

# THE PAPER

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222

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1973

—Langston Hughes

So we stand here  
on the edge of hell  
in Harlem  
and look out  
on the world  
and wonder  
what we're gonna do  
in the face of  
what we remember.

## 700 Suffer Financial Cuts

By L. R. RIVERA

Approximately 700 SEEK students here at the college have been directly affected by both federal cuts in student aid and the use of a California-base evaluation service which is in the business of processing and determining eligibility for financial aid.

According to sources close to the administration, the exact number of students in the SEEK Program here, "not to have met eligibility requirements," or who did not receive stipends for the first two weeks of classes, "could not be pinpointed," but, of the close to 3,000 SEEK students attending this fall, at least 500 were appraised as "not having been included on the stipend run."

Some observers have estimated the number to be closer to 1500. However, rumors emanating from the financial aid office, located on the corner of 141 St. and Convent Ave., have placed the figure at "about 700."

To compensate for, what was termed, "the unavoidable inconvenience," emergency procedures were established through the office of Jay Canavan, Vice-President for Administrative Affairs, whereby financial aid students (including SEEK) could obtain loan funds until their "normal check distribution date," was established. In a press release, Canavan explained that only those who have been awarded a grant, but who have not "already received stipend checks this semester," can apply for the emergency loans.

Consequently, "five working days after" an award has been cleared students should receive loan checks. But the bulk of the 700 SEEK students are not expected to be "cleared," until sometime in October.

### Sohmer's Assessment

Prior to the allocation of emergency loans Vice-Provost for Student Affairs, Bernard P. Sohmer issued a "Report on Federal Aid Programs at City College," which was distributed to all students. In it the Vice-Provost outlined federal cuts, how and in what manner this affected the college, and what alternatives were available to students.

Of the 2.1 million dollars allocated to City last year for financial aid (including Economic Opportunity Grant, College Work Study, and National Defense Student Loan), this year the college received \$677,434.00 less across the board.

The reductions were interpreted to mean that the maximum awards through EOG equaled \$700.00 (\$300.00 less than last year); \$700.00 through NDSL (\$300.00 less); and \$500.00 through Work-Study (\$500.00 less). Overall, the reductions added up to 4 million dollars less than last year for the entire City University.

### SEEK Perspective

Regarding SEEK students at City, Sohmer indicated that "the stipend portion of SEEK (is) at a higher level this year,"

and, therefore, that SEEK students "should have slightly higher stipends this year."

Contrary to this statement, State monies allocated for stipends make up only half of the total stipend grant with federal monies making up the other half through EOG. This means that SEEK students will get slightly more through the State, but the total stipend is expected to be much less than the average stipend award last year.

In a sample survey taken by this newspaper, it was learned that SEEK students have felt the cuts in their financial budgets through the "almost complete elimination" of Work-Study.

Freshmen, in particular, have been slighted from a stipend allocation where their awards have averaged out to a maximum \$400.00 per year.



Vice-Provost for Student Affairs  
Bernard P. Sohmer

Further, it was learned that a large number of SEEK students in their senior year have been cut from stipend awards altogether. One senior in particular reported that because of the new system through the California service, she has been designated ineligible though in her last semester.

In related developments it was learned that SEEK students at Queens College are no longer "earmarked for EOG," and that "one-third of the students serviced last year" were cut.

Third World students at that college generally feel that they are being phased out of eligibility for stipend and work-study grants altogether, and that a previous lump sum set aside specifically for TW students has since been drained.

### Guaranteed Loan

One of the alternatives given students in financial need, according to Sohmer's report, is the availability of loans through the state's Guaranteed Student Loan program which grants loans from \$1,750.00 and upward per year.

But, what Sohmer omitted in his report is that the establishment of a guaranteed loan program was done last year through the New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation (an investment vehicle for tax monies). This loan company charges an interest rate of 6% much the same way banking systems use principal capital.

Further, most Third World people are considered "bad financial risks," and therefore are often rejected.

## SEEK Pilots Help

By GWENDOLYN DIXON

A new innovative Pilot Program was started this summer enabling 42 incoming SEEK freshmen who ranked the lowest on the college entrance examination, to adjust to the college environment and acquire necessary skills.

The program, designed by George McDonald, Co-ordinator of SEEK's College Skills Program, experimented with a different method of Counselor — student-teacher interaction with emphasis on the direct and more personal communication between the student and counselor.

The students were divided into three groups each with a counselor. The group was a cross section of different nationalities and backgrounds and was established to provide a competitive atmosphere so that members of the group could help pull up those less motivated and to heighten the pace

of aggressiveness and determination among the members.

The essential disciplines were covered to show integration of subject matter and that college courses don't exist in a vacuum but rather are an integral extension of each other. The Social Science teacher set up the book list and theme of *Violence in American Society*.

English instructors taught students how to do research on a topic and research on term papers. In the Speech class they debated and discussed the same topic discussed in English and the reading class illustrated how to read similar social science materials.

Counselors attended classes with their students and if a student wasn't present the counselors immediately called to find out what was happening with those students. They proved to be a help to the teachers because if a student wasn't sure of what the teacher was saying



Tanzanians in Market place  
(see Centerfold)

## Drug Aides Rap New Law

By DENNIS E. MACK

"They didn't give the rehabilitation process an opportunity to grow and show how really effective it was," said Bill Surita, Coordinator of Drug Counseling at C.C.N.Y., referring to the new drug laws of New York State at a recent interview.

Billed as "the toughest drug law in the country," the new laws took effect September 1, 1973, making unlawful the sale, possession, and use of any narcotic drug amounting to 1 ounce or more. Any one of these constitutes a class A-1 felony, and is punishable by anywhere from 1 to 15 years to life imprisonment.

The new law also makes plea bargaining extremely difficult.

In 1970 Nelson Rockefeller dispensed only \$0 million for drug programs spread over a period of a year and a half. The drug abuse program was able to function "only because Mayor

Lindsay matched funds," according to the two counselors.

Trying to put himself in Governor Rockefeller's position, Surita said, "I can agree with Rockefeller's approach as a political expedient, in that he had a seven year program and spent almost seven billion dollars. This failed, so naturally he has to come up with something else."

William Colon, CCNY co-drug counselor, observed that the recently abandoned seven year program "looked sincere on paper, but in reality it was totally ineffective."

An ex-addict and an ex-convict, Colon claims the mood of the country had a lot to do with the enactment of this new piece of legislation.

"The country was tired of social change. People are becoming insensitive to social change. The premise that social change can be effected by legislation was not proven by history. In fact, it proved the reverse."

He cites as an example of this the failure of prohibition in the 1920's.

Surita charges that "Rockefeller is using New York State as an experimental ground for Nixon's 'law and order' program."

Regarding the governor's sudden turnaround in attitude, Surita declared, "two years ago he

the counselor would pick up on it because of the close relationships developed with students.

The program was cited by the counselors as a great success.

"The students came in the program feeling inadequate and stupid, but they left positive and confident that they could succeed in college."

And as Celestine Akuba said, "each student is very important to us and we can't afford to lose one."

"One of the major problems with SEEK students is that they lack the confidence to succeed and finish college," elted George McDonald, "and I want to prove that our students can be taught under such a program."

### Commentary

I haven't seen such happy faces in a long time. The counselors, Rufus Davis and Celestine Akuba, were beaming as they told me how the summer

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## News In Brief

By AYAD MOHAMED

### SOME MEAT FOUND INEDIBLE

As a result of America's suffering under the yoke of a great meat shortage, many ultra-carnivorous San Diego meat companies have been raiding the Mexican meat markets with their recent purchases of inedible (according to US health standards) beef.

A US inspection showed that the ground meat contained many adulterants (harmful chemicals).

For all we know, we may be eating dog food!

### LAW 'N ORDER ATLANTA STYLE

A young brother was recently shot to death by a vicious, "down home" racist cop.

Nathaniel Youngblood, 22, following his involvement in a three car collision, was approached by Patrolman Cook; who banged on Youngblood's car roof and physically forced the brother to vacate his vehicle. Youngblood, who was injured and in pain from the accident, retaliated by "whipping" the officer, who in turn, shot Youngblood.

### "COME AND GET ME, COPPER!"

After a spectacular series of "unofficial" press announcements that Vice-President Agnew would soon resign and plead guilty to a lesser charge in the Maryland kick-back scandal, the word now is that Spiro will sue the Justice Department over the news leaks, and cling to his office, claiming that he cannot be indicted unless he is first impeached.

If the general feeling of disgust over the Nixon administration's snowballing series of scandals is any indication, then perhaps that impeachment can be arranged!

### RELEVANCE

Black women are built differently from white ones! One outstanding feature of the sisters is their relatively large buttocks (behinds or backsides if you please). This should be taken as one form of Black pride. However, for those of you sisters (and brothers) who are overweight in that, and other parts of the anatomy, this may be a result of bulges which are formed by a substance called cellulite.

Cellulite results from an accumulation of fats, water, and salts. An overweight condition is not necessarily caused by cellulite, but by going on ordinary diets, you'll probably lose weight everywhere else but in that "lump!"

However, there are solutions. *Essence*, in its October, 1973 issue "Up Front About Your Behind," explains several exercises to do and foods to eat as well as a diet that you may want to check out. Here is a diet for this issue; more in the next News In Brief column.

#### Sample Menu

#### Breakfast:

Half a grapefruit or fresh fruit in season  
1 or 2 poached eggs

Weak or decaffeinated coffee

#### Mid-morning (if hungry):

Fresh fruit or large glass of freshly extracted vegetable juice

#### Lunch:

Raw carrots, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, etc.  
Large salad bowl (including cottage cheese if you like)  
Yogurt

#### Mid-afternoon (if hungry)

Fresh fruit or vegetable juice

#### Dinner:

Raw vegetables  
Broiled, lean fish or meat  
Cooked green vegetable  
Leafy salad  
Fresh fruit

## What New Drug Law?

By GOD KALIM

This new Drug Law that went into effect on September 1, 1973 — just how NEW is it?

I have done some extensive observation in my community (Harlem) at all of the "Paradises" I know of, to see how the law actually affects those immediately involved.

I have observed, at the 1973 'paradise' located at 126th Street and 8th Avenue, that the situation hasn't changed much. Keep in mind that this New Law has been in effect for four weeks. There has been no change in the number of Junkies on the corners, although there has been a change in the method of "scoring."

For example, one would not see heroin sold as openly as before, yet it is still sold. One would still see junkies doing their rhythmic kinesiology of nodding. They are not nodding from Methadone either. There are just as many junkies out there bobbing up and down now as before September 1.

The situation out there now is that you can hear the salesmen and women openly selling Meth, with no fear of harassment by the police. Yet the Heroin salesmen and women are more secluded now than before. Heroin

is now sold under the table and Meth has taken its place as the "Bubalubalubaluba-Sold American."

Anyone in doubt of my survey can take a walk through his neighborhood Junkies' Paradise and examine the situation for yourself.

This New Drug Law is another means of conditioning Blacks into Frankenstein-like servitude. Blacks and Third World people have always been the targets of controlled experiments. This law will be properly enforced throughout New York State, but not New York City. All the drugs in New York State will flow into New York City, "Ghetto-bound."

I saw *Gordon's War* and although it was souped-up in proportion to the real fight against drugs, the picture comes closer to removing the drugs from HARLEM AND THE LITTLE HARLEMS than this New Drug Law ever will.

Do you actually think that this new law will in any way touch the authority figures behind the Drug Traffic,

Emphatically Not!

Then who will this law affect? The 'smalltime' traffic cops of the drug traffic. They are the only ones who will actually be terminated. Although many of

the 'smalltime' dudes seem to be the authority figures in The Market to the poor people of their neighborhoods, they are most definitely not. It's just their big cars and fine vines which make them look like the authorities of the Drug Traffic. They just have pocketsful of somebody else's money.

Meanwhile all the real authority figures have to do is make a redistribution of positions. So when all of their old pushers are busted they'll only have to give the positions to upcoming pushers. Therefore, this New Drug Law will only bring in a breed of New Pushers; and a new breed of products, such as Meth which is invulnerable to this new drug law.

I have seen this redistribution of positions done over and over again, as a young child in the original Junkies' Paradise (117th St. at 5th Ave.). Anytime the old pushers got busted there were always anxious young pushers ready to take their places. There always had to be new pushers in case of a bust, vacation, degradation, or death of an old pusher, because these things are quite frequent in the Pusher's World.

Some young pushers were so anxious that they sometimes, di-

(Continued on Page 7)

## — FREE TIME —

### — From The Attica Brigade —

The students at CUNY are facing another attack on their right to go to school. On CUNY campuses the financial aid programs many students depend on are being cut back as much as 75 percent.

At CCNY, three major financial aid programs have been cut between 30 and 40 percent. Entering freshmen are not eligible for any aid except the new Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG), which, if they did receive it, would pay a maximum of only \$450 a year.

At Richmond College, financial aid programs were cut 53 percent, although the number of student applying for aid has increased. There has been a cut of 85 percent (from \$70,000 to \$12,000) in aid for veterans.

At Manhattan Community College, the various sources of financial aid have been cut from 30 to 75 percent. The amount each student can earn on work-study has been reduced by \$200-400 (maximum earning will be only about \$700 per year).

Entering freshmen will have lowest priority for work-study programs; if they do receive BEOG grants, the most they can get is about \$300 a year.

These cutbacks are coming at a time when students are already feeling the pinch because of runaway inflation. Paying for food, rent, carfare and books is going to be a constant day-to-day problem.

The hardest hit will be Third World and working-class students who often depend on financial aid and have no other source of income. Those of us who manage to stay in school will find it harder to study and get good grades with the constant financial pressure.

These aid cuts affect all of us. They are an attack on the right to a free higher education. But we should be clear that the students who are being pushed out are the Third World and working-class students who are here because of the fight for open admissions.

Since it began, the open admissions program has been attacked from every level of city, state, and federal governments. Last year the attack came from the state level in the form of the Keppel Commission.

The report of the Commission (set up by Rockefeller) recommended, among other things, an \$800-1000 tuition at CUNY and then end to the guarantee of 4 years of higher education. Because of the immediate student reaction, that report was never passed as a whole but the general plan to end open admissions is still being tried bit by bit.

For instance, this year, in addition to financial aid cuts, there were cuts in the overall CUNY budget coming from the state government. This will mean larger class sizes, less remedial help and an all-around reduction in services.

The students of City University have a long history of fighting for the right of free open admissions. Last spring was the start of a new movement to defend that right.

The Third World CUNY Coalition led several actions of over a thousand students in support of their four demands:

- 1) No tuition at CUNY.
- 2) End attacks on Open Admissions.
- 3) No cuts in SEEK, College Discovery and financial aid.
- 4) Expand Open Admissions, financial aid and special programs.

The Attica Brigade believes that the way to defend Open Admissions is the way it was won — by mass militant student action like the CCNY building takeover last May.

The fight for real open admissions will be a hard one but we can win it if we unite and fight back against every attack on our right to education.

We want to unite with all other students who want to fight these cuts and defend open admissions.

# Rebirth Of A Tomb

By NANCY GOLDRING

Official monumental art in America has enjoyed a rather short life of public support — and certainly an even shorter period of public enthusiasm or even interest. Generally, the great abundance of nineteenth century statues which dot our parks and fill the small grassy areas or traffic islands throughout the city pass unnoticed in spite of their grandiose gesticulations.

Since the Kennedys, there seems to be little evidence that people desire to perpetuate the tradition of monumental art. It may be that we can no longer salvage heroes from our recent wars — or perhaps we no longer feel comfortable with our presidents galvanized and immortalized in bronze.

At Grant's Tomb, on 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, a unique experiment in monumental design promises to offer an alternative to what would otherwise be a dwindling and ineffecutal art form.

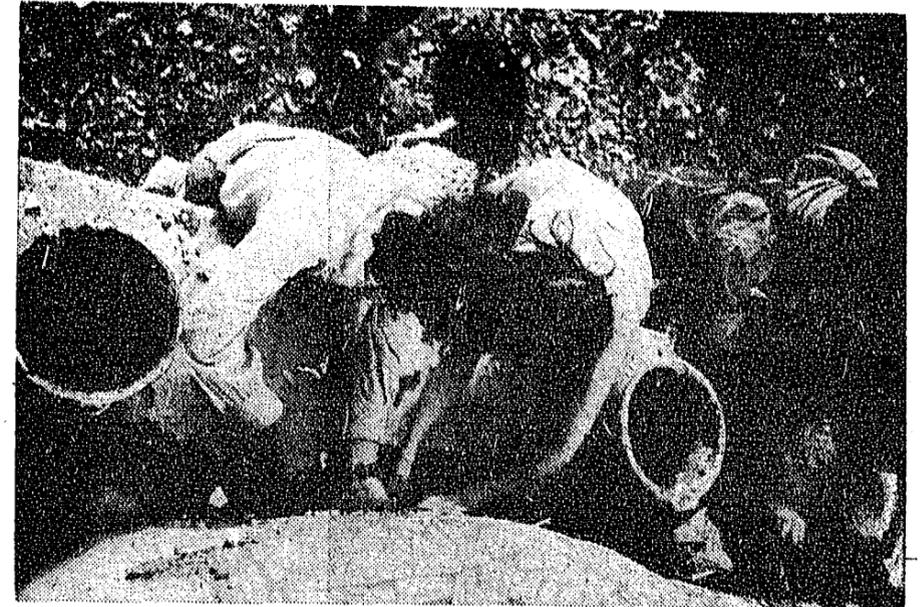
The project was undertaken by Cityarts, headed by Susan Kiok in 1972, to commemorate the founding of Yellowstone National Park by U.S. Grant a century earlier. The original concept called for the par-

tial repaving of the grounds; but the initial plan was superceded by Pedro Silva's program of benches to encircle the monument on three sides.

At this point the project was receiving support from many sources. The first summer of activity resulted in the creation of the series of undulating benches built by the community under the supervision of Pedro — the "community artist" who assumed directorship of the project and was the author of the idea.

This past summer, the National Park Service alone continued its sponsorship; and Pedro, along with his small staff, and a continued stream of volunteers from all over the city, began to cover the structure with a unique cycle of mosaics.

The abundance of styles appearing on the benches offers a clue to the method by which they were created. The variety of treatments and modes of representation derive from the cooperative nature of the project. The idea for the benches provided the initial impetus for the project; but the crucial element — also attributed to Pedro — is his



Guest artists at work

N. Goldring - The Paper

manner of incorporating the energy and imagination of the community.

The announcement, "Contribute your design to be laid into a permanent work of art at Grant's Tomb," established an open invitation, resulting in a new kind of visitor to the tomb, the responsible participant.

Generally, the 800 visitors who arrive each day to pay homage to the hero — who rests inside J. H. Duncan's neoclassical building used to make their stay a brief one, for there had been little to detain them outside. The commonly desolate area did not prove conducive to meeting and conversing.

The benches, however, have provided the necessary focus of activity; and those who come invariably spend time inspecting the project and talking with the people working. And many return to make their own contributions to the monument.

The major task — and perhaps the greatest significance of the project — has been the means which was devised for incorporating the wide range of volunteers, for the helpers include people aged five to eighty-five — individuals and groups from churches and schools. Everyone receives a warm welcome — and a pencil and paper to begin work. The only limitation imposed upon these "guest artists" is that they complete whatever project they initiate.

The various images — flowers, animals, figures — real and fantastic — are then laid into the benches and fitted into a thematic program; and a background of colors blends them into a unified and flowing vision.

The ultimate result is striking:

for as one moves along the benches, these fantastic figures appear on the surface — and at times the entire bench assumes the forms of a mosaic sculpture. The arching area at the north end becomes the circumference of a car window — and the car moves through a cityscape.

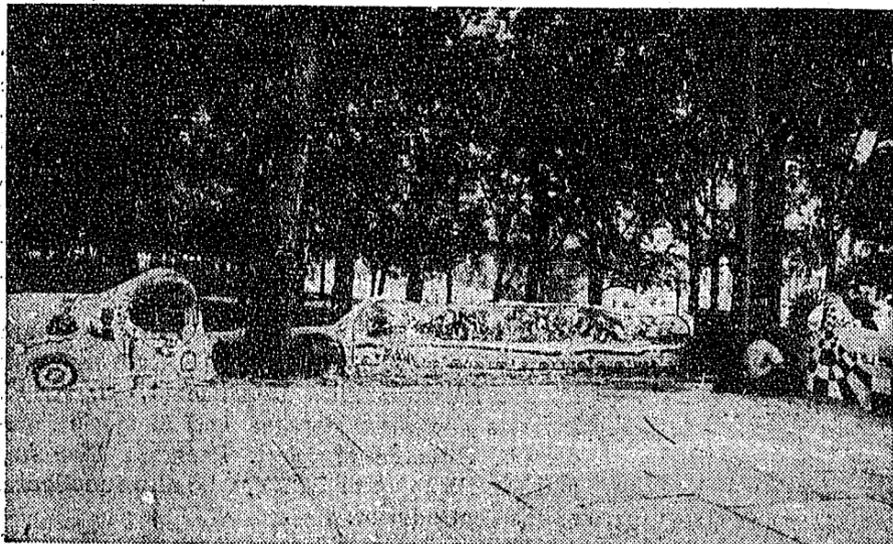
The curving mosaics provide a transition between the natural setting of the small park area that once was countryside and the rigid columnar structure of the monument itself. By enclosing the grounds they create an area which induces people to stop and gather — a kind of small plaza space in a city where effective gathering spots are a rare occurrence, particularly in Upper Manhattan.

The "art" is not a marble figure for pigeons, or a bronze commemorative bust to rest alongside the others around the tomb, but rather, the "art" is the spirit with which the project was conceived, the process by which it is being built, and finally, it is the new concept of public art which is being hazarded.

For this is the first non-profession transformation, of a national monument. The cries of "desecration" and "lack of sense of history" are somehow lost among the people who have come to frequent the area.

The project has brought the dead monument back to life once again. It cannot provide any total solution to urban ills, but does suggest that community involvement may prove to be one of the only viable means to preserve public art.

The invitation to work in the project still stands. All are welcome to come anytime of the day, seven days a week.



Riverside Park bench mosaic

N. Goldring - The Paper

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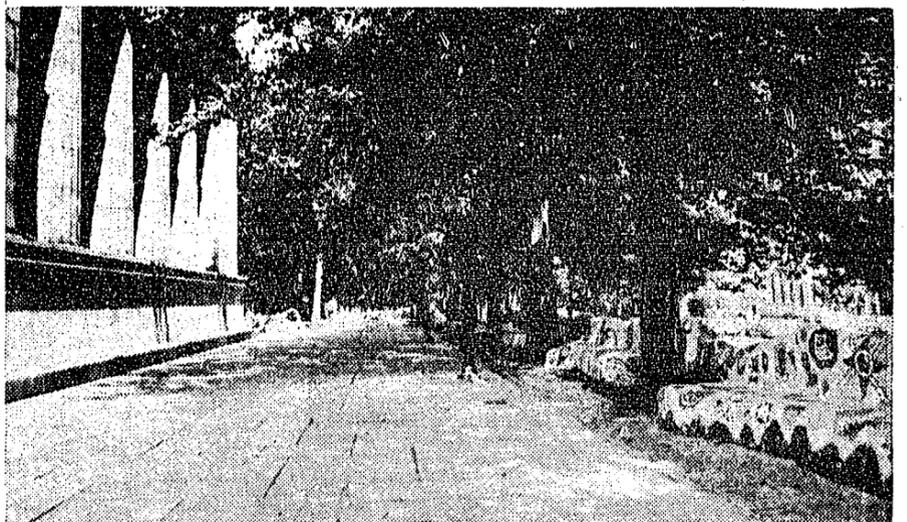
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Grant's Tomb and decorated benches

N. Goldring - The Paper



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*A Visit With*

By DENISE L. MITCHELL

This summer, Black students from the Black Studies Department and from varying majors, spent six weeks in Tanzania as part of the department's Area Studies Program. The Program concentrates on study in the Caribbean, Africa and the United States.

Last year, students participated in a work study program to Guyana.

In preparation for the trip to Tanzania, the students received an intensive orientation on the culture, politics and economy of Tanzania during the spring semester. The students also studied elementary Swahili, the official language of Tanzania.

Upon completion of their studies, the students received four credits for the orientation course, and six credits for the actual trip.

The twenty-five students in the program were accompanied to Tanzania by two lecturers in the Black Studies Department, M. A. K. Mathias and Max Manigat, and Marjorie Henderson, Director of Black Program Planning and Development at CCNY, who also functioned as medical advisor.

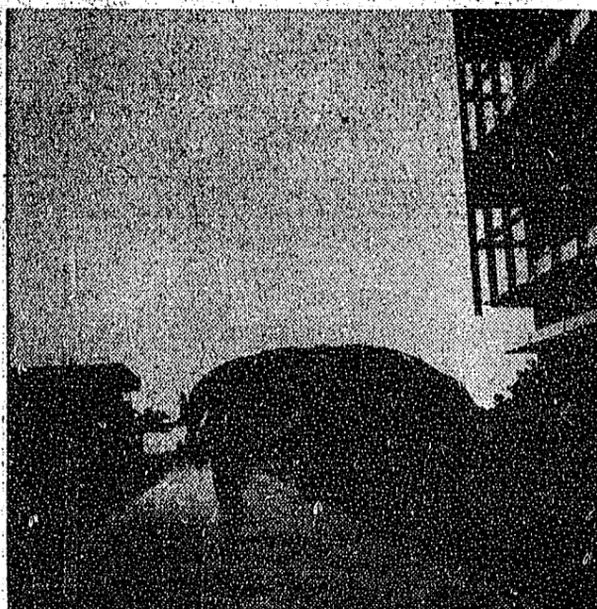
The students and faculty members arrived in Tanzania on August 1. They were officially welcomed by the TANU (Tanzania African National Union) Youth League. TANU, the official political party of Tanzania, acted as host to the visiting students.

Originally, the group had planned to stay in the dormitory on the campus of the University of Dar Es Salaam. Due to a change of plans, though, the students were sent to guest houses in Dar Es Salaam and to the campus of Kivakoni Teachers College for the first part of the trip.

The program of study was divided into two phases. The first consisted of a series of seminars conducted at the University. The speakers included regular lecturers at the university and members of the TANU party.

The seminars dealt with ten different aspects of nation building in Tanzania. The topics ranged from, "The Independence Struggle in Tanzania," to "Defending the Fruits of Independence."

Neville Clarke, student chairman of the Tanzania Trip Committee, stated, "The seminar titled "Ujamaa" (cooperative economics) in Tanzania conducted by Dr. W. Rodney from Guyana, presented a realistic view of the concept of





## Our Brothers

Ujamaa as practiced in Tanzania. Although Dr. Rodney is not a Tanzanian, his lecture was most enlightening."

Rodney is the author of, **How Europe Underdeveloped Africa**, and is an important figure in the Pan African struggle. He is presently a lecturer at the University of Dar Es Salaam.

After the morning seminars, the students worked in the villages within the city itself. Their work consisted of mixing concrete, and making blocks used in the construction of buildings. The work was voluntary and done in conjunction with the people living in the villages.

The second phase of the trip consisted of active participation in the Ujamaa Villages in the Arusha region of Tanzania. The Ujamaa Villages operate on the concept of collectivity. During their stay in the villages, the students engaged in reaping corn which was the work most of the villagers were doing at that particular time of year.

According to Brother Clarke, "There was no problem in relating to the people of Tanzania, because many of us were able to speak some Swahili, while many of the people of Tanzania could speak English."

"Although some of us were not accustomed to many aspects of life in the villages," he continued, "there was really no culture shock, because we had been oriented at home to general lifestyles of the people there."

One student with a Caribbean background remarked, "A lot of the foods, customs and ways of life in the villages are similar to that of many parts of the Caribbean."

During the last part of their stay in Tanzania, the group was free to travel throughout the Tanzanian area and some students traveled as far as Zambia. For security reasons, however, minor restrictions were placed on picture taking and other activities in key places.

When asked about the political implications of Blacks from America visiting Africa, Brother Clarke responded, "Trips of this sort are a necessary means of communication. They also enable us to place Pan Africanism and Black Nationalism in proper perspective.

"Area studies in Africa as well as in other parts of the world in which Black people live must become an integral part of Black Studies programs, because our concern with the liberation of Black people cannot be restricted to any one area."

# E X P E R I E N C E



Photos by NORRIS ALFRED

# Dancer

She stands embracing rhythms —  
bodies syncopated (amidst)  
Beats — communicating.

With every component a tool,  
her masterpiece is manifested  
by the tone of conveyance . . .  
the desire to communicate . . .  
the manipulation of all  
those manipulatable extremities . . .  
and ultimately by the mind  
being in cue to the thought  
of the movement, the meaning  
of the gesture — the result  
of the action.

The experience seems to have speeds  
— rates of change — to  
move you . . . movin', movin',  
stepin' in time — stepin', movin',  
swirlin' . . . . . yet  
slow you . . . down . . . to the  
totally desirable drag of sensuality,  
or the emergence of death's abruptness.

Her movements  
scanning through life styles;  
commencing from womanly grandeur,  
to emotions frigid reactions,  
to cold turkey's carriage.

Through the mystery — the all  
you didn't see but realize in  
retrospect the depth of its crystal clarity,  
because of its apparent simplicity,  
knowing the pantomimes entangled elegance  
. . . . . she continues, you watch.

When completed, your stationary position  
has been transported through time . . . through the  
event . . . through the person illustrated.

Here she stands . . . . .  
in aesthetic womanhood . . .  
evolving by initial attempts . . .

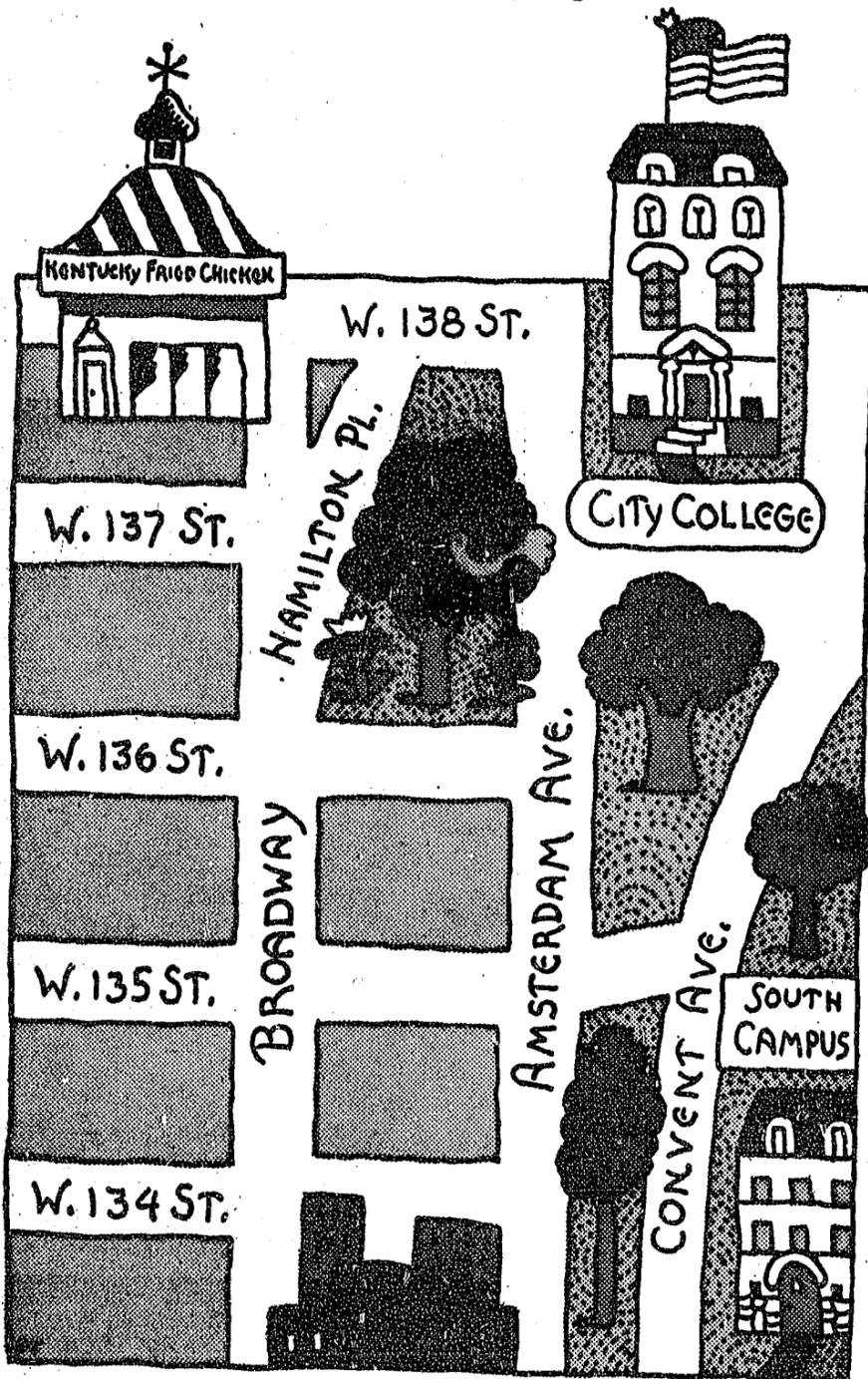
to intermediate anxieties,

to mastery of movements,  
emitting the radiance  
of the cultured form . . . dancer . . .  
. . . dancer . . . dance.

for Joyce Harrigan

KALON

## Colonel Sanders is now offering courses across from C.C.N.Y.



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| 125th Street & 5th Avenue   | Canal & Centre Streets           | 72nd Street nr. Broadway         |
| 125th Street nr. Broadway   | Delancey Street nr. Essex Street | 181st Street nr. Broadway        |
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# New Drug Law?

(Continued from Page 2)  
rectly or indirectly, caused such things to happen to an old pusher. The Pusher's World is a "take-all" world. An unorthodox atmosphere of cutthroats, which has often been slowed, but has never been stopped by the law or society. A thorough investigation of the Drug traffic may very well reveal many individ-

uals who are publicly sworn to the termination of drugs.

The people of HARLEM AND THE LITTLE HARLEMS throughout the city know that lawmakers of this society have never cared whether Blacks kill Blacks with dope; whether old men and women are ripped off by junkies in pursuit of dope; whether one Black kills another for the control of dope; or whether Blacks are made tools and robots through the distribution of dope.

"Who cares if a nigger kills a nigger?" That makes one less for Dr. Frankenstein to kill. Besides, what else makes a Black more dependable than a habit?

You lawmakers should step out of our way and let us go for ourselves. Your ideas of new regulation and control over us enable you to talk so degradingly about us over your dinner tables.

Your mores, norms, laws, and folkways don't apply to us. Your new laws only trigger new ignorance in our communities, new means of your ability to set stumbling blocks before the progress of Blacks in America.

This new Drug Law will show you, as your previous enforcements have, that the only thing

in the Black communities which continues to downgrade Black men, women, and children is you!

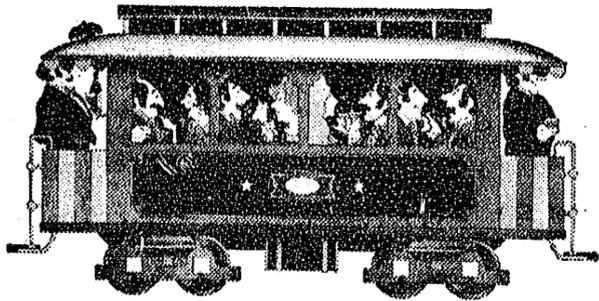
We could rid ourselves of any problems without you.

In the picture "The Godfather," I saw authority figures dramatically explain where "La Droga" should be sent. These actors represented governmental figures making national policy. From this movie one can fully recognize the intent of the original drug traffic.

Now that the drug traffic has out-districted itself and begun to flow into the arms of the very pushers' children he has seen the need to "tighten up shop" and has enforced one of the toughest drug laws in the country, forcing the flow to return to the city and forcing outer-city pushers back into HARLEM AND THE LITTLE HARLEMS.

Where the people do not have full knowledge of the law; where people are anxious to make a fast buck; and where the law enforcers don't give more than half a damn.

New Drug Law? This law isn't any newer than the Drug Panic of '62. You remember where that got you?



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She's all she can become today but tomorrow . . . . .

KALON

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## Pilot Ed. . . .

(Continued from Page 1)  
program made the students more aware of themselves and developed confidence in their abili-

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ties. It is not that SEEK students are unable to learn but many lack those essential qualities of positiveness and confidence.

Nat Norman of the English Department said such a program should be required for all SEEK students before students take placement examinations.

One of the students, Felicia McInns, said she knows she can make it because of her experience this summer.

### FRIENDSHIP

In a friendship there is a union  
Which obeys the law that says—  
When your heart shall speak to mine

Then shall flow a love  
That binds heart to heart  
Like that which binds God to man . . .

— Wilbert G. T. Farquhar

## Rap on New Law

(Continued from Page 1)  
regarded drug abuse as a social, medical problem. In just three years' time he has made it a criminal act."

Ninety-nine per cent of the staff of drug rehabilitation centers is made up of ex-addicts. This means that people going through the process of rehabilitation are gaining experience which can be utilized in helping others.

Under the new drug law it is expected that more people will be in jail than will be in drug programs. On this matter Bill Surita reiterated, "All those working in rehabilitation will have to find something else to do.

"Due to the severity of the

law a lot of young people are going to be involved in criminal activities. A lot of cops and kids are going to get killed."

Under the new law if one person gives another person any drugs he can be busted for selling. Colon points out, "If I give another person a stolen T.V. set, I can't be put in jail for selling stolen merchandise.

Through a recent amendment to the state education law, each school district can require students in grades seven through twelve to undergo physical tests, including urine analysis, to determine whether the child is a drug abuser. Both men are quick to state that, "this isn't the function of education."

In the past, policemen did not go on campus without the college president requesting their presence. Demonstrating that

the policy is unofficial, the two drug counselor believe colleges "are going to redetermine their role" with regard to this matter.

The only accomplishment the two feel the new law will initiate is Rockefeller's creation of "a whole lot of jobs for his people."

The two ex-addicts, and others in the field of drug rehabilitation, feel that the effectiveness of the new program cannot be fully determined for an indefinite time period.

### Commentary

The answer to drug addiction does not lie in more punitive legislation. That more and more young people engage in drug usage points to one glaring fact: something must be very wrong with our society if people are always looking to escape it!

## New Ombudsman

Who is the Student Ombudsman?

What does he do?

My name is Edwin Lake, and I am a lower senior. The position I hold really defies specific description; however, my job entails a direct responsibility to the student body to help them solve particular problems that may confront them here at City College.

Briefly, I am a student advocate. I am a contact with all the programs and departments on campus, which are intended to support the student body. I am in contact with various administrative personnel and program directors at the college, and the relationship I have with these people helps me to

facilitate solutions for students.

It is my sincere hope that every student has a very productive and successful semester; but if you have a problem or question about some campus procedure, I am here to help you.

My office is in Finley, Room 208, and I have a mailbox in Finley Room 152. It does not matter if you are a Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior, and the scope of my jurisdiction covers all of the schools at the college.

If you want someone to appraise your position from the student's perspective, remember:

I am here,  
Edwin Lake,  
The Student Ombudsman.

## Grambling-Morgan

This year's Whitney M. Young Memorial Football Classic at Yankee Stadium between Morgan State and Grambling Colleges ended in its usual manner; a 31-14 win for Grambling.

What started out as Morgan State's powerful front four defensive line suddenly weakened to the Grambling offense in the second quarter. It looked as if Morgan State's quarterbacks

were really Grambling players in disguise with most of the completed passes being made to Grambling.

Football fans who thought that Grambling would not have a capable quarterback to replace last year's quarterback, Matt Reed, were proven wrong by Joe Comeaux.

The pre game entertainment by the Isley Brothers really got the 64 thousand plus crowd ready for an afternoon of enjoyment. At halftime, the crowd went wild with the combination of the Grambling Marching Band and Sister Aretha Franklin's performance of "Respect."

— Kim Bruland

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If you have one or more hours a week free to help us out, or if you'd like to get some more information, please leave a note for Peter Grad in Finley 152.

The first meeting of the Handbook Committee will be held in Finley 331 Thursday, October 4.

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The Paper