess what what would happen had a Jewish nation been established in the heart of Africa at a time when Africa was waking up to shake off the yoke of colonialism.

Yet, nobody can be so relieved that instead of the 'Central African Problem' we now have the Middle East war.

Israeli Aid: "Going To Jerusalem"

The warm acceptance of Israel as an economic/political partner by many African leaders after independence might feebly be connected to their psychological preparedness to "go to Jerusalem, just like John" — thanks to the enduring work of Christian missionaries.

It could also be that Africa identified with Israel as another small developing nation also

grappling with the problem of European hegemony, and whose aid would be freer from burdensome conditions.

"Israel's ambitious technical-assistance experiment in Africa began in Ghana," according to the *Reporter* magazine of February, 1960.

The Israeli representative to the Ghana Independence Day celebrations stayed after the ceremonies and established economic relations with the new government. A short while later the first ship load of cement and assorted industrial goods was on its way from Haifa to Ghana.

In Ghana, Israel participated in the construction of highways, public buildings, and a giant hydro-electric dam project. These were undertaken by a national construction corporation jointly owned by the Ghana government (80%) and the Israeli company Solel Boneh (40%).

The country's Black Star shipping Line, named after Garvey's merchant fleet of decades earlier, was also jointly started with Israel's Zim Navigation Co. with the same percentage proportions in stocks.

Other African states followed

Ghana, Guinea and Israel joined in a venture to exploit the former's diamond deposits in 1960. Liberia employed an Israeli company to build a 3½ million dollar hotel. Another Israeli firm constructed a seventy-mile road in Ethiopia. Nigeria and Israel partnered in developing constructional and agricultural programs.

By 1963 forty-two companies with joint Israeli-African government stocks had been formed in Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Dahomey and Upper Volta.

Between 1965 and 1969, Israel's exports to Africa, according to *Jeune Afrique* (No. 485, 1970), increased from 21.5 million dollars to 34.2 million. Her imports corresponded to 27.2 to 37.2 million dollars respectively. Africa consumed 25% of "pharmaceutical preparations, carpets, lineoleums and insulating tubes" and 50% of furniture, cement and soya beans from Israel.

Israel's exports of African diamonds of 345 million dollars totalled 34.4% of her export earnings in 1968.

The Honeymoon's Over

As early as 1960 ripples appeared on the seemingly calm sea of Israeli-African relations. Back-benchers in the Ghana parliament began questioning the whole affair. The Nigerian federal government faced opposition from the Moslem Northern regional leaders in its attempts to widen relations with Tel Aviv.

Questions appeared elsewhere and prompted Israel to send Mrs. Golda Meir, then Foreign Minister and now Prime Minister, touring West Africa to clarify her government's position.

The March 1960 *Time* reported her as assuring Africans that, "We are not trying to establish ourselves in Africa. There are no Jewish settlements, no synagogues. As soon as our work of assisting is completed, we will move out and move on."

Israel, after a decade of as-

(Continued from Page 1)

Apathy Plagues

SEEK Student Government

By RAFAELA TRAVESIER

The SEEK Student Government, which has been in existence since the SEEK Program began in 1965, is now trying to get more students at City College involved, making the student organization more successful.

Immediately, Tony Spencer, acting president of SEEK Student Government, and former president of the Student Senate, feels that the new SEEK Government is much better because it is primarily made up of freshmen and sophomores who have refreshed the organization with new ideas and enthusiasm.

Every SEEK student is automatically a member of the SEEK Student Government. However, of the 2,500 SEEK students enrolled at City, only about twenty students are active members of the SEEK government. During the more important SEEK Student Government meetings, only approximately one hundred students attend.

The organization is now being run by the Sterling Committee which is made up of active SEEK Government members. The committee is broken down

into three sub-committees: Communications, Cultural Affairs, and Political Affairs. Each of these committees has approximately five members.

The purpose of the Communications Committee is basically to inform SEEK students of when meetings are being held, and what is happening in the organization. Carlos Hodges, a member of the Communications Committee, when asked why most SEEK Students weren't aware of what was going on in the government, suggested that "It's not that they don't know, but instead are not interested."

Hodges contends that the government meetings are on Thursdays from 12-2 PM, and the competition is tough during that time. Most students, he says, are "hanging out" and "partying," and few are interested in what the government is doing.

The Cultural and Political Affairs Committee, which also has about five members, is dedicated to informing the government of what is going on culturally and politically.

Shawn Foster, a sophomore here at City, is a member of

(Continued on Page 4)

Howard vs. Winston-Salem

By TAWALA MICELL KWELI

The 5th annual 'Howard University vs. Winston-Salem' Basketball Classic will be held in the Bannan Gymnasium of Cohen on December 22 at 7:00 P.M.

The purpose of this classic between the Howard Bison and the Winston-Salem Rams is to raise funds for athletic scholarships from within the metropolitan area.

Last year's game was won by Winston-Salem State University with a score of 84 to 81. Howard had scored 4 points in the last 25 seconds of the game.

This is the second year for

the annual tourney in the Bannan Gymnasium at CCNY. The concept and genesis of the "classic" came from the United Negro College Fund which receives the gross. The game and the receipts are beneficial to up and coming basketball players.

Most sport watchers are expecting to see an involved and stirring competition between the two rivals. The game is sponsored by the Winston-Salem State University Alumni Association at New York Chapter.

Who knows, maybe the Howard Bisons will even win this year!



Golda in Africa

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Join The Paper

Announcement

BLACK STUDENTS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCING AN OPEN HOUSE FOR BLACK STUDENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY

The purpose of this open house is to make Black students aware of graduate school possibilities in Psychology and the possibilities of using Psychology for community development of Black people.

On hand will be Black representatives from the various schools in Psychology to give applicants the necessary admission and financial aid information.

TIME: Saturday, December 15, from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M.

PLACE: Community Research and Services Center, 144 W. 125 St., 2nd Floor.

For any information concerning the Open House contact: Kwadwo Makau Po at 666-4651 or Nancy Boyd at 870-5504.

College Seniors are especially urged to drop in.

"There is no force, however formidable, that a united people cannot overcome."

—Kwame Nkrumah

The Pre-Law Society will meet Dec. 19, Wagner 106 at 3 P.M. Speakers' topics will be, Law School LSATs, and Legal Practice. For further information contact: Javiet Flores, c/o Prof. Dargo, 338 Wagner.

News In Brief

By AYAD MOHAMED

Alcohol Could Permanently Damage Male Sex Organs

Feel like getting drunk, fellas? Well, I hate to tell you, but according to recent medical findings conducted at Boston City Hospital, males who drink excessively could cause permanent damage to their sex organs, resulting in infertility, impotence and feminine characteristics. These include feminine hair growth patterns and unusually large breasts, according to *Jet* magazine.

The damage would cause these two essential glands to stop producing hormones which would enable the testicles to manufacture sperm and testosterone.

* * *

Measles and Mumps: The Truth Of The Matter

To those parents who think it's natural for kids to have the measles or mumps: I've got news for you!

Children may get brain damage, and even death may result from measles and mumps.

According to Dr. Clarence Littlejohn, a Los Angeles pediatrician, mumps can produce infection of the testicles in males, resulting in sterility and infection of the pancreas.

It could also produce encephalitis or infection of the membranes surrounding the brain, which can sometimes cause mental retardation and occasionally death.

"Those unprotected against the measles, mumps and rubella may now receive all three inoculations in one injection. Once a person is immunized, he will not catch the disease," says Dr. Littlejohn.

Alternatives: There are many health centers in Babylon which offer free immunization to children.

* * *

Appeal To Support Henry Brown

Henry Brown is now on trial for life in New York.

Brother Brown, who is alleged to be a member of the Black Liberation Army, was beaten by St. Louis police in January 1972 and was charged with the killing of two New York police in the East Village.

Brothers and sisters are urged to come to court, even with family and friends, and support this brother. Your presence could mean a lot in helping to free Henry Brown!

The address is 100 Centre Street, Part 37, 13th floor in Manhattan. Take the Lexington IRT Subway to Brooklyn Bridge stop. The time of the trial is 10:00 AM, Mondays through Fridays.

Brothers and sisters are also urged to set up emergency funds and petitions for support of this desperate blood.

* * *

Sonny Rollins At The East

For an inexpensive evening of Black positive "inner-attainment," jazz saxophonist Sonny Rollins and Company will be performing at the East on December 14th and 15th.

The address is 10 Claver Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Take the "A" train to Franklin Avenue, and walk one block to Claver Place.

* * *

Rally For Equal Job Opportunities At CCNY

Do you know that there are only 2 out of 56 administrators at CCNY who are Black? And that there are only 26 Blacks, 4 Puerto Ricans, 4 Asians who have skilled trades on campus out of 104? — Only 51 tenured faculty that are Black out of 924? How long will all this continue?

Well, the Coalition for Job Equality at City College is having a rally on Thursday, December 13, 12:30 at Cohen Library, Convent Avenue and 135th Street.

Where there is unity there is strength. We must make our voices heard to stop all this tokenism and exclusion. Be there! ! ! !

Intellect

It don cost yous nothin' . . .

but, yous muss has it.

be 4 yous can rite.

Tank Ya . . .

Kalon

Notes

Black Studies Courses For Spring '74

The Black Studies Department of CCNY offers these day courses in Spring, 1974:

BLST#	Title	Credits	Instructors
1A	Africana Issues	3	Amoda
1B	Africana Issues	3	Amoda
1C	Africana Issues	3	Amoda
1T	Africana Issues	3	Jeffries
3D	Economics of Underdevelopment	4	Cadet
4A	Science & Technology in the Black Community	4	Dixon
11C	African Heritage Pre-European to Present	3	Kiteme
11D	African Heritage Pre-European to Present	3	Kiteme
12F	Urban Dynamics in Black Africa	4	Kiteme
13C	African Politics	4	Kinyatti
14C	Strategies of Political Development in Africa	4	Botchway

More courses and other information to come in next issue.

To Hell Revisited

By TAWALA MICELL KWELL

On the steps of a Y.W.C.A. in 138th Street, Harlem, U.S.A. sits a twelve year old adult who has no family and no future. If she is lucky, she won't be too cold. If she is blessed, maybe she will go to that horn of plenty university such as C.C.N.Y. Is the future bright for her?

On the streets of New York City a few years ago, a young woman in her mid-twenties was crushed by a Mack truck. Suicide . . . She had a college degree and couldn't find a job anywhere.

Some are lucky and go to college. Others were unlucky to be born. These stories are continuously true and could happen even to you.

Therefore, one can leave "the community," but that hell has no boundaries. The great boon of education means very little to a peasant. Awareness and organization are not only necessities for twelve year old girls; but they can mean the survival of us all.

The euphoric bath of universities can educate us on how to play tic-tac-toe in Chinese. However, only through a collective power thrust can we open the jobs, the positions, the relationships that overcome hell. The power each one gives to an organization increases the effect that organization can have for each one. Survival is viable justification for joining a Black collective at C.C.N.Y. or anyplace.

In a bathroom stall in South Campus is this phrase, ". . . dance little nigger . . . and clown all around . . . when you graduate from college, . . . we'll watch you fall WAY down . . ." Who watches us is irrelevant, but that we fall to hell must be unacceptable. A strong people may be lynched, hosed and oppressed, but in their strength, they inevitably ascend from hell.

We shall overcome means we shall become one. We shall overcome means our will will be done. We shall overcome means we shall conquer hell. We shall overcome will have meaning only after we have overcome. Shall we overcome, now!

Hell is poverty. Hell is misery. Hell is depression. Hell is roaches in the cornflakes. Hell is oppression. Hell is dope. Hell is loneliness. Hell is frustration. Hell is ugliness. Hell is fear. Hell is desperation. Hell is sickness. Hell is disease. Hell is your mama begging for pennies at sixty. Hell is you begging for nickles at seventy-five. Hell is what was. Hell is suicide. Hell is little girls and grown men afraid to stand in the sunshine. Hell!

But hell is nothing when Blacks mobilize to put it in its place.

The idealism of most Black groups is there to buffer the shock of the empirical data besmudging our movement. The answer to our rise from hell is so old that it almost seems new; its together or never.

SEEK Officer: Brunette Isom

"You take your time about things. You are extremely patient and probably have a pleasant and melodious voice. You are constructive, methodical, and deliberate — possessive, affectionate, and sensual; completely aware of your powers. Your symbol is the bull — gentle and yielding when things are going smoothly, but if provoked can become angry, even furious and difficult to appease."

—Sydney Omar
Author and Astrologer

The preceding excerpt aptly describes our own fashionable Brunette Isom, everyone's favorite at the Financial Aid Office (FAO).

At 44, Mrs. Isom, one of the four women responsible for allocating funds to SEEK students at City, is attractive, stately, business-minded, and genuinely warm.

These qualities, instilled in her every manner, probably stem from her Mid-Western background: St. Louis, Missouri is her home.

In Missouri, Brunette received an A.A. degree from Stowe's Teacher's College, then taught school two years in New York. The "Big Apple" offered her an interesting future in the field of fashion designing which proved to be both a learning and thrilling experience for her. She has designed costumes for a multivarious amount of entertainers and also for an off-Broadway show called "Brace Yourself" in the '60's.

Her story is one of real struggle and persistence. On and off for 13 every manner, probably stem from Isom had been enrolled in the Evening Division here at City. In 1970 she finally received a B.A. in Sociology. Due to a series of serious illnesses, this second degree took that long to complete.



Although she is a modest woman, one picks up the inference that Brunette helped and stood by her husband of twenty-two years a good deal of those 13 years; for he too is a graduate of City College.

During the time of her undergraduate study, Mrs. Isom was also a tutor for the SEEK Program.

"As an undergrad, I was always interested in the SEEK Program," she recalled. "I even checked for job openings from time to time."

No openings with SEEK presented themselves, so the Bureau of Child Welfare involved her in its workings. She counseled addicts, alcoholics, and unwed mothers on 139th Street in Harlem.

One day, in '71, Mrs. Isom heard about an opening in the SEEK Department through a friend. The Financial Aid officer at that time was planning on leaving.

Brunette qualified and accepted

the position. At that time there were only two Higher Education Officers, who were "overwhelmed with duties and responsibilities."

Mrs. Isom appealed to the director of SEEK for help. "There was just no time to do all the work," she said sweetly, looking back over the circumstances. "We even took awards home to do them."

Shortly, they were "fortunate enough to get Marlene Whittaker [see last week's issue]." When College Discovery and SEEK were merged and incorporated under the Department of Student Affairs.

What are the duties and responsibilities of a SEEK Higher Education Officer, and how does she feel about her present involvement?

"To begin with," she answers, "One knows the office never has enough money and at times that tends to be frustrating. City College has higher expenses than the need analyses designate.

"I have to counsel students on how to budget. We strive for fairness and try to spread the grants and loans among the most needy."

In addition to her regular, time consuming duties, Mrs. Isom has the charge of three Study-Abroad SEEK students to whom she sends bi-monthly stipend checks. They keep in contact with her and she's most concerned about them and their financial needs.

She says that there is a concerted effort for the group to be consistent in decisions made. They meet regularly to discuss policies. All work together harmoniously, thereby promoting an atmosphere and attitude of professionalism.

I also inquired about the real importance of the Berkeley-based operation, which compiles analysis data for the college.

"It was a good idea in principle," she said. "Last year, the H.E.O.'s had to do all the analysis of the data and figures. This year their job was simplified somewhat."

"I do disagree with all that documentation, though. You see, I understand the needs and the struggles of the students and admire them for hanging in there. Some could not go to college had SEEK not been in existence."

As a true Taurus, Mrs. Isom has taken the initiative to put new forms in process for the students. These forms facilitate the proper completion of the applications.

Working diligently under temporary hardships, such as lack of space and no heat in winter, Brunette Isom exemplifies contentment in her capacity as counselor for she has gracefully endured struggle, and sympathizes with ours.

— Deb

Africa and Israel

(Continued on Page 3)

sisting didn't move out on her own. She is being forced out without completing her task. The exit of Israel (relations with her broken by over twenty African states in the last six months) results mainly from her crisis with the Arab states.

The Organisation of African Unity resolved in agreement with a U.N. resolution asking Israel to withdraw from lands she occupied after the 1967 war.

Subsequently the O.A.U. sent a delegation of four heads of state to mediate between the two factions. The mission apparently bore no fruit.

The most troublesome year for Israel's relation with Africa has been 1973. The most significant set-back was President Amin's sudden ouster of Israel from Uganda, whose aid from Israel was said to be unequalled anywhere else on the continent. When others followed it was attributed to Libya's Colonel Khaddafi who had bought the Blacks over with his "oil money."

But in the background of the present anti-Israel sentiment loom Tel Aviv's unfavored activities elsewhere in the continent.

During the Nigerian civil war, the federal government

continually charged Israel of aiding the secessionists. She was accused of sending arms and other artillery to Biafra.

By July, 1969, she had officially sent 250,000 pounds sterling to the rebels, according to Audrey Smock, writing in the January, 1970 issue of the Jewish Review, *Mainstream*.

In the *African Communist* (No. 42, 1970) a South African journalist wrote that, "The Republic of South Africa in the south, the state of Israel in the north — the twin armed juggernauts of imperialism, united to throttle the African revolution." Late South African Premier and author of the apartheid philosophy, Hendrik Verwoed, claimed that, "Israel, like South Africa, is an apartheid state."

A Tel Aviv newspaper, *Haaretz*, once wrote that "Israel and the Republic of South Africa have common military interests. Besides, Israel can make use of South Africa's rich economic possibilities."

Sure enough, in 1969 Israel imported nine million dollars worth of goods from South Africa and sold fifteen million dollars to them in 1970. Both countries also deal in arms sales reaching millions of dollars.

Israel Key to Neo-Colonialist Strategy

In the Moscow monthly, *International Affairs*, of February,

1972, a Russian writer, A. Y. Kashin commented that "Tel Aviv has aligned herself with African nations' worst enemies, maintaining close relations with the Salisbury and Pretoria regimes, and collaborating with the Portuguese colonialists."

Israel's role in Africa is interpreted as reactionary and detrimental to the African Revolution. She is viewed as a 'stooge of imperialism' using her position of a small developing nation as a tool for the "U.S.'s neo-colonialist strategy," according to Kashin. Israel is seen as an avenue by which the "C.I.A.'s sponsored program for Africa's economic and political development" finds ideological substantiation. Accordingly, her technical aid programs are financed by the U.S. Israel receives U.S. equipments and redesigns them "to create the impression that they are of Israeli origin," and passes them on to Africans.

Programs for training African specialists, from public health nurses, social workers, agricultural technicians, to air force pilots, are seen as organs of channelling her influence in Africa, the same way as aids from other countries can be viewed. The Afro-Asian Institute of Labor Studies and Co-operation, said to graduate 30 to 50 African trade union leaders, is, accord-

ing to the same source, an offshoot of the AFL-CIO.

Brother Before Friend

When Zaire broke off ties with Israel, President Mobutu is reported as saying that, "Israel is a friend, Egypt is a brother. Between a friend and a brother, the friend must go." The brotherhood between Arab and Black Africa, however, has not been as cemented as it is becoming now.

Conflicts, such as the long Sudan civil war between the Arab north and the Black south, and the rifts in Zanzibar in the sixties, have seemed to divide the two races in parts of the continents. But the factor of colonialism has been a strong force in uniting the two regions north and south of the Sahara than other factors fostering divisionalism.

Toward A Continental Alliance

During the Algerian revolution Frantz Fanon envisaged opening up a southern front below the desert to unite Arabs and Blacks in the independence struggles on both sides (see his "Toward the African Revolution").

In the sixties, at a Cairo summit conference of African heads of state, when Ghana, Tanzania and Guinea advocated continental political unity, Egypt (under Nasser), Libya and others favored a cultural union.

However, Arab Africa's sup-

port of the O.A.U. has been highly commendable. When many Black African states were in arrears in their financial dues to the Organisation the Arabs kept it going by paying a little more than their dues. The Arabs have not been wanting in their material support of the anti-colonial movements in Black Africa.

In the wake of using their oil as a weapon against their enemies, the Arabs have included Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia in the embargo list. Considering their role in the O.A.U., it could seem that they have waited too long to mark off these countries from their customer list. The two have had too much time for too much oil to fuel their ammunition factories to kill to many Blacks.

As President Mobutu said, a friend can go at any time. But trends in international politics point that no relationship can be permanent — no war goes on forever. For African nations, maybe, Israeli friendship may never be courted as long as there is no peace in the Middle East, and much more, as long as Israel continues to flirt with South Africa, Rhodesia and imperialist Portugal. In either situation Blacks and Arabs need each other to make effective their demands for just treatment on the international scene.

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SEEK Government

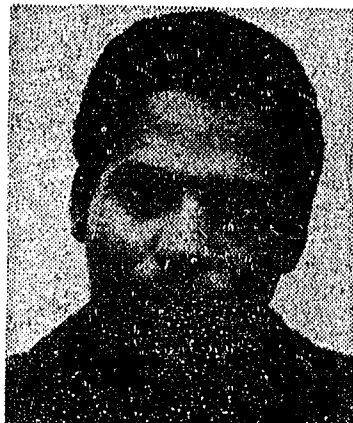
(Continued from Page 1)
the Cultural Affairs Committee. According to her, "The group's main purpose is to provide cultural entertainment when it is needed, and to inform the group of activities which are going on in the community which could affect SEEK."

Sam Green, a very active freshman, according to other government members, is part of the Political Affairs Committee.

"This committee is currently involved in financial aid, but it intends to expand and become more involved," says Green.

"I feel committed to government because I am a SEEK student," adds Green, "but the lack of student participation is high in the SEEK Student Government."

The organization feels it is



unfortunate that very few students feel any kind of commitment. Ken Carrington, a member of the government, declares that "If your neck isn't on the block there is a reluctance to participate in anything."

The main short-range goal of the SEEK Student Government is getting more and more stu-

dents involved in the organization.

On December 20th, from 11:00 to 5:00, the SEEK Student Government is planning to hold a culture fair in the Grand Ballroom in Finley Student Center, to attract and make more students aware of the organization. The cultural fair will be called the "No Struggle No Progress Cultural Event," and is scheduled to have a dance group, a music group, and the Ju-Ju Players performing **The Greatest Show on Earth**.

The SEEK Student Government is going to have booths set up along the ballroom. So far, the Black Pre-Law Society, Black Universal Conscience, Boricuas Unidos, National Black Science Students, Pan African Society, SEEK Counselors, and the Student Senate have agreed to set up booths for the pur-

pose of showing what their organizations are doing on campus. Curry goat and chicken will also be served. Everyone is invited to attend.

The SEEK Counselors, according to Tony Spencer, do a good job, but the SEEK Student Government intends to see to it that procedures are taken to remove those who don't. The government intends a close study of counselors when student evaluations of their counselors are completed. The government will then establish which counselors aren't doing a good job.

The SEEK Student Government is also fighting to acquire all of the money going from the SEEK student's registration fee and into the Student Senate.

Currently, says Spencer, "\$4 from each student's registration

fee is going to the Student Senate; this includes \$4 from 2,500 SEEK Students." The SEEK Student Government is now receiving \$600.

"Simple math shows that we are being cheated," says Spencer. "It's the same old story, those on the bottom subsidize the ones on top."

As it stands now, Tony Spencer is President, James Small, President of the Student Senate, is Vice-President, and Bob Wilkins is the Treasurer of the organization. The officers expect to hold elections in the middle of next semester, to allow the new members to become more familiar with the workings of the SEEK program and SEEK Government.

Spencer says that the officers are only in charge now only because they "have access to everyone," and that they do what the Steering Committee demands of them. "I say what they tell me to say," declares Spencer.

Spencer feels that the SEEK program is on the verge of being phased out because, as he puts it, "SEEK is at the point where it can not be politically maneuvered." He feels that the politicians who were fighting for SEEK are no longer in political power, and therefore SEEK isn't being properly represented.

The long-range goal of the SEEK Student Government is to influence the college structure in such a way that when the SEEK program is taken out of existence, the Black and Puerto Rican students on this campus will have an alternative.

The SEEK Student Government, although involved with SEEK Student affairs, welcomes anyone who wishes to become involved, whether or not he or she is a SEEK student.