

THE PAPER

Vol. 40 — No. 2

184

Friday, October 11, 1974

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

Complex Taken Without Resistance

by Rafaela Travesier
with Theodore R. Fleming
A repeat of 1970's demonstration to protest what the Manhattan Coalition called "racist construction" took place on Thursday, October 3. This time the site was the North Academic Complex, which is across the street from 1970's disputed site, the Science Building.

The demonstrators met with no opposition from the construction workers now employed at the site. The Rev. Carl McCall, Democratic candidate for State Senator in district 28, explained that the regular workers did not resist the work stoppage and are still getting paid. He felt, however, that if the demonstrators left the site, they would lose it. And accordingly, the demonstrators were planning to set up a tent and sleep at the site until their three demands were met by the Dormitory Authority.

No one from the Dormitory Authority was available for comment.

A statement issued by the President of the College, Robert E. Marshak, stated that the use of minority workers was a step in the right direction. He also allowed that the efforts of the demonstrators could be accomplished in a non-violent manner and without stopping work on the project. President Marshak is said to have sent telegrams to New York State Governor Wilson and members of the Dormitory Authority urging them to review minority participation in the site and to raise the number of workers.

Donald Murphy, President of the Student Senate, in a speech to the demonstrators asked for President Marshak's resignation on the grounds that President Marshak had told Mr. Murphy that the day police were brought into the college, President Marshak would resign. Mr. Murphy also said that he did not need the sympathies of President Marshak or of Robert Carroll, Vice President for Public Affairs and Com-

munications, concerning the issues of the demonstration.

When asked what his position on the demonstration was, Carroll responded by saying that he wished the workers "all the luck in the world." Mr. Carroll said that he and President Marshak were concerned about violence because students were involved.

There was no violence at Thursday's demonstration according to a police officer at the site, except for a fire which broke out in a mobile construction unit at about 2:00 p.m. But neither the police nor the firemen were ready to say if it was of a suspicious nature.

Israel Levine, Director of Public Relations, said that he sympathized with the objectives of the demonstrators.

Dorothy Gordon of the Affirmative Action Committee was unavailable for comment, and Dr. Miriam Gilbert, also of Affirmative Action referred The Paper to Carroll.

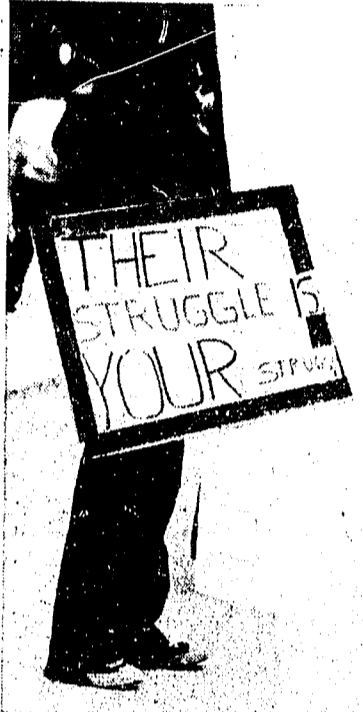
Analysis and Opinion

The situation, which has developed concerning the construction of the North Academic Complex is nothing new, and this fact serves to underline the high degree of disinvolvement and apathy of those who are affected by this matter, particularly students of color.

This is primarily a Black struggle, and particularly a Puerto Rican one. It's an age old war between the haves and the have nots delineated along racial lines. During 1970, the point of confrontation was the construction of the Science Building, and after four years, the line of battle has simply moved across Convent Avenue.

What is the basic problem?
What is the true issue?

On the basis of what has transpired as noted on just the public record, these questions are pertinent. (Continued on Page 2)



The Paper/Ronald Gray

Black student holds sign of the times.

Student Body President Blasts Marshak

by Sherry Lyons
Student Senate President Donald Murphy vehemently denounced President Robert E. Marshak and Vice President Robert F. Carroll for their lack of concern in encouraging students to actively participate in the Fight Back demonstration.

Murphy and Student Ombudsman Manny Washington were interviewed recently during a class in Radio and TV Production. They had intended to discuss the role and function of student government and other pertinent issues such as the Bio-Medical Program and some controversial editorials published in The Paper and OP. But, in what appeared

to be an emotional outburst, Murphy told the class that he felt compelled to discuss some more immediate concerns, particularly the Fight Back demonstration.

As the interview continued, Murphy stated, "President Marshak has stated that if police were ever needed on campus, he would resign." Moreover, he made a plea that Marshak's statement be taken at face value and called for his resignation. It is Murphy's contention that the police were not needed and that the demonstration was, in fact, legitimate and peaceful.

The Student Senate President also addressed himself to ques-

tions raised by reporters from The Campus about Student Senate's "Guiding Principles, which ran in the last issue of The Paper. He felt that since it was a paid advertisement, there should be no problem.

Next, he mentioned the growing concern about the distribution of the budget, particularly the allocation of funds to student organizations. He said the budget was distributed rightfully; but there are those, however, who are seeking to divide and disrupt the Senate's efforts to handle its duties.

In a separate interview, Murphy elaborated further his position in respect to the administra-

tion: it has demonstrated a lack of sensitivity toward the demands of the Fight Back workers as well as the Student Senate.

"If Marshak and Robert Carroll were really concerned about the workers," he said, "they would have encouraged the students to participate in the demonstration, rather than expressing vague concerns about their safety." He also went on to say: "If both of them opposed monopoly capitalism, which perpetuates racism and keeps workers in an economic bind that eats away at the living standards of the people, then both of them should have actively supported the demonstration."

Trucks Up in Smoke

by Claudia Francis

It was brought to The Paper's attention by SEEK counselor Ethel Watson, that during the demonstration last Thursday, three trucks belonging to a Black contractor were burned.

Walter Brennan, an aspiring contractor was hired by a steel company, Harry Steel, to deliver its product to CCNY's North Academic Center's site. According to Ms. Watson, Mr. Brennan is trying to obtain jobs for Black workers. He was instrumental in getting Black construction workers into the union.

With the destruction of the rented trucks, Mr. Bren-

nan suffered a loss of approximately \$100,000.

Mr. Brennan was unavailable for comment since he is presently in Albany negotiating with the State Dormitory Authority for some restitution. "The chances are slim," stated Ms. Watson, "that he will be totally reimbursed." She felt that there is a chance that he'll be able to get about 25% of the total damages.

Ms. Watson finished her statement by saying, "We would like to ask the people responsible if they were aware that they were destroying the cause for which they were fighting? And why was it necessary?"



The Paper/Phil Emmanuel
Mr. Dave Silvers, attaché of the Guinea-Bissau mission to the UN.

Celebrate Guinea-Bissau Independence

by Kwame Karikari

The Student Senate, in conjunction with seven other campus organizations, sponsored a program to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of Guinea-Bissau after five centuries of Portuguese colonial dominance.

Introducing the four-hour program in the Finley Ballroom on September 27, were three film shows depicting the early days of the Black Panther Party, the revolutionary struggles of the people of Guinea-Bissau, and the 1971 Attica prison rebellion during former governor Rockefeller's administration.

Mr. Dave Silvers, an attaché of the Guinea-Bissau mission to the UN, spoke expressing his government's attitude to, "students and other groups whose activities contributed to the victory of the people."

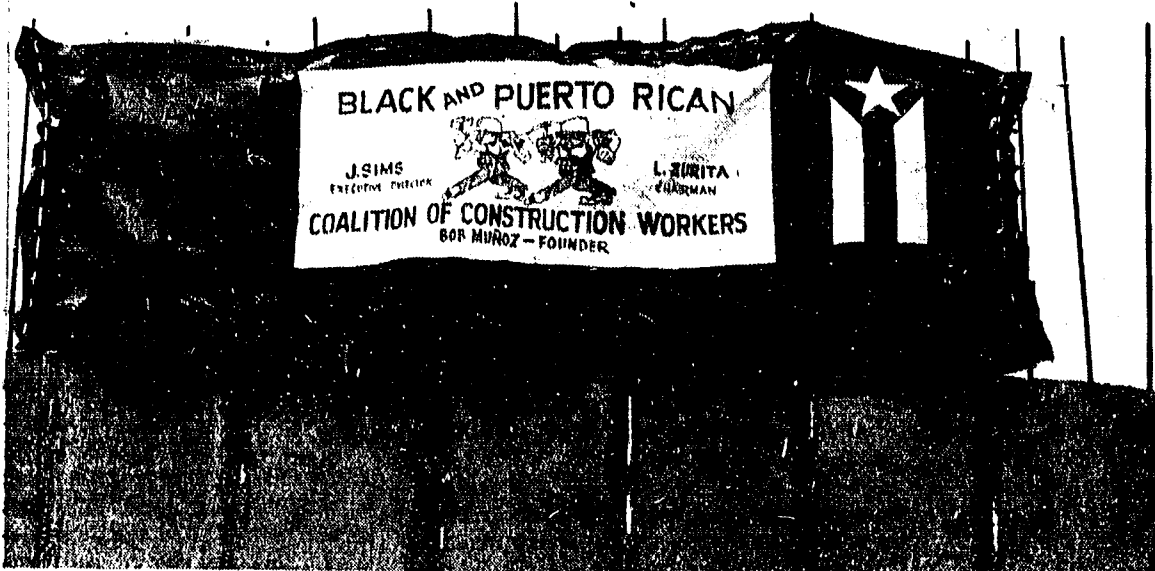
Recounting some of his expe-

riences under colonialism, Mr. Silvers, a member of the Cape Verdean community, pointed out that "apart from the slave traffic which took millions of our people's lives, over a quarter million died of starvation alone under harsh colonial conditions."

Addressing the large audience, the speaker explained that with independence, the new government is bent on developing the social, economic and political institutions of the land. Illiteracy, inequality, and other forms of injustice marking the colonialist era will be eradicated.

(Continued on Page 7)

Workers Struggle: Demands and Response



The Paper/Ronald Gray

Some of the demonstrators who occupied the North Academic Complex raised their banner and showed their colours.

Analysis and Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

thetic. The problem: the Harlem community has an unemployment rate of 25%. This is over four times the national figure. People are hungry, underprivileged, generally uninspired with no relief in sight. Their hopelessness and frustration continue to mount. The assistance that they have been "guaranteed" by law is an intolerably long time coming; they see no way out of their predicament.

The issue: This may truly shock people, but it is RACISM.

As far as minorities are concerned, it is still the number one crippler. Racism is an abstract barrier that becomes manifest in any number of ways, all of them ugly and repulsive, be they lynchings, shootings or the failure to allow people to work in their own community.

The building trade is tremendously opposed to allowing any of the big money — the millions — to be controlled by hands other than its own. Racism locks the door. Money is the key, and that's why the opportunities for colored minorities are so strictly limited. The many laws on the books at all levels of government are going to be unenforced for as long as possible. It was a long time between the Supreme Court's decision to integrate schools and the use of busing to achieve that end.

Men like James Haughton and Sherman Edmiston understand the situation in dollars and sense (i.e. common). When existing laws are not enforced, the people affected most by this must act on their own behalf. The powers that be must be constantly scrutinized and pressured, because they cannot be trusted to execute the duties that they are being paid to do.

The Dormitory Authority must capitulate at some point in time on some tangible level. They regulate public funds, and this means they can be called to account even if it's only in a relatively small manner. In a statement issued October 4, the Dormitory Authority has agreed to specifically promote the three demands. What remains is to insure that this contract is honored to the letter.

Racial barriers do not come down by themselves, there must always be those who are willing to make sacrifices at the toughest point of a given crisis: the beginning. And the amount of official help is definitely an unknown quantity.

Need one explain that people like Robert Marshak, Robert Carroll — and yes, he is a Negro — the various officials of the Dormitory Authority and the government, especially our own Honorable(?) Abe Beame, eat well

each and every day: that their material well being is not a question of basic survival?

And yet, these men hold positions of authority and responsibility, what they do or fail to do affects many thousands of us, millions ultimately. One point is clear, they cannot be expected to relate and act accordingly to the immediacy, the human need, of the situation. If they were men of vision, which they definitely are not, and if they were providing the forthright leadership that is desperately called for, there would be no necessity for the recent demonstration and work stoppage.

Editorial:

Toward Freedom and Dignity

For years, the people of Harlem have worked at petty jobs outside their community pushing carts, washing floors, or not working at all. However, these same people who have internalized innumerable psychological and physical abuses were paying taxes for the educational upgrading of all children except their own.

For years, community students were denied access to CCNY by an admissions system that was intentionally negligent toward equal opportunity while community people were given the so-called advantages of working in this university as secretaries, janitors and guards.

For years, CCNY was too much like the Graduate Center on 42nd Street where an effete corps of impotent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals are trained to perpetuate a castrating system of inequity.

Now is the time for Black students to realize that few are the people who are supportive of human equality. When Robert Carroll says that he wishes the workers "all the luck in the world," he should be taken at his word. His words imply that he is not seriously moved towards acting to bring about a serious resolution in the workers' struggle.

Carroll's attitude underlines the absolute necessity of workers and students acting on their own initiative. Without such demonstrative action, there would still be an unchecked number of Caucasian wetbacks at work on still another site in our community.

We regret deeply the loss of Walter Brennan, a Black contractor whose rented trucks were destroyed by the fire, but understand fully that the road to freedom and dignity is long, arduous, and costly. \$100,000 is a severe amount for an individual to lose, but it is infinitesimal when compared to the price we have already paid. And we still have many more payments due.

The Demands

The official statement of demands for an Affirmative Action Program on the North Academic Campus of City College is as follows:

1) In view of the massive unemployment in Harlem and the persistent opposition of the building trades to include non-white workers, 50% of the jobs be set aside for non-white workers from the Harlem community.

2) Since the scale of the prime contracts is so large, non-white contractors are disabled from

effectively competing with established white contractors, special considerations and arrangements — be made for 25% of the contracts to be set aside for non-white contractors on the project.

3) To facilitate and coordinate community participation in all phases of construction of the project, that a community liaison office and agent be set up at the site, and that funds for community liaison be made available by City College and the Dormitory.

The Response

Statement of Response by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York to the Manhattan North Coalition for Employment, Business and Housing.

New York State Dormitory Authority representatives met today in Elmsmere with representatives of the Manhattan North Coalition to discuss the community's goals at the North Academic Complex construction at City College of New York.

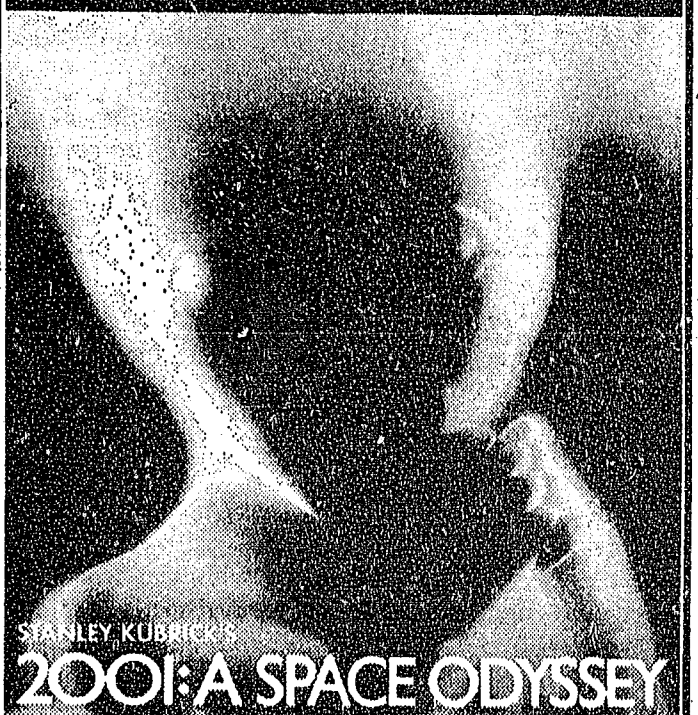
The Authority has agreed to promote the specific employment and contractor objectives of the Coalition. The Coalition's representatives and the Authority have agreed to meet on Monday, October 7, 1974, at the Authority's Manhattan offices to spell out in greater detail the general policies agreed to today. In addition, the Authority proposed and the Coalition representatives agreed to recommend to their constituencies the establishment of a continuing Liaison Council to meet regularly with the Authority in furthering the mutual objectives and to solve employment and contractor problems during the course of the project.

The Authority, first, provided evidence of its current and past substantial achievements in promoting both objectives in its many projects in New York City where during the past fiscal year through the Authority's efforts over 35% of all jobs on its construction for City University went to minority employees.

The Authority also agreed to the immediate establishment of an on-site office and the retention of a community liaison officer who will work with contractors and the Authority's equal opportunity staff. The coordinator will assist in the recruitment of local community personnel for the project and to provide necessary coordination.

William A. Sharky
Executive Director
October 4, 1974

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Student Senate Welcomes Guinean Diplomat

by Tawala Micell Kweli

The City College Student Senate, under the leadership of President Donald Murphy, is presenting a series of programs which are designed to educate students about imperialism and racism in the world. On Friday, September 27, one such program featuring Bacar Mané, a diplomat from Guinea-Bissau, was conducted. After the affair, The Paper conducted an interview with Mr. Mané.

Due to the fact that he does not speak English, most of his comments were relayed through David Silvers, the Diplomatic Attaché from the Guinea-Bissau delegation.

The Paper: "Precisely what was the nature of the Guinea-Bissau struggle?"

Bacar Mané: "The Portuguese Colonization has been in effect some 500 years. Therefore when our armed struggle began in 1963 under Amilcar Cabral, we were fighting for an independence which was theoretical. This was because no one alive had known national independence before.

"The war started by the revolu-

tionaries' taking to the bush. At first we fought a guerilla-type war in which the Portuguese publicly refuted its existence. In fact, the 'tuga' (Portuguese soldiers) were raiding the countryside searching for resisters. The first major plan of action on the part of the revolutionaries was to cut the tuga's method and lines of transportation.

"By 1964, we had liberated enough territory to set up the first socialist Congress, which was mainly due to Cabral."

The Paper: "What was your role in the struggle?"

Bacar Mané: "I was a commander in the army of liberation. Consequently, much of this history is first hand knowledge. At first, we had messengers running to keep our lines of attack and defense in order. After 1966, more modern means of communication came into play. Cabral had a number of younger people sent to socialist countries for education in medicine and communication. By 1966 these people were actively taking the field.

"In 1967 we established a bush

hospital which was divided into sections: one for the military, and one for the people. This was a part of



The Paper/Phil Emanuel
Bacar Mané

Cabral's plan to raise the level of local consciousness. It is important to a people to see themselves as a people fighting for national liberation.

"Even I still feel very, very good within myself that our forces have finally liberated our land. As Ca-

bral himself said, 'Even if only one son of Guinea is left alive, the struggle must continue.'"

The Paper: "When are the last Portuguese soldiers leaving Guinea-Bissau, and what is your personal reaction to the term 'revolutionary fascism'?"

Bacar Mané: "The Portuguese soldiers will leave by October 31, 1974. However, the Portuguese colonists are free to come or go. We will not inflict them with the same racial oppression they used against us.

"Also, we intend to avoid fascism by following Cabral's political lead. He has said that we must fight any move or attempt towards militarism or military cliques within our society."

The Paper: "What is your foreign policy?"

Bacar Mané: "Presently our policy is one of non-alignment with international pools. However we support all anti-neocolonialist struggles. Further definition of policy will come in the future."

The Paper: "Thank you, Mr. Mané."

Next Time

Somebody told me that the sun shall rise and the sun shall set only to let the night enter in a deathful manner.

But where can I run when the heat will be on?
my senses.

When the child is dead and you are gone
where will I go to regain myself?
to hold back the tears.

I don't know when the train will come back
as long as it takes me where I want to go.
to be with you.

Next time . . . too late.

— Darryl Alladice

Three Times But Once

Many will say: Janet is just a name and don't mean anything to them.

But it's different for me.

It means beauty and love.

I can't wait for the fall to come.

The spring of love is far away.

Where only roses grow in the depth of heart waiting for something good to come.

I learned more from her smile and her thinking,

I have no doubt about that.

I doubt if she can wait and . . . scared that somebody else might come on my way.

If she is happy that will be better for both of us.

If she is not she'll come back where

Truth, peace, freedom melt like a snow ball and live

To become the silver moon of our growth shining in the endless sky

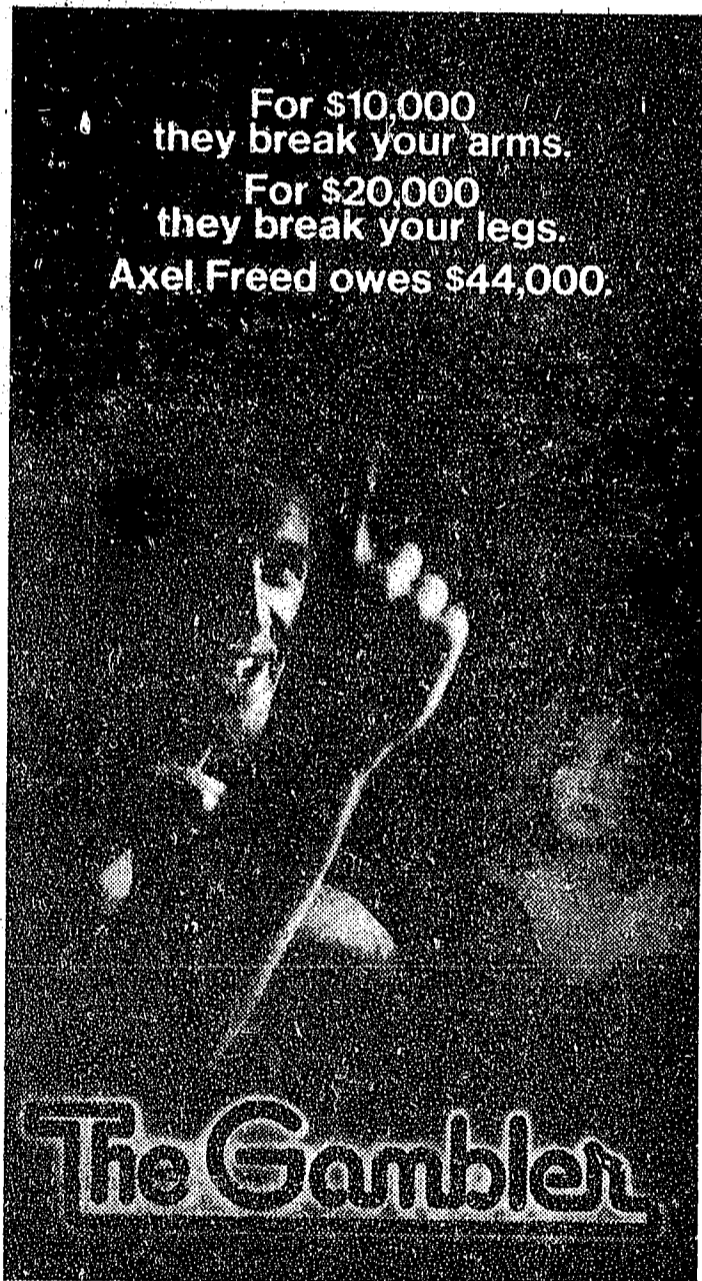
I wanted her to wait but I can't wait to see her again.

Arnold Beauchamp

For \$10,000
they break your arms.

For \$20,000
they break your legs.

Axel Freed owes \$44,000.



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THE PAPER

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Ernest B. Boynton — Faculty Advisor

The 'Campus' Conspiracy

True to the form of the Establishment it tries so much to emulate, **The Campus** has gotten itself caught in a scandal and cover-up worthy of the Watergate era. Characteristically, its reaction is to "stonewall it."

In its October 4 editorial and accompanying "news" story, **The Campus** charges that the newspaper budget allocations of last term were examples of "outrageous unfairness" on the part of the Student Senate.

The Campus claims that the allocations of \$7,000 to **The Campus**, \$5,540 to **Observation Post**, \$7,570 to **The Paper**, and \$5,593 to **The Source** were inequitable since **The Campus** published eleven issues to **The Paper's** nine, **OP's** eight, and **The Source's** four issues. Because **The Campus** published more pages, they contend, they should receive the most money.

The allocations do not work that way, and no one knows this better than **The Campus**. The fact is that the Senate funds a certain portion of the newspapers' anticipated costs, and the papers are expected to make up the difference principally through advertising revenue. In addition, there is a cost-per-page differential due to the difference in printing methods, but the total number of pages produced is not in and of itself an accurate funding criterion.

The Paper produced less pages than **The Campus** last year because **The Paper** adhered to the aforementioned constraints. At the same time, **The Campus** consistently inundated the college with oversized issues which were obviously not properly supported by advertising.

They took it upon themselves to spend far more money than they had because they expected to be bailed out at the last minute through a secret arrangement for Schiff Fund monies. The deal failed to materialize, and **The Campus** ended up with a conspicuous deficit at the end of the year.

That is the reason why **The Campus** is operating in the red. And that is why **The Campus** is now "scrounging for every penny" — because last year they decided to spend and print as much as they could get away with.

One of the results of that overproduction is that **The Campus** was able to submit a higher budget request this year, based on last year's production. Thus, this year **The Campus** actually received the highest allocation of all the newspapers, a fact that **The Campus** chose not to mention.

It is a clear case of cynical mismanagement of student funds amounting to theft on the part of the managing board of **The Campus**, and the only appropriate action at this time is to hold **The Campus** responsible for its abuses, and conduct a thorough investigation into the actual facts of the "Campus conspiracy."

As these facts are brought to light, the true nature of the issue is revealed, despite **The Campus'** desperate, pathetic attempt to cover up the facts with the smokescreen of "outrageous unfairness."

UNJUST INTERFERENCE



Meet the New Boss— Same as the Old Boss

by Dennis E. Mack

On August 9, we woke up to find out that after five and a half years, we "won't have Richard Nixon to kick around anymore." King Richard finally succumbed to the evils of Watergate, and, fearing that his impeachment was inevitable, he resigned. Since that day a vital question has been asked throughout the land: Just who the hell is Gerald Ford?

Initially Ford is a football fanatic just like former President Nixon. Lyndon Johnson once said of Ford's football abilities, "... too bad, too bad — that's what happens when you play football without a helmet on."

Nixon, who picked the then Vice-President to be his eventual successor, remarked, "Can you see Gerald Ford sitting in this chair?"

However, character assassinations aside, for a quarter of a century Gerald Ford has fought every piece of progressive social legislation ever to make its way to the House floor.

Since first being elected to the House of Representatives, in 1948, Ford has consistently opposed civil rights legislation on "constitutional" and other grounds. However, this is not what his voting record in this area shows.

According to one source, "his habit was to vote to kill or weaken civil rights bills in their formative stages, but go on record in favor of them in the final vote."

Since 1949 he has consistently been opposed to raising the minimum wage. Naturally, he also opposed the establishment of the Food Stamp Program in 1964.

In 1971 the new president voted against a program to provide educational, nutritional, and health services free of charge to underprivileged children.

Ford contends that he opposed the aforementioned social legislation because he is against "spending sprees." However, when it comes to military spending Ford sings a different tune.

Sound familiar? In 1965 he and Melvin Laird cautioned Congress to "cut back on domestic expenditures in order to meet the growing expenses of the Vietnam War."

Two years later Ford addressed the House and urged that the U.S. increase air power and blockade Haiphong Harbor. Aghast at what he claimed was Johnson's "stalemate," he asked, "is this any way to run a war?" In 1969, arguing for increased spending in Southeast Asia at the expense of domestic programs, Ford stated, "We've got to maintain our guns. We must reduce the butter."

According to a House analysis of Ford's voting record, he, like Nixon, "strongly supported wiretapping, preventive detention and no-knock legislation."

During the days of mass antiwar protests he reiterated, "I want the people who are interested in strong student unrest legislation to know that I am with them."

On May 25, 1969, Ford supported withholding financial aid to students involved in campus demonstrations. After Washington, D.C. police illegally herded up thousands of protesters like cattle during the May Day protests in 1971, Ford went on record as saying, "I congratulate the authorities for handling the situation as skillfully as they have."

He recently stated that "I've cast more than 4,000 (congressional) votes, and I can't think of one that I'd change."

So now we all know the new boss is the same as the old boss; a war hawk who opposes improvements for poor and working people and is a defender of the rich and big business.

Pardoning the nation's all time biggest criminal Richard Nixon is the last straw. Judging from Ford's past Vietnam legislation it is no wonder that he favors unconditional rather than conditional amnesty.

"We won't get fooled again." Or will we?

THE PAPER

Volume 40, Number 2
October 10, 1974

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First Impressions

by Rosalyn M. Shivers

Registration was over and the first day of class was here. Couldn't get over the good fortune of having my math class on the first floor of Shepard. Yes indeed. I walked in the classroom and settled myself down. This was great: a class on the first floor. When the weather is lousy, won't have to rush. No dragging myself up the stairs weighed down with winter coat, books and dripping umbrella. Didn't even realize there were classrooms on the ground floor; I always walk in the building and head for the stairs.

The instructor came in full of pep, energy, and knowledge. This instant-coffee analysis was probably accurate; most first impressions are. Then an announcement was made. There was a little mathematical problem: Too many students. This math class was too large and another math class upstairs, too small. To solve this problem Einstein decided to use one equivalent equation: $a - b = b + b$. Yes. He was going to split up the class by subtracting 10 students and then adding this difference to the total number of students in that upstairs class. And, now get this, he was going to start counting from the end of the alphabet!

I couldn't believe my ears. This character was going to choose ten names from the back of the alphabet. What kind of crazy rule was this? All other mathematicians use abc variables, he uses zyx. My brain refused to function. I had to employ my

**F
i
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a
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c
g
k**



The Paper/Ronald Gray
James Haughton

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fingers for computation: z, y, x, w, v, u, t, s. There must be two people in the world whose surnames start with those dumb letters. It was hopeless. After he got to Sm, I started packing.

One question: Why is it that only when there is a favorable situation, names are chosen from the beginning of the alphabet?

Promethean Unbound and Unprinted

The following item was submitted to us for publication with a request for no byline.

The Promethean, literary magazine of The City College, was not published and distributed one whole YEAR. The first semester of the year was due to lack of student interest and funding. The second semester of the year was due to the collapse of a printing company called AGT PRESS, Inc., which was located at 216 W. 18th Street.

A Mr. CLAUDE CHAMLEE, of 115 Marcy Place in the Bronx, was the chap, who after accepting and signing the contracts for the maga-

zine, closed because of external pressures on the AGT printing business.

God Kalim, an editor of The Promethean paid Mr. Chamlee \$1500.00 for the publication of 500 copies of the Spring '74 issue of the magazine.

After stalling the editor for his 500 copies, Mr. Chamlee finally disappeared all together leaving only the workers of his company within the printing shop.

After his disappearance, Mr. Chamlee was spotted by God Kalim marching with the 369th Veteran's Association in the (believe it or not) Af-

rican American Day Parade, up Seventh Avenue on Sept. 15, 1974.

Mr. Chamlee, after being busted tried to show signs of honesty and concern for the problem which he had caused God. Assuring God that he would turn up the next day to account for the money he had stolen.

The magazine was due to be published on June 7, 1974. Mr. Chamlee had been over his head in debt prior to his receipt of the money and used the money for his own purposes, without ever (so far) publishing the magazine.

Humanistic Studies Reappraised

by Dennis E. Mack

The Program in Humanistic Studies (PHS) will be evaluated by a group of outsiders knowledgeable in innovative education. Their express purpose will be the putting together a report to be turned over to a newly created special subcommittee on innovative education at City College on Thursday, October 17 and Friday, October 18.

According to Co-Director Paul Minkoff the program will be viewed as "a separate entity in itself; in the context of campus innovation nationally; what is possible and reasonable at an urban, publicly funded college; and what is possible and is actually being done at The City College."

The three member committee, which will work under the supervision of Dean Fiellin (Liberal

Arts and Science), will consist of Herbert Blau, Dean of Liberal Arts and Science at the University of Maryland, John Newmaier, former President of the State University of New York at New Paltz, and Professor of Philosophy at Empire State (SUNY) and George Fisher, Professor of Sociology at the Graduate Center.

Minkoff asserted that The Faculty Senate "decided to take a long objective look" at PHS last spring.

The Humanistic Studies Co-Director further stated that in his "estimation many people on campus came to conclusions about Humanistic Studies a long time ago based on outdated and fragmentary information. All we wanted was a chance to have people take a close look and de-

cide for themselves, because we have every confidence that we'll be able to convince open-minded, objective viewers of the value of our program."

Professor Minkoff feels that the College's needs have greatly changed since the program's inception in 1971. He feels that Humanistic Studies has changed drastically in the past year and a half and now meets "the needs of today's City College."

Funds promised PHS by the Leonard Davis Center for the Performing Arts (DCPA) for PHS 160, The Popular Film as a Political Instrument and PHS 162, Images of Women in Film, are presently being withheld.

Minkoff is optimistic that the evaluation will be a positive one and that one, or both, of the courses will be funded.

News in Brief

by Ayad Mohamed

Honduras Hurricane Fund

The Caribbean Students Association (also known as the West Indian Students Association) of CCNY is launching a Honduras Hurricane Relief Fund.

This association is requesting food, clothes and money. Donations are being collected at the Student Senate Office, Finley 331, until October 9.

Honduras recently experienced treacherous Hurricane Fifi, which left thousands of people dead and homeless.

* * *

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* * *

FCC Denies License Renewal

The Federal Communications Commission denied renewal to eight TV stations accused of discriminatory practices.

After a one-day hearing, the FCC decided not to renew the license of the Alabama Educational TV Commission due to the complaints of a citizens group that the practices of the broadcasters were discriminatory. This is the first instance in which the FCC has allowed a license to lapse as a result of citizens' complaints.

The Alabama state agency operates eight TV stations accused of excluding Blacks from its staff and refusing to run Black TV programs such as "Soul" and "Black Journal."

Communications lawyers advanced the opinion that the decision would prove to be of major importance in strengthening the position of citizens' organizations all over the country trying to press claims.

Presently, there are 100 challenges against stations awaiting ruling.

The vote was 4-2 (one abstention) to reverse the decision of an FCC hearing examiner who initially ruled that there was insufficient reason to deny license renewal.

* * *

Films For Education

The National Black Science Students Organization of City is sponsoring a series of films during the evening club hours.

On October 23rd, at 8-9:30 PM, Finley 330, the subject is Childbirth. The film is "Modern Obstetrics: Postpartum Hemorrhage."

By the way, refreshments will be served! Everybody is welcome.

* * *

Scholarship Opportunity For Minority Optometrists

There will be an orientation program held for City College minority students on Friday, October 18, at 131 East 23rd Street, Room 1002, at 9:30 AM.

For those who can't attend this orientation, there will be another one held on December 27th. Those who are unable to attend either function, however, will be mailed material upon request. Write to State University of New York, State College Of Optometry, 122 East 25th Street, New York, N. Y. 10010, or call 673-4500.

There is a severe shortage of Black, Puerto Rican and American Indian optometrists in New York State.

This orientation program is designed to invite such students to scholarship opportunities in the eye health and care field.

Ships and Sea Dreams

by Patricia Wyatt

A small black boy sits on a dock watching ships take his dreams out to sea.

He wonders what his life will be, if he'll be able to plan his own destiny.

The sea goes in and out never growing old.

A Season Gone; and Coming

by Dennis E. Mack

On the next to last day of the season, the bubble burst and the New York Yankees baseball season ended. I really wanted the Shea Swatters to win the pennant this year. My grandfather turned me on to the Yankees when I was quite young and he died last November. Somehow I wanted them to win this year for him.

The Yankees had a three game lead going into the stretch drive and then came a fateful series against Baltimore in which they dropped all three games. The following week they lost a double-header to Boston.

I went to the Boston double-header and watched in horror as the team I have loved throughout the years couldn't muster a sustained rally. Finally the fans, with no where else to turn to, turned on the police and each other.

The Post headline the next day read, "Yanks Didn't Hit, But The Fans Did." The only offense I was guilty of was using my notebook for paper airplanes.

There's just something about watching a team you love lose that inspires you to zany antics. I spent two years on Brooklyn's F.D.R. Swimming Team sitting on the bench, so I know all about the helpless feeling of losing and not being able to do anything about it.

In high school I usually took my frustrations out on a stop-watch or the wall nearby. Yankee fans have had eleven years of

frustration, but this year's near miss was no fluke.

I think the Yankees have a fine nucleus and should be a team of the future.

Elliott Maddox makes me happy because he is the typical success story of a mediocre player changing teams and finding untapped potential. When the Yankees were winning years ago, no-name players would come to them and suddenly bloom in much the same way.

Maddox was always a fine centerfielder, this year he hit with authority for the first time. I feel he is capable of more good things with the bat.

Bobby Murcer is the Yankees' only genuine superstar. Unfortunately this season was an off year offensively for Murcer. Certainly Bobby is capable of hitting more than eleven home runs (he usually averages 20-25 a year). He has also proven that he can drive in 100 runs and bat .300. Murcer's batting statistics this year would be considered a good year for anyone else, but for Bobby, it was an off year.

Lou Piniella, the left fielder, is

a singles hitter who consistently bats .300. But don't be fooled by Piniella's singles hitter tag. Singles contribute just as much to winning as doubles, triples or home runs.

The Yankees tried many people at the designated hitter position this season. Roy White proved to be the best of them all, driving in over 40 runs and hitting a solid .280.

Once the Yankees acquired second baseman Sandy Alomar they began to run for the flag. Jim Mason and Gene Michael share the shortstop position, and get the job done.

Third baseman Craig Nettles hit his usual 22 home runs to go with his usual 75 runs batted in and .240 batting average. Unfortunately Nettles leaves a lot to be desired with the glove.

Thurman Munson led all American League catchers in errors this year. I can remember seeing him about to throw out a runner at second and thinking to myself, "Oh no, another one in centerfield."

In Munson's defense; he played while injured all season without telling anyone. A typical example of what Mickey Mantle would call "the quality of courage." Look for Thurman to return to form next season with the glove, and bat his usual .280-.300.

The Yankees have two of the best pitchers in the league in Pat

Dobson and George "Doc" Medich. Larry Gura came up to contribute five victories in the crucial month of September. He and Rudy May round out the starting four.

Mel Stottlemyre may have pitched his last ballgame, because it is questionable as to whether or not he can come back from his injury. Sparky Lyle is the best relief pitcher in baseball. (Met fans eat your hearts out, Tug McGraw's not better).

In the meantime, as the old adage goes: "Wait till next year."

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Ayad took a quick picture of Diane "Delicious" Anderson. "You should have waited until I did an Ultra-Brite pose."

— Diane

"Diane poses, hands in hips, etc., etc. I wished I had some more film."

— Ayad

BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND "BORN LOSERS" A RE-RELEASE THE ORIGINAL SCREEN APPEARANCE OF TOM LAUGHLIN AS BILLY JACK



A RE-RELEASE TOM LAUGHLIN as BILLY JACK in "BORN LOSERS"

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Ghetto Movie

Critical Segment of Black Life

by Sherry Lyons

For the past three to four years, we've been viewing a sizeable number of blaxploitation films that seek merely to perpetuate Black men and women as super-studs, pimps, prostitutes, etc. (Excluding, of course, such notable films as "Sounder," "Lady Sings the Blues," "Five on the Black Hand Side," and "Claudine.") However, these other films have promulgated distorted and unrealistic images of Black

people in the pursuit of profit by exploitation. Moreover, the money doesn't even go back into the community. No doubt, these films are detrimental to our self image and more importantly to our youth. Thank God! there's a new film which attempts to portray a critical segment of Black life, **The Education of Sonny Carson**. Not only is the film explosive and forceful — it leaves no room for fantasy. There's no killing "whitey" and getting away

with it. The characters are real. The situations are real. The film is based on the book, "The Education of Sonny Carson," and written by Mr. Carson himself. Though he feels that the film is something of a departure from the book, he concedes that it's a step in the right direction.

The film opens up with Sonny graduating with high honors from junior high school. He later becomes involved in petty crimes which subsequently lead to his arrest. After completing a short sentence, Sonny's back on the streets only to get initiated into a gang. What follows eventually is the big rumble with another gang in which Sonny's friend, Little Boy, is stabbed to death.

There are several scenes that were particularly moving. For example, the one in which Little boy got stabbed by a member of another gang. What was poignant about this scene was that it illustrated the abortive death of a young boy before his dreams could materialize. It was Little Boy who wanted to be a pilot so that he could fly so high where no one can touch him . . . One begins to wonder could it have been different if Little Boy's energies had been directed into constructive activities rather than in fighting his own race. This is but one of the problems many Black youth are confronted with in the ghettos of America.

Another scene that was also extremely touching was when Sonny's father visited Sonny in jail. He was sent to jail, because he robbed a white boy in order to buy flowers for Little Boy's funeral. What was moving about this scene was that Sonny's father, at first, didn't even acknowledge his son's existence. Sonny cried out in anguish for his father to just look at him so that he knows someone cares. When he did look, he tried to touch him, but couldn't because of the gates hindering him. It makes one feel the horrors of being incarcerated; you can't even touch your own father.

Paradoxically, the education that Sonny receives is not through his high honors or outstanding achievements in school, but more precisely, from the streets. The years in prison are where he gets his education. He learns that you can't be but so bad in prison, when he witnesses his friend murdered by two guards. He learns that authority thinks little of his manhood and deem him unrehabilitable. He learns the hardships of being victimized and oppressed.

The film is tragic and shockingly realistic. The only criticism I have against it is the lack of familial character development. Sonny's family was hardly visible. Also, some of the scenes were too long and redundant. Still, the most important feature of the film was that it forced the youngsters to think and empathize rather than to fantasize.

THE PAPER Needs

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- News Writing

Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

The task of reconstruction requires the cooperation of skilled people willing to make their services available to Guinea-Bissau. "Any American students genuinely interested in helping us will not be rejected," Mr. Silvers promised.

"We plan to control our own economy, our history and destiny based on the belief that no man must be exploited by another. Any aid we receive shall be subject to our own terms," he added.

Discounting "ideological labels" as irrelevant to major problems of development, the speaker quoted the late leader and initiator of the Guinea armed struggle, Amilcar Cabral, "the people want to eat and live like human beings. They cannot survive just by putting on names."

Mr. Silvers stressed the necessity of cooperation in all aspects of life affecting the African continent. The Organization of Africa Unity's instrumentality in Guinea's eventual victory was praised. The present Vice-Chairman of the OAU is also the leader of Guinea-Bissau. The new state promises to continue struggling for the unification of the continent.

The following speaker was Ms. Renee Llanusa of the Revolutionary Students Brigade. Her major concern was with the collusion between some world powers to perpetrate "imperialist aggression in the third world," referring to NATO's aid to Portugal during the latter's colonial wars. She urged students to resist becoming "pawns of international oppression."

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Cable TV; New Way to Communication

CABLE TELEVISION IN THE CITIES: COMMUNITY CONTROLLED, PUBLIC ACCESS, AND MINORITY OWNERSHIP

Ed. Charles Tate
Urban Institute \$3.95

By Philip Emanuel

Cable Television In the Cities: Community Controlled, Public Access, and Minority Ownership is a must for any Black, Puerto Rican, Indian, or other ethnic individual or organization having an interest in the mass media's 'last frontier.' Editor Charles Tate asks the question.

Why cable television? Because, according to Editor Charles Tate, it is a field where systems can be interconnected, "nationally and internationally to establish an effective communication link between people of all nations, races, and cultures."

More important, it could serve as a breakaway from the communication system, which Tate says "exploits the ghettos, barrios, and reservations." He explains that this system has the potential

of opening up many jobs for the minorities and directing the monies earned right back to the communities from which they originated. The \$4.4 billion that the cable industry is anticipated to produce over the next six years could create over a million new jobs.

Thinking in a logical and a positive manner, Mr. Ted Ledbetter, co-author of this book and a leader in the communications' field, writes that if there are less than 900 authorized TV stations and 5,000 cable systems projected, these systems will need more people; six times as many technicians, cameramen, clerical workers, editors, etc. would be needed as are employed by the TV industry. Also more jobs, aside from administrative, will be opened: linemen, repairmen, managers, installers, and other blue collar jobs. One should also keep in mind the administration and workers will need goods and services from other companies.

With a community organization acting for the benefit of the people and franchising the operation, there is a good potential for on the job training and more community participation in the organization. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation is cited as an example.

This book isn't onesided in giving glitter and tinsel to areas that aren't at all like that. Tate also shows the pitfalls. "Municipal Ownership — Beware!" is a chapter which tells how municipal ownership will hamper minority control, ownership, and development, through legal and procedural requirements, set into motion when municipal ownership is chosen. Also, "The Spy In Your Bedroom" emphasizes that if people of color aren't very careful, George Orwell's idea of a police state in 1984 could well materialize in advance of 1984.

When one is finished with the chapters that explain what the cable system is about, the reader is exposed to the important topics discussed in the chapter titled "Workshop Report: Minority Business Opportunities in Cable Television." It tells of prominent people in CATV who, at a four day meeting, were trying to get community development leaders, practitioners, entrepreneurs and economists to discover and understand that the mass media's doors aren't closed while there's cable television.

In one segment was the discussion of Blacks obtaining bank loans. Most panelists agreed that banks are tight in giving

money, especially to Blacks. This should not be new to the reader if he or she has tried to get one! Knowing the racist system of this country, it is understandable — but not acceptable. Some panelists agree that once banks see money from the cable system generating a good return, money may flow a little easier.

The data on cable technology, franchising, systems hardware, construction, financing, and federal agencies, private organizations and associations are some of the other areas of interest covered in this book.

Mr. Tate and Mr. Ledbetter, two experts in the communications field, show their expertise throughout the book by the work they have compiled, sorted, and put, neatly and systematically, into 230 pages of hard facts, reality, and knowledge.

At \$3.95 this book is a must for the library of people interested in the potential of minorities in this area, or those that are simply curious. This book can be obtained by sending a check or money order to:

Cable Communications Resource Center
1900 L Street, N.W. #205
Washington, D.C. 20039

'Ain't Nobody Here But Us Chickens, Boss'

Toms, Coons, Mulattoes,
Mammies, and Bucks.

By Donald Bogle
The Viking Press.
260 pages.

by Paula Parker

In an era of ever-increasing interest in the Black film, there is also an increasing need felt for competent and constructive criticism. At the same time, many sense the necessity for a background of some sort; a kind of history that will explain just exactly how and why Blacks got into films, and what their presence signified. *Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies, and Bucks*, written by a relatively young Black writer, Donald Bogle, is an attempt to fill just such a gap.

As the only other formal piece of writing on Blacks in films, the first having been written by a white Englishman, Peter Noble, Bogle's self-defined "interpretive history of Blacks in American Films" is almost certain to be welcomed with open arms by Black critics, movie-makers, and movie-watchers.

Using the stereotyped images found in the book's title as a spin-off point, Bogle recounts the birth and traces the evolution of these images through a 68 year span, from "Birth of a Nation," right on through to "Blacula," "Super-Fly," and contemporary 'blaxploitation' flicks. He delves into history with an apparently open mind and, going beyond today's popular temptations to "put-down" and

dismiss Black film stars of yesterday as mere 'Uncle Toms' and 'Aunt Jemimas,' Bogle examines the role of the individual Black performer, to see what each one brought to his performance in terms of individuality, spontaneity and uniqueness.

We discover that white Stepin Fetchit could indeed be called the greatest coon of all time, when he sang and danced in films, indeed, when he entered the scene of a movie, he mesmerized audiences and frequently upstaged featured white performers. Bogle is also quick to point out how the Black servants such as Hattie McDaniels often bossed and ordered their white 'massas' around to the point where it became hard to tell who was the servant and who was the boss.

While Bogle's book suffers somewhat from his emphasis on the five stereotypes, in that he fails to sufficiently explore the areas beyond these terms, he does a thorough job of examining their significance from decade to decade. He also researches the role-transition of Black actors from jesters to servants, to entertainers, and the transformation of "Problem People" into militants. Equally important are his observations of the more subtle ironies in the lives of Black stars.

We find that Louise Beavers, noted for her classic 'Aunt Jemima' characterization, in real life, "detested kitchen work, abhorred pancakes." She hated pancakes to such an extent that

during filming professional white cooks had to prepare the pancakes for her, after which she was situated at the stove, pancake flipper in hand.

We learn that the lamentable life of Dorothy Dandridge may ultimately have been caused by the very image that she was forced to portray on film; that of the tragic and beautiful mulatto who is never happy because of the few drops of Black blood that keep her from being free, white and happy.

Perhaps the most devastating assertion in *Toms, Coons, etc.*, is Bogle's contention that many of the Black flicks of today are nothing more than reiterations of the white films of the past. He contends that the Black bucks so vividly portrayed in "Birth of a Nation," raping white women and asserting their brutality, are no different from a Jim Brown or Sweetback super-hero figure of the present. He cites such films as *Southerner*, *Buck and the Preacher*, *Lady Sings the Blues* and *The Learning Tree*, as a few exceptions to the rule of Black movie-making in the early 1970's.

One can only agree with Bogle that there is a definite need to fulfill the potentialities of a medium that can, as he puts it, "liberate us from illusions, Black and white, and in freeing us . . . give us vision and truth." With the emergence of books such as Donald Bogle's, a foundation for the realization of such a potential has certainly been given a generous headstart.

Recognition

*yesterday I saw you
waiting for a bus. I
hardly recognized you in
your new lifestyle.
but that's all right; I
understand what you've
been through.
they say people and things
are changing, and I guess
you are too . . .
but i still know YOU.*

— Patricia Wyatt

WISSUM

by Tawala Micell Kweli

Let's continue to transcend the sayer when something that was quipsical becomes also wise. Like a pebble thrown into the ocean, let us add wisdom to our universal energy field, knowing in the final analysis that what was foretold shall come to pass . . .

The difference between men and boys is the price of their toys.

— Liberace

Fearless leader does not mean peerless leader.

— T. Fleming

Small men have to feed their egos; large men have to eat it.

— Mtendaji Nes-Kueza

Love is fun when it's an addition to what is already there.

— Natele'je Pratt

Do what you got to do to make your dreams come true.

—the Stylistics

You can find where a man is at by matching the gleam in his eye to the shine on his shoes.

— The Godfather

" . . . me and pops
is part of the same
grain

it's just that we keep
such strains
every which way."

— Wesley Brown

Moments of nothing is what bridges everything else together.

— John Davis

It's a poor mouse that has only one hole.

— Randolph Beamon

Next Issue: *Notes On Cinema*