

THE PAPER

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Thursday, February 20, 1975

—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.

Guards 'Rumble' Student Body President

by Edwin B. Lake

Donald Murphy, President of the Student Senate and Francis Williams, another student here at the College, were allegedly attacked and beaten by two Wackenhut guards, Sergeant Arion Barcene (Badge #483) and guard Robert Tabb (Badge #1274) on Thursday evening, January 30.

Murphy and Williams left the Student Senate office at approximately 7:15 PM and left through the front exit of Finley Hall. As Murphy and Williams were walking down the steps of Finley's main entrance, Sergeant Barcene and Guard Tabb, who were patrolling the south campus in a staff car, saw them on the Finley steps. The guards did not approach the students or say anything to them at this time. They drove past and stared at Murphy and Williams intensely.

Murphy and Williams proceeded to the south campus St. Nicholas Terrace gate to exit from the campus. When they reached the gate it was locked and they proceeded to climb over the gate and leave the campus. Leaving the campus in this manner is a common practice among students here at the College. They did not climb over the gate in a

hurried manner, nor at anytime while they were proceeding to the gate did they run or move at an abnormal pace so as to indicate that they were fleeing the campus.

Murphy and Williams walked down St. Nicholas Terrace toward the subway entrance on 127th St. and St. Nicholas Avenue. They had advanced to about 30 feet from 130th St., when the staff car with Sergeant Barcene and Guard Tabb pulled up to them. At this time, the guards stepped out of the car and approached the students. The guards asked Murphy and Williams if they were students, and they replied that they were. Then, one of the guards said that they had "received a call" — presumably about a mugging or robbery that had just taken place on campus. Murphy and Williams replied that the matter did not concern them so they started to continue on toward the train station. The guards then told them that they were trespassing and that they had to get into the staff car. At this point the Wackenhuts tried to restrain and force Murphy and Williams to enter the car. Murphy, who was closest to the car at the time, was grabbed by Sergeant Barcene who began to pull him into the staff car. A struggle between Barcene

and Murphy began in which Murphy was hit several times. He was tripped onto the ground and his glasses were thrown from his face. Sergeant Barcene stepped on Murphy's glasses and broke them. At this time, Guard Tabb, who had been restraining Williams, asked him, "Do you want to get in [the car] or go the way he [Murphy] did?" Guard Tabb released Williams so that he could assist Barcene in handcuffing Murphy and forcing him into the car. Williams put his books down and proceeded to help Murphy who was now being accosted by the guards. Murphy told Williams to go and get Ken Carrington, the Student Senate Treasurer, who was in Finley Hall. Murphy was forced into the car and was hit several times by Sergeant Barcene while he was being driven to the Wackenhut office. Both Murphy and Williams said they were never asked to show their I.D. cards while they were being accosted on St. Nicholas Terrace.

Williams, with two other students, Carrington and Burchell Archer, went to the Wackenhut office where Murphy was being held. While they were approaching the office from the back by Wagner Hall they met Sergeant Barcene. (Continued on Page 6)



He paid the cost to be the boss. Donald Murphy holds the bill for his X-ray following the confrontation.

CCNY Report:

WCCR's Goal To Serve

by Arjlljan Cleveland

Both Daniel Dorozynsky and Tom Padwa were in agreement that the main goal of WCCR is to serve as a training ground for all interested students, and to provide a "voice" for all CCNY students.

According to Padwa, "the training that students receive from the station helps them in obtaining a FCC license, and some students have used their training to obtain credits under Independent Studies (English 59). From one to four credits may be given."

WCCR runs public service announcements, and offers training in the area of engineering, announcing, and news reporting.

Any student, or campus organization who wishes to have some news reported may do so by going directly to their office at 419, Finley or calling 926-3300.

WCCR also subscribes to the UPI (United Press International) service. They have a ticker tape that reports all the latest and important news, the same as any TV news station.

They have a total work force of 67 members, including trainees, but no record is kept of how many minority members are included in that number.

According to Mike Zimet, the Director of News and Sports, "WCCR brings the news five times a day, highlighted by a fifteen minute afternoon report,

daily at 2 PM. In addition, detailed sports coverage appears at 8:35 AM and 12:30 PM, with the staff of Sports 640 bringing professional and local stories to listeners with up-to-the-minute speed."

Zimet states further that Sports Digest, which consists of a half-hour interview show every Wednesday at 2:30 PM, features some of the top sports names in New York, including the Nets' Julius Irving, Larry Kenon, and Dave DeBusschere, and the Knicks' Walt Frazier. Also included in future plans for WCCR will be live play by play action of the CCNY Beavers from LSU next Thanksgiving, as City goes against top ranking LSU, UCLA, and Kentucky.

"To finish big, you have to start small." That's the way WCCR, the Campus Radio Station is starting the Spring '75 term, according to Zimet.

After an extensive and profitable interview with the station's general manager, Daniel Dorozynsky, and its chief engineer, Tom Padwa, I discovered some very interesting facts about the station. First of all, WCCR operates on a 640 frequency between WVNJ and WNBC. It can also be picked up via Teleprompter Cable TV, Channel 8 from 8 AM to 3 PM daily. Some of the main buildings from which it can be heard most vividly are Finley Student Center, The Book Store, the Print Shop, Bittenweil. (Continued on Page 7)

Desegregation Rally at Columbia U. Promotes School Busing

by Edwin B. Lake

On the cold dark campus of Columbia University a few hundred persons, inside Ferris Booth Hall's Wollman Auditorium, heard a forum of actively involved political leaders and students discuss and reiterate their confidence in school busing to promote school desegregation and equal education in America.

The thrust of the speakers was focused on the school desegregation battle going on in South Boston. Boston's area of "Southie," an Irish-Italian neighborhood has been resisting the mandate of the federal courts to desegregate its community's schools and is divulging the racist attitudes of this country's northern communities. The speakers told the audience not to be persuaded by politicians and government officials who are calling northern 'de jure'

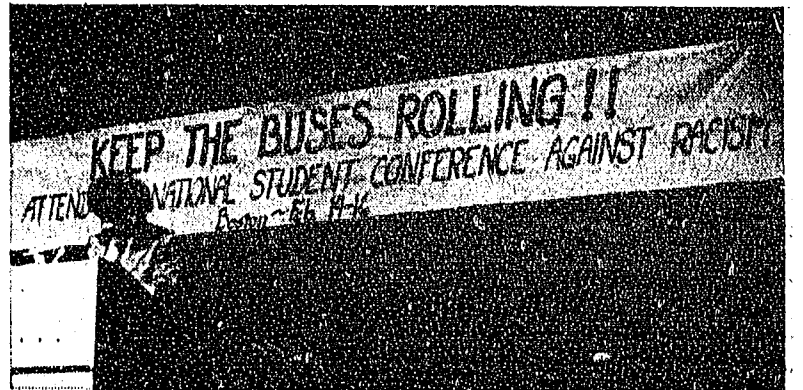
policy of segregation different than the 'de facto' nature of segregation prominent in the South in the 50's and 60's.

The public forum was sponsored by the National Student Conference Against Racism. There was an impressive list of speakers, fourteen in all, some of which were Jonathan Kozol, author of *Death at an Early Age*, Luis Fuentes, former Superintendent of School District #1, and Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, member of the New York State Board of Regents.

Mr. Kozol, a man who wears the fatigued look of a fervent activist, spoke to the audience in a tired but firm voice. Mr. Kozol revealed that he and some other active persons along with the Nader organization in Washington are bringing a suit charging the Mayor of Boston, Kevin White, and the Boston School

Committee with consumer fraud. The essence of Kozol's argument is that Mayor White, has "capitulated to the bigots in deciding to postpone a settlement of the city's integration struggle by using tax funds to support a last ditch effort to block integration, ordered by a Federal judge back in September, and since upheld by an Appeals Court." "Mayor White and his attorney," Kozol continued, "after stating that the cause seems hopeless have agreed to bring our school committee's cause to the Supreme Court at taxpayers' cost. A classic 'Ten-Taxpayers' Suit' has now been researched, and a preliminary brief prepared, in order to enjoin the mayor from further wasting of funds and from additional obstruction of the rule of law."

In explaining the charge of consumer fraud, Kozol said, "It



The Paper/Stewart Jackson

Speaker addresses the rally in the Wollman Auditorium of Columbia's Ferris Booth Hall.

is exactly like a supermarket fraud: False Labels. We pay for law — not for revision of the U.S. Constitution. We pay for education — not to keep our School Committee members out of jail." Three Boston School

Committee members have been charged with contempt of court because they have been antagonistic to the implementation of Boston's desegregation plans.

Luis Fuentes, a man who is (Continued on Page 2)

Murphy Responds to Attacks By 'The Campus'

by Sherry Lyons

Last semester's report from The Campus regarding the lack of efficiency in the present Student Senate administration and Student Senate President Donald Murphy in particular, have demonstrated, led this reporter to discuss, evaluate, criticize, and project what the Student Senate administration will further implement for the Spring '75 semester.

In an interview early last week, Murphy discussed the role and function the Student Senate administration should endeavor to pursue in order to better represent the interests of the student body. Murphy feels that the Student Senate as a collective should provide leadership, constructive direction, and voice the sentiments of the student body. He feels that the present Student Senate administration, with the help of constituents, has set up a viable program that addresses itself to the best interests of the students. However, he feels that work must be done to concretely translate the program to meet the student's day to day realities.

He states, "We're not infallible, there's a lot to learn. We've made some mistakes in the past that we regret, but we're profiting from them and growing everyday. It's been a new experience for all of us. He essentially feels that Senate's program is the best any Student Senate administration has thus far undertaken.

When questioned about the role the faculty plays in helping or hindering the Student Senate's program, Murphy stated, "We've got some progressive members of the faculty who agree with the major thrust of our program, but question implementation. They offer valuable suggestions." Murphy contends that "it's the backward reactionary faculty members and administrators such as former Vice Provost of Student Affairs, Bernard Sohmer and Fred Kogut



The Paper/Ronald Gray

"We must raise students' consciousness by political education . . ."

who constantly seek to disrupt our efforts." He also asserts that The Campus represents and helps foster backward and reactionary notions about the Student Senate in its attempts to bring about change in student government.

One of the ways The Campus has done this is to attack the validity of the Senate's program. According to Murphy, The Campus represents the mouthpiece of this reactionary element that must be exposed. It's these individuals who oppose change which is antithetical to their interest. Murphy believes that students must become aware of the forces working against their interests. He states, "We must raise students' consciousness through political education. For example, the Senate invited Imamu Amiri Baraka to discuss his transformation from a cultural Nationalist, Pan-Africanist to a Socialist. Murphy states, "we feel it's a step in the right direction."

Another thing the Senate has done was to publicize their program in The Paper. In doing this, the student population could

fully understand the Senate's position and to open it to criticism. The Senate has also co-sponsored a program to enlighten students about the Guinea-Bissau struggle. Such films as: 'Attica', 'Black Panthers', 'Battle of Algeria', and the 'Liberation of Mozambique and Angola' were shown in conjunction with this eventful program."

The Senate has also set up buses for students who were interested in demonstrating against CUNY budget cuts held at City Hall in December '74. The Senate was involved in a fruitful protest to increase the hiring of minority construction workers at the North Academic Complex (Fight Back demonstration).

For the Spring semester, the Student Senate will plan to investigate the firing of two progressive faculty members from the Asian Studies department. Murphy contends that there's no justifiable reason for their "non-reappointment."

The Senate will also be investigating the harassment of students by Wackenhut guards. Murphy intends to carry this investigation to the fullest, in light of this attack by guards upon him. "We must oppose the sector that buys off Wackenhut guards and the taking of politically active students by unknown individuals. We further like to investigate the harassment of students in the Bio-Med program." He believes that The Campus has blown the issue out
(Continued on Page 7)

CUNY Budget Students Storm BHE Meeting

by Dennis E. Mack

Approximately 175 students picketed a Board of Higher Education meeting to protest budget cuts at the City University on January 27, 1975. The students demonstrated in front of the building, at 536 E. 80th Street, then filed into the packed meeting room to air their grievances.

After the board finished addressing itself to the prescribed agenda, Chairman Alfred Giardino, amid noise, stated that "The Board has received word of an additional cut of \$900,000 by the mayor." Giardino declared that the "budget cuts are a matter of very severe strain on the board." He reiterated that "it is those who appropriate and tax money who have the final word."

University Student Senate Chairperson Jay Hershenson asserted that "CUNY students and faculty find these cuts unacceptable. Hershenson then called on the board to disclose full public knowledge of all budget cuts.

Professional Staff Congress representative Irwin Polishook contended that "We cannot at this point cut this budget without ruining this university."

Replying to Polishook and other speakers, CUNY Chancellor Robert Kibbee affirmed that the CUNY presidents were preparing statements on the impact of the budget cuts.

Robert Johnson, special programs, declared that "If the door is closed we will not take any detours, we will knock it down."

Harry Garcia, President of the Student Senate at Bronx Community College, stated "don't deplore the cutbacks, rehire the 46 faculty members fired at Bronx Community College."

Garcia called upon Giardino to

cut his salary and the began personally assailing individual board members. A shoving match at the door ensued as board members attempted to leave the meeting. Giardino told the packed meeting "If we can't have an orderly meeting we will adjourn it."

Ron Maxton, Young Socialist Alliance, CCNY, affirmed "If the board doesn't meet our demands, we're not going to stop here."

Search for New Humanities Dean

The "CLAS Search Committee for the Dean of the Humanities Division" is currently meeting to select a new Dean for the Humanities Division of City College. The Committee welcomes recommendations and suggestions from students for the position of Dean of Humanities. The deadline for nominations is March 1, 1975. Students should direct their suggestions to:

Professor Jacob Rothenberg,
Chairman
CLAS Search Committee
for the Dean of the
Humanities Division
The City College
Administration Building
Room 306

Desegregation Rally Promotes School Busing

(Continued from Page 1)

facing the strong political muscle of the UFT in a fight to regain his job, stated that, "The movement for community control, the struggle for Bi-Lingual Education, and the continuing struggle for desegregation not only in Boston but in the entire country," are aggravated, "by the outgrowth of institutionalized racism in this country."

Mr. Fuentes said that the interest of the parents in the community surrounding I.S. 201 who were looking at the curriculum development in that school and questioning the hiring of personnel is a movement which parallels desegregation problems.

Both Dr. Kenneth Clark and Johnathan Kozol attacked the recent decision of the New York Board of Regents, which in a move towards semantic treachery has stated that "quality education" is now a substitute for integration." Kozol stated that, "quality education" is a fancy



The Paper/Stewart Jackson
Dr. Kenneth Clark in attendance.

word for segregated schools . . . 'quality education' is a long and complicated euphemism for a word the New York politicians are afraid to use — that word is Nigger . . ."

Dr. Clark stated that he and Nathaniel Jones, the General Counsel for the NAACP are now preparing a suit against the New York Board of Regents in light of its most recent decision and its racist attitudes over previous years.

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This ad was sponsored by the Veterans Association

LOW GRADES

A Sociology Graduate Student aims to discover the informal organization of grading practices in City College departments. This is for the purpose of writing an M.A., thesis. Her basic assumption is:

. . . the relationship between ethnocentrism and grade point average is functional for the economic organization of higher education . . .

If you would like to offer to be interviewed about your interpersonal experiences with any course professor in relation to the grades which you received in your, particular, Graduate department, e.g., how you were treated differently from other students, or what were your relations with the course professor, please contact

Ms. Toni Minnet
678 3104 No. 443

between 9 - 11 AM mornings.

New Comprehensive Law Program Is Outlined

by Norma Sinclair

The Urban Legal Studies Department in cooperation with the New York School of Law is offering a comprehensive six-year BA-JD program. The program will focus on the needs and aspirations of the legally underserved sectors of the metropolitan community and will integrate pre-law studies with law school courses.

City College undergraduates involved with the program will be given professional legal training together with liberal arts and sciences courses related to urban law and will therefore be exempt from similar courses when they attend New York Law School.

Requirements for eligibility are: a high school average of 80 or better, good verbal and writing skills, and evidence of commitment to serve the community. These can be proven by an essay, a letter of recommendation, an interview and community service. Students already in college with less than 32 credits are also eligible to enter the program. In order to give more students the chance to participate, the deadline for submitting applications has been extended to February 18.

Professor Edward Schaefer, acting director of the department, admitted, during a press conference on Tuesday that the program had not been well publicized. Booklets informing high school students and guidance counsellors of the program were made up, but of the thousands sent out, only 1800 inquiries were received. There has also been a large number of telephone inquiries. The office, to date, has received 125 applications. The program will start with a class of 50 students in September.

Professor Schaefer says that acceptance will be equally based on high academic ability and commitment to the goals of the program. He says, "minorities will be attracted to it, but at the same time the BA-JD Studies Program will not run into the problems that Bio-Med program has had." As to opposition to the program he said, "There will always be someone who feels he is not being fairly treated."

Theoretical rather than a practical approach to law will be taken during the students' first three years. Prof. Schaefer said, "We will bring the community to the student through research projects and talks by representa-



The Paper/Ronald Gray
Prof. Edward Schaefer

tives from the organizations around the city." Students will be required to do "clinics" and internships in the community involving paralegal work. However, he says that no definite plans have been made yet.

There has been some opposition to the program, in particular from the B'nai Brith which was present when the program requested approval from the Board of Higher Education. A ruling on acceptability of the program should be made in April or May.

The students are not guaranteed acceptance to New York Law School. They must maintain an average of "B" or better and demonstrate good performance in the law related courses

CHILDREN OF THE COSMOS

by Arifljan Cleveland

And what profound plan
Has Nature
That She would suffer
These little ones
To come into the world
To bear the wounds and agony
Of living day by day
In silent turbulence
They carry their load
With pride
Never once complaining
Or saying that life's unfair
Instead, like Job
They choose to wait
On their appointed destiny
For they are children
Of the Cosmos —
Living proof
Of higher things. . . .

during the undergraduate years. They will also not be compelled to remain in the program and may apply for early admission to other law schools.

The program is designed to train students so they will be qualified in fields such as: consumer law, landlord-tenant relations, small business enterprises, geriatric and medical law, criminal justice, and civil liberties.

Display Photography Collection

Mahmoud Yaghoubi, an Architectural student, has a collection of photographs on exhibition at Curry Hall. These works will be on display for the month of February.

Inside Response Dept.

A Member Reports on the Bio-Med Program

by Anne Lifflander

The Center for BioMedical Education, now in its second year was established as an alternative to the traditional eight year medical education. The stated purpose of the program was to train doctors for ghetto communities and to give people usually kept out of the medical field (minority groups, women, working class students) a chance to become doctors. Another purpose not stated publicly was to attract "quality" students back to City College.

The BioMedical Program, SEEK, and Open Admissions were all results of the large uprising in the sixties and early seventies of people demanding their basic rights — decent education, decent housing, civil rights, an end to job discrimination and quality health care.

One clear demand concerning health care was that doctors serve the needs of the community, that they be sensitive to their patients and place quality health care above making a large salary.

The BioMedical Program was conceived during 1972 and planned during the school year of 1972-1973. The first class was admitted in September 1973.

From the beginning of the program there was a contradiction between those forces at CCNY who wished to establish an elite program to attract "good students" to City and thus discredit Open Admissions, and the Harlem community, which demanded that the program serve the community and open its doors to high school graduates from poor and non-white communities.

The composition of the first two classes shows an attempt to meet the demands of the community. The student body contains proportionately more women (a little over 50%) and more minority students (50-60%) than perhaps any medical school in the United States. Unlike typical medical school classes, the BioMedical program has not limited itself to that small, predominantly white, male, upper middle class group that has been allowed the privilege of a decent education. The admissions policy recognized that commitments and motivation were as important as academic background, and that a racist educational system — rather than the student's intelli-

gence — often accounts for low grades. This is a positive and progressive aspect of the BioMedical program.

From its onset, the program was attacked by reactionary forces in the medical field. Recently it has come under attack by more "liberal" elements. The important questions about these attacks are:

1. Why is one of the most progressive medical programs being attacked when there is a clear need for doctors, and
2. Who is benefiting from these attacks?

The first attacks came from some medical schools which felt that their existence was threatened by the implementation of accelerated programs. Medical schools are part of the huge medical empire that controls health care in New York City. On the Board of Directors of these schools sit presidents of some of the largest multi-national corporations, representatives of the drug and hospital equipment industry and medical profiteers like Blue Cross. These huge medical centers are the site of commercial medical research and research for military purposes. The city hospitals are used as training schools for medical students and research laboratories, with poor patients as guinea pigs.

The prospect of community based and oriented doctors is quite a threat to these huge corporations which profit so much from the health care system. Doctors who place patients before profits, serving the people before research grants and raises will mean quite a loss to the corporations. The kind of doctors who should be trained by the BioMed program will not tolerate experimentation on poor and non-white patients, on the mentally retarded and on prisoners. They will not allow birth control programs to mean forced sterilization, or kicking heroin to mean lifelong addiction to methadone.

The attacks on the BioMed program are part of a general attack on the gains made by the people through long, hard struggle. They come at a time when SEEK and Open Admissions are being attacked and cut back, health care and community service programs are being closed and cut back, and "slave labor" welfare programs are being implemented.

The attempt to stir up racial antagonism by charging "reverse discrimination" [a racist term which implies that the "natural" order of discrimination is against its traditional victims: Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Third World people — Ed.] and attacking attempts to bring more minorities into the medical field are part of the divide and conquer strategy. If different ethnic groups, all of which face some degree of discrimination in the medical field, fight each other for a few places in medical schools, they can't possibly fight together to demand more medical schools and health facilities. If they view each other as the enemy they won't be able to see who really controls and limits the number of places in medical schools.

The BioMedical program has been faced with many internal problems, which have been played up and distorted by those forces trying to impede the program. These problems stem from two causes: conflict among the faculty and administration regarding the goals and orientation of the program (elite vs. community), and lack of concern for students on the part of the faculty and administration.

Academic preparation of the students admitted was not uniform. Students who had no high school chemistry are put in the same classes as students with advanced courses and are judged by the same standards. Tutoring in math and science has been inadequate and generally of poor quality. Some teachers in the program have said openly that they feel the program should be oriented towards an elite group with high academic qualifications. They are not only non-supportive; but are openly discouraging to those students who are struggling to pass.

Many BioMed students feel that they have no say in running the program, and that what student participation does exist is mere tokenism. Last year there was a five member student advisory council, which mainly planned social events, two students on the curriculum committee, two on the Policy Committee (which is only an advisory group and hasn't met since the middle of last semester) and one student, appointed by the administration, on the Admission Committee.

The administration is rarely candid about the chances of students being admitted to medical schools. It was only after the entire class signed a petition demanding information that the director disclosed any information to students. This uncertainty has produced an atmosphere of incredible hostility and competition.

Financial aid policies have shown that students' welfare is clearly not a priority. One student said that she had been promised a large grant when she accepted the program and that it was cancelled just before school started. Another student, who is supporting a child was given \$38 a week for herself and the child.

The most publicized problem in the BioMed programs has been alleged cheating on examinations. Insecurity and uncertainty about the future and lack of support services contribute to an atmosphere that would foster dishonesty. Even so, only a small number of students have been involved.

The problem of creating is not a new one either to premed students, City College or the BioMedical program. Last semester, when a group of students, predominantly white and from "better" high schools were suspected of cheating, no disciplinary action was taken and little investigation made. The sole action was a class meeting and a lecture from the director of the program. This year, when white and minority students were suspected of cheating, traps were set for students, disciplinary actions were taken and information was given to the press. For some of the students accused, this is not the first attempt made to harass and discourage them from continuing in the program. That charges of alleged cheating were leaked to the press before hearings were held, and that it was done at a time when the program was under severe attack raises serious questions about the integrity and intentions of those members of the faculty of the BioMed program and of the City College community who chose to deal with the problem in such a manner.

(Anne Lifflander is a member of the first BioMed program and is an elected student representative on the Policy Committee of the program.)

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Ernest B. Boyton — Faculty Advisor

Editorial

Despite the optimistic wording of the annual security report, recent incidents beg for an objective evaluation of the role the Wackenhuts play on this campus:

- * The beating of Student Senate President Donald Murphy by two Wackenhut guards.
- * Two reported rapes which have occurred on campus in the past two months.
- * A report that Sergeant Harry Murray, who was fatally wounded in an alleged holdup attempt in Shepard cafeteria last October, was left there, unsupported, because of a defective walkie-talkie.
- * The shooting of one Wackenhut guard by another last year on the South Campus.
- * Various incidents of harassment of students (and, in essence, violations of their rights) and of at least one Black faculty member by Wackenhut guards.
- * The muggings of at least two Wackenhuts, one while the guard was in uniform.

Continuing incidents of this nature cast grave doubts on the assertion that the Wackenhuts are a competent, professional force. There are, of course, courageous and righteous men and women on the staff, but we have been forced to realize that there are also those who bring varying levels of insecurity, arrogance and just plain incompetence to their jobs. Considering the low pay, high turnover, negligible training and small chance of career advancement, this comes as no surprise.

The Administration must be held directly accountable for the pitiful condition of security at the College because as "caretakers" of the institution, they are responsible for delegating the authority to enforce the rules of the College. This key process cannot be based on the routine awarding of the contract to the lowest bidder; the risk is too great that all we get is the cheapest hired gun. Students, too, must participate in the Security Committee's writing of job specifications and selection of an agency from among the bidders. (The security contract is awarded annually, and the current contract with the Wackenhuts expires on June 30, 1975.) At the very least, all guards should be trained in communication, psychology, and sensitivity in addition to the methods and logistics of physical security, and should have some familiarity with the college experience.

The inevitable cry from the Administration will be that we can't afford anything better than the Wackenhuts. Don't believe it! What it comes down to is a matter of priorities, and the first priority is our safety and well-being. Other branches of CUNY, such as the Graduate Center, have courteous and competent security staffs. Are we to believe our lives and property are any less valuable than Chancellor Kibbee's? We must make room in the budget for our safety, and set aside enough funds to do the job properly.

A situation where some guards are mugged and other guards "mug" students or shoot each other while crime goes on as usual is pathetically absurd — even for City College!

Board of Higher Education Chairman Alfred Giardino's announcement that the CUNY budget will be cut by an additional \$900,000 threatens the entire CUNY system.

Numerous University programs, particularly SEEK and College Discovery, various remedial programs, graduate courses and supportive services have been under-funded in the past. They stand to be ruined if more cuts are instituted.

The BHE's position of "deploring" the budget cuts must be proven. If the BHE "deplores" the budget cuts they must refuse to implement them. In addition the Board must compensate responsibly for all the cuts already instituted.

Students and faculty members must fight to stop the budget cuts. If they do not, there may not be any more "City University" for us to attend come next September. It will be something else — something we can't afford!



Editorial Analysis: Enough Is Enough!

The Wackenhuts were brought onto this campus after the nationwide student revolt of 1970, which followed in the wake of the 1969 takeover of the South Campus when Black and Puerto Rican students rebelled in order to bring about a meaningful education for our people. It's no secret that the administration was angered that the Burns guards, who were on campus at the time, did not take it upon themselves to single-handedly quell the revolt. Sure enough, after the next year, the integrated Burns force had been replaced by the Wackenhuts, a Black and Puerto Rican army headed by a white man.

Was this a humanitarian move on the part of the Administration, giving all those (low paying) jobs to poor Third World people? Or did they shrewdly recognize our people's capacity for violence against each other, and insulate themselves from further resistance to academic oppression by pitting us one against another?

Clearly, this is not the intent of the majority of the brothers employed by the Wackenhuts. There is a surprising number on the force who seem to have the students' interests at heart, and who are just trying to make a living in these impoverished times. But if they should fail to cooperate with the hierarchy, or appear to be "fraternizing with the enemy," their chances of advancement become negligible.

The situation we as Black students are in, as the beating of Donald Murphy so clearly shows, is one of ever present danger. If they can rip us off on a public street, it means they can do what they damn well please to us. In addition, too many of them carry guns.

The point is that these people are guards, not cops empowered to make arrests; they are hired primarily to protect property — not us. When they are allowed to confront us in an aggressive, authoritarian manner and to employ nakedly fascist tactics in the process, "incidents" are bound to occur with one or more of us becoming the victim.

Donald Murphy is a student, a Black student, who was done wrong! The glaring discrepancies in the official report, the non-committal posture of the administration and the tight-assed silence of the Security Department shows there is tacit approval of such Gestapo methods.

Did the 120 pound, 5' 6" Murphy single-handedly attack two armed guards? Was he marked to be "taught a lesson" or was this just standard operating procedure, to be used against any student? Our personal safety on this campus hinges on these questions.

What does it mean for this campus to be prowled by a private army — with guns!? Guns provoke violence. When a man puts his hand on his gun, he has all the assurance he needs to embark on a violent encounter, knowing he has the "ultimate defense." It must be quite a high.

How many students pack guns? The Wackenhuts don't need guns! Each time a Wackenhut has used a gun it has ended in tragedy. Sergeant Murray died trying to use his. When another Wackenhut drew his gun while searching a South Campus building last year, he ended up shooting his partner! Armed robbery is a matter for the police. If the Wackenhut radios had been working, the police could have been called to deal with the alleged holdup in Shepard cafeteria. The civil authorities' capacity for violence has been demonstrated in our communities too many times, but there is one big difference: They have been rigorously trained in the use of firearms, the Wackenhuts have not. Nor do they have the training, responsibility, or legal constraints of the police.

The first thing we must do is disarm the Wackenhuts. Only then, when that ominous threat is removed can we deal with the administrative and bureaucratic procedures required to improve campus security, as detailed in our editorial. In the meantime, you must make your views known! Contact the Senate. WRITE THE PAPER. Drop in on President Marshak, and let him know how you feel. (His office is on the third floor of the Administration Building).

CCNY Plans Communications Conglomerate

by John L. Williams

Referred to as a 'possibility' just last semester, the City College Communications Center is beginning to shape up into an actuality.

Dean of Humanities, Theodore Gross, the project's chief proponent, reports that the center is now a full-fledged part of the administration's plans for the future and will soon begin the job of accomplishing its two large goals:

- A. "To preserve the liberal arts tradition by developing competency in language skills — the means by which the tradition is transmitted and understood.
- B. "To provide the means of earning a living by developing practical programs leading to career opportunities in communications."

Also appearing in the seventeen-page outline of the Communications Center's purpose and structure is a listing of the conditions calling for its creation:

1. "The City College has a particular student body, drawn from a variety of cultures, which include large numbers of students who have limited English proficiency.
2. "The College faces a particular challenge in the history of American higher education, that of providing students with a broad education appropriate to developing employment opportunities in communications.
3. "The College works within a particular urban context, the inner city, with its poorly prepared minority population, and the great city, with its vast resources and its countless career opportunities."

In addition to these reasons for the development of the center, Dean Gross notes a rising interest in the communications field among many City College students.

The coming of the City College Communications Center will not be marked by the construction of a new building or the arrival of large numbers of new faculty.

For the most part, the center will be an organizational body. It will serve primarily to coordinate the

efforts of existing departments and staff already involved in communications courses. The center's 'newness' will be inherent in new programs and new techniques.

The four main units of the center are the Language Arts Center, the Multimedia Professional Career Center, the City College Press, and the Research and Development Unit. Each of these major units is broken down into a variety of units and sub-units, with the final division being individual courses.

The Language Arts Center will concern itself with all levels of English and Foreign language arts.

The English language section will encompass the areas of writing, reading, speech and audio-visual communication, including courses from the remedial to the advanced level. Not only will this division be involved with City College undergraduate and graduate programs, but also in working with secondary and elementary school students should the College adopt proposals for a CCNY campus high school.

There are also plans for a language institute to aid adults who desire to improve their command of English or acquire it as a second language.

Employees of business and industry will have an opportunity to sharpen their speaking and writing skills.

The Foreign Language Arts program will also include adults and high school students in addition to college students. Aside from encouraging students of foreign languages to "build on their European, African, or Asian heritage," the Foreign Language Arts programs propose to prepare students for work in foreign language careers.

The Multimedia Professional Career Center will make it possible for students to achieve undergraduate and graduate degrees in communication fields as well as certificates for short-term internships with outside professionals.

The City College Press will undertake the task of publishing instructional materials for elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, secretarial schools and adult language arts courses. There are to be publications dealing with reading, writing, the social sciences, and mathematics.

In keeping with modern techniques, the press will also produce learning tapes, film and sound tracks as educational aids.

There is even a plan to publish evaluation and testing materials to gauge the competency of both students and teachers throughout the school system.

From within the Communications Center itself, the press will publish creative works, instructional materials on communications subjects and literature on urban issues.

In doing its own physical printing, the City College Press will be able to supply material to the Communication Center's language arts and career libraries and to execute job printing for the College and other markets.

The Research and Development Unit will operate research and development projects in communications, education, government, and business, with the two latter areas aiding in the unit's funding.

The Communications Center plans to lean heavily on practical training. It will set up newsrooms, a television studio, typographic laboratories, a photographic studio, and other facilities.

Many of these new facilities will probably be located in buildings on south campus vacated by moves to the new North Academic Complex. The administration is already looking to public and private sources for funds to cover whatever new equipment and building adaptations are involved.

The center is scheduled to evolve as the result of the completion of a projected timetable. During the first year, the areas of journalism and foreign language will be given priority. As time progresses, other segments of the center will be organized.

There are hopes that as the Communications Center develops, it will work closely with various arts and communications organizations, broadcasting networks, business concerns and other branches of the City University.

In the final analysis, however, the success or failure of the City College Communications Center rests in the hands of the College's existing English, Speech and Theatre, Foreign Language, and Art departments. They are still going to be responsible for the actual teaching of communications courses at City College.

How 'Bout 'Dat Dept.

Something Nice About Bernie

by Edwin B. Lake

Wednesday afternoon while the campus stood still, awaiting the beginning of a new semester, a group of college administrators, faculty, and students gathered in Bittenweiser Lounge to give their warmth and to show their appreciation to Vice-Provost for Student Affairs Bernard Sohmer. Bernard Sohmer has held this position and the equivalent position of Dean of Students for the past 7 years here at City and is now returning to the ranks of the faculty within the Department of Mathematics, and I think it is about time someone wrote something about Bernie that he might enjoy reading. It is kind of hard to pat someone on the back for doing a good job but that is exactly what the man did. He had his ups and downs and I cannot say that I am particularly crazy about him myself. But I can honestly say that Bernie Sohmer did give it to you straight; and for anyone who is involved in getting something done at this college, a person who is basically honest and fair is a welcome oasis.

I remember last year when the Student Senate Elections were going on and Bernie, Fred Kogut, Herbert DeBerry, another student and I stayed here a couple of nights until about 1 AM counting ballots and validating them (as best we could).

I was tired after running around all day cutting classes, cursing out student workers, and checking on polling places. I knew Bernie had just as bad a day as I did. I saw him at least

a dozen times during the day — yet he was up there cracking jokes and making everybody feel good. It was a thing I also noticed at faculty meetings when students were meeting with administrators and things started getting tight. The administration would not budge and the students would not budge. This was about the time that everybody thought the president or whichever dean was there was going to have a cardiac arrest or that he was ready to call in all the Wackenhuts. Somebody would suggest that Bernie speak and what he said seemed to always break the ice. Everybody started laughing, sometimes at Bernie, sometimes at each other. But, the stalemate would be surmounted and things moved on.

Bernie did something remarkably well: he communicated with students, all students. You could be the most militant nationalist on campus or the most flagrant Marxist-Leninist-Trotskyite-Socialist and still communicate with Bernie. If you did not communicate with him, then chances are you were not communicating with anyone, except yourself.

Bernie is a very cool guy; he has saved the ass of more students here at City than I will ever know, and he did it with such a great amount of understanding and skill that it could almost be said to be magical.

I only wish I could have had a math teacher in high school like Bernie. Then maybe I could have fulfilled my mother's dream and become a doctor. Believe that? Well if you know Bernie, you'd know anything is possible.

Black Liberation: A Reminder

by Muntu (Phil Holder)

Sister Martha Pitts, an activist in the Black Liberation struggle here in America, and a member of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, spoke on the historical development of the Black struggle in general and armed struggle in particular. Sister Pitts also spoke on the difference between a political prisoner and a prisoner of war. She articulately showed the dialectical relationship that the Black Liberation Army has with the historical struggle of Blacks in America.

While speaking to the students in the Finley Ballroom, Martha Pitts read some letters that were sent to her from the Maximum Security Prisons of Riker's Island, Trenton State Penitentiary, and Green Haven Penitentiary. The letters were from comrade Assata Shakur (slave name Joanne Chesimard), comrade Sundiata Acoli (s. n. Clark Squire) and comrade Gunnie (s. n. James Haskins), political activists and servants of the people. Comrades Shakur Acoli and Gunnie are members/warriors of the Black Liberation Army.

On May 3, 1973, while traveling on the New Jersey Turnpike, a highway notorious for its constant harassment of Blacks and Third World people, and whites who do not fit the sick stereotype of middle America, Shakur and Acoli along with brother Zaid Malik Shakur were stopped by highway state troopers, and a gun battle ensued. When it was over a state trooper was dead, comrade Zaid was dead and sister Assata was critically wounded.

They were incarcerated amid the usual madness of ruling class propaganda (B. L. A. Bonnie and Clyde's apprehended etc. . . .). Sundiata Acoli was sentenced to 25 years to life imprisonment

From: Assata Shakur s/n Joanne Chesimard
To: Greetings to the Sisters and Brothers at CCNY

I don't have very much to say. I basically just want to send my love and solidarity.

Learning can be a beautiful experience and is necessary for the survival and the eventual liberation of the people. I doubt that the "education" that you are receiving is any more relevant or real than it was when I went there. Schools are simply reflections of the systems and societies that govern them. But I hope that the many events that have occurred over the last few years have made it easi-

er to separate relevance from trivia and truth from fiction. Even though it is necessary to attend the system's schools to gain skills that we need, we must never let what we read blind us to what we see.

There is a tremendous revolutionary potential in the colleges of America. And to the problem, working collectively (we) can solve it. There is a great need for a student movement to be built, based not just on students' rights but on human rights. While practice without theory bangs its head against a brick wall, theory without practice lulls itself to sleep.

Love, Struggle,
Assata

and sister Assata Shakur was taken to New York where several trumped up indictments were brought against her. The first one, bank robbery, ended in an acquittal for Assata and another brother Kamau Olugba (s. n. Fred Hilton).

Brother Gunnie was arrested with her two brothers and members of the Black Liberation Army, May 1974, for attempting to rob one of the cornerstones of

American capitalism and imperialism, the New Haven First National Bank. During their trial these comrades showed very clearly the role banks play in exploiting the people. They received 25 years to life sentences for their act of revolutionary expropriation.

Above is one of the letters sister Pitts read to the students of CCNY from these beautiful warriors.

THE PAPER

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Guards Rumble Student President

(Continued from Page 1)

ene who told Williams that he had asked for his and Murphy's I.D. cards and they had refused to give them to him. Williams said that was impossible, because "if you are beating someone up or holding their arms it is very hard for that person to give you anything." Sergeant Barcene was aggravated by Williams' reply, and pushed Williams. He placed his hand on his revolver and Carrington stepped in between Barcene and Williams.

The party went inside the office where Mr. Barros, the Wackenhut supervisor, was inside with Murphy. Murphy was handcuffed. At this time, Archer asked a guard if he could use the phone and was given permission. He



The Paper/Phil Emanuel
Donald Murphy's glasses, reported stomped by Sergeant Barcene.

was dialing when Mr. Barros saw him and went to interrupt his call. Mr. Barros made a move to cut Archer off from the telephone. When he did this, Murphy jumped up and put his arms around Barros to restrain him from touching

Archer. The guards pulled Murphy off of Mr. Barros. Then someone made a call to the police, and two officers from the 26th precinct responded.

One officer who was identified by his name tag as Officer Jones spoke to the students. Officer Jones told what he called the "official" story to the students. Officer Jones said that Murphy and Williams had refused to surrender their I.D. cards when asked by the Wackenhut guards, and had proceeded to assault the two guards. The officer said that he personally knew the two guards, and he was certain that they would never provoke or attack them, or anyone else. Officer Jones said that this was a "campus matter" and if the students pursued to press charges the police officers would be witnesses against the students.

Murphy said that while he was riding in the car with Sergeant Barcene

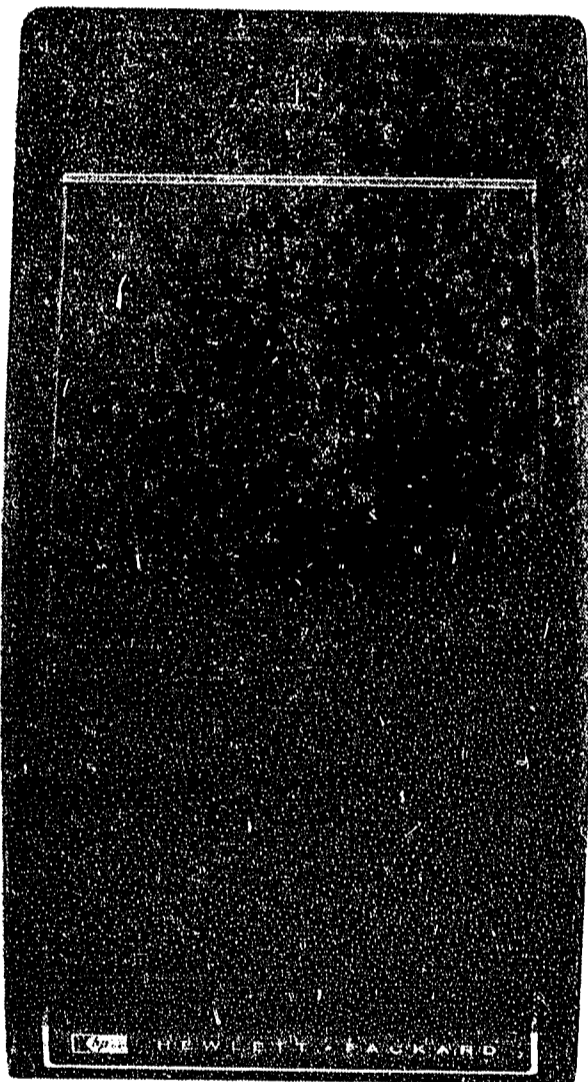
that his life was threatened several times. According to Murphy, Barcene said, "I can kill you anytime," and also called Murphy a "black motherfucker" and hit Murphy with a blackjack and with his revolver.

Monty Hall Dept.

FINANCIAL AID LOTTERY

The City College Financial Aid Office has announced that the first 500 students to submit their applications to its office (141 St. Convent Avenue) will have an opportunity to win a \$50 gift certificate to Ashanti Bazaar, 60th St. and Lexington Ave. One of these 500 names will be picked and the winner will receive the certificate. Deadline for filing applications is April 15, 1975.

Hewlett-Packard introduces a smaller uncompromising calculator: the HP-21 Scientific.



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More power than our HP-35. 32 pre-programmed functions and operations vs. 22 for our HP-35. The HP-21 performs all log and trig functions, the latter in radians or degrees. It's our only calculator short of the HP-45 that lets you:

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Smaller size. 6 ounces vs. 9 ounces for our HP-35.

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ber of places displayed. (The HP-21 always uses all 10 digits internally.)

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BASKETBALL**

Enter a complete team or
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INDOOR SOCCER

Enter a complete team or
join the Player Pool by February 27.

BOWLING

Enter by March 6

TENNIS

Singles and Doubles

Enter by March 13

HANDBALL & PADDLEBALL

Singles and Doubles

Enter by March 20

Intramural activities are open to all students, Faculty
and staff.

Entry Forms and further information in J-22.

WCCR Serves

(Continued from Page 1)

ser Lounge or in the vicinity of
the campus on car radio.

Service from the station has
been offered to the cafeteria, and
recently the Physical Education
Department has requested serv-
ice. They have 70,000 subscrib-
ers in upper Manhattan and the
Bronx, and their broadcast lines
are leased from the Telephone
company which partly explains
the limited range of frequency.
Their equipment is quite modern,
the latest gadget is a Broadcast
Console, which is worth about
\$800.00. They also operate on
carrier current, which means
that you can plug in anywhere
in the Finley Student Center and
pick up the station.

There are opportunities for
getting involved with the sta-
tion. All one need do is visit the
office of WCCR. As Zimet stat-
ed, "News can only become big-
ger with the help of its listen-
ers."

'Campus' Attacks

(Continued from Page 2)

of proportion.

The Campus purported to dem-
onstrate how ineffective the Stu-
dent Senate is in a recent arti-
cle. He says, "it's their job to
divide the student body along
racial lines causing students not
to unite as a whole. The more
they attack the more we know
that we're doing good. We're go-
ing to unite the student body and
crush reactionaries."

Classifieds

OYEZ! OYEZ!

Come and experience an evening of
fun filled delight
Saturday, February 22, 1975 at the
Rudger Community Center,
200 Madison St. in Lower Manhattan,
with Ricardo Marrero and the group,
one of N.Y.C. leading interpreters of
the Latin Soul sound.
Tickets \$3.00 in advance - \$3.50 at door.
City College special: 1st 10 people to
call 662-7957 will receive 2 complimen-
tary tickets.

News in Brief

Compiled by Ayad Mohamed and Edwin Lake

'Socialism Key to Equal Opportunity' Says Rustin

As part of a special project for
its Brotherhood Month, the City
College Workshop Center for Open
Education was addressed by civil
rights leader Bayard Rustin. Mr.
Rustin, who is President of the A.
Philip Randolph Institute, spoke
on "Civil Rights in Practice." He
touched on a wide variety of topics,
explaining theories and
challenging his audience to comprehend the strategy of the
Black movement from his perspective.



Mr. Rustin stated that integration is an essential part
of early childhood education. He stated that he is a Social-
ist and that America's attitudes will have to move in that
direction if equal education and opportunity is to be achiev-
ed in the future.

— Edwin B. Lake

* * *

Woman Raped on Campus

A woman student was raped in the second floor ladies
room at Goethals Hall on Friday, January 10, at approxi-
mately 3:45 in the afternoon, according to Sergeant Sulli-
van of the 26th Precinct.

The assailant was described as approximately twenty
years old and weighs about 145 pounds. He has short black
hair and was last seen wearing a 3/4 length black corduroy
coat with a fur collar and high heels. The perpetrator dis-
played a knife with a six-inch blade.

The victim went home and reported the crime four hours
later by calling the 24th Precinct. She was treated and re-
leased at St. Lukes Hospital. Sergeant Edward Sullivan
called campus security to inform them of the incident
around January 15.

On December 6, another rape took place in the women's
shower room of the Science and Physical Education Build-
ing.

— Dennis Mack

* * *

Youth Charged with Car Stripping

Recently a woman saw
her car being worked on
and called the police. One
of the officers at the scene
explained that she had
dialed 911 to inform the
police, but in the meantime
two officers on foot patrol
arrived at the scene and
reportedly caught the sus-
pect in the act.



Witnesses stated that when the officers arrived they ap-
prehended the young man and handcuffed him. Estimates
of the 5-foot suspect's age ranged from 18 to 26 years. Wit-
nesses claimed that the youth was manhandled while he was
handcuffed by the police.

One officer claimed that the youth had kicked him, and
subsequently, this provoked him to slap the youth. When
questioned about his action the officer replied, "I didn't use
unreasonable force."

The incident took place at 2:25 PM on February 6 at Con-
vent Avenue between 138rd and 135th Streets.

— Michael Smith

* * *

SEEK Tutorial Center Open to All

Do any of you need tutoring in Biology, Mathematics,
English, Psychology, or any other courses?

The SEEK Tutorial Center is available to all students,
five days a week. It's located in Harris Hall, Room 1.

* * *

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help there!

— Ayad Mohamed

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Art for OUR Sake

by Stanley Nelson

Living and growing up in the United States tends to make brothers and sisters overidentify with the culture of white America. Although the differences between white and Black cultures are like the differences between night and day, we tend toward, and are steered toward, white art.

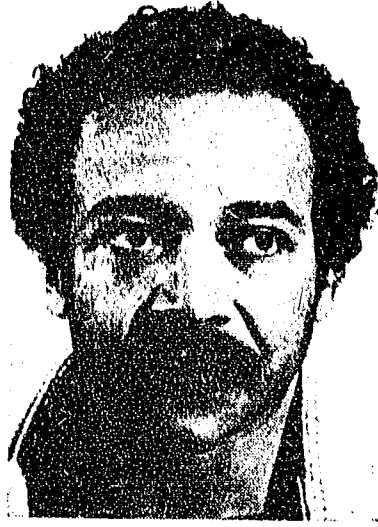
I believe that Black art does exist in music, painting, theatre and film, and all the other arts that exist between heaven and earth.

To date, Black American films have been exclusively aimed at making money for the white man who initially put up the money, not a healthy atmosphere for Black art to begin in, to say the least. I believe that Blacks must finance their own arts, and that more importantly we must construct a Black film art. If we as a people do not have anything better to say than drugs, rip-offs, and Jim Brown with his shirt off, then we should say nothing at all. If we cannot be constructive do we have to be destructive? We need to think and re-think where we are heading as a people.

We as Black people cannot over-identify with American art, especially American films. Many brothers and sisters have (outside of Kung Fu flicks) never seen anything but Hollywood produced movies. Since we were very young we have been bombarded with the Doris Day, Rock Hudson whiteness that is the American film. Something else does exist. There are African films, Chinese films, Japanese films, Latin American films: Literally a whole world of film existing outside of the USA. These films are made by and about people who we have much more in common with, mentally, physically, and spiritually, than the Hollywood film-makers, and it is toward these films we must look for a starting point in Black Film Art.

Brothers and Sisters must go out of their way to see other films. Luckily we are all living in New York, where these films are all available. If you have any interest whatsoever, please check them out.

A good beginning point is the Japanese Film Festival currently seen Mondays at 10:00 PM on Channel 13. The four films al-



Friedman-Abeles

Bill Gunn, the acclaimed director of "Black Picture Show," whose film "Ganja and Hess" will be shown at the Countee Cullen Library (West 136th St. and Lenox Ave.) at 6 and 8:30 PM. He is tentatively scheduled to appear between showings.

ready shown have been nothing short of spectacular, and the remaining films promise, at least, to be as good.

Another sure bet is the four day Festival of Black Films, February 12 through 15 at the Studio Museum of Harlem and Countee Cullen Library. Films to be shown include Ganga and Hess, Lucia, The Murder of Fred Hampton, and Black Girl. Other documentary, narrative, experimental, and student films will be shown.

On Saturday, February 15th the festival ends with a panel discussion after the showing of Lucia, including some of the most prominent Black film-makers working today.

If at all possible come to the festival, see the Japanese films on television, and begin to EXPAND. Remember, Seeing is Believing.

(Editors Note: Although the Festival of Black Films has passed that above passage remains so as not to alter the flow of Stanley's piece. What we can do, however, is to direct your attention to the caption underneath the photo of Bill Gunn, who did appear there last Friday although Ganja and Hess could not be shown.)

'Picture Show' Explores Black Artist's Dilemma

by Sherry Lyons

For centuries the question, "What does it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his soul" has been explored, scrutinized, and still remains to be unraveled. What this inquiry into the nature of man seemingly suggests is the notion that he does not live by bread alone (or for that matter — money). His sense of being, or worth, is what ultimately matters; his sense of responsibility or commitment to his work and public . . . and finally, that which he values, which consequently determines his actions. These elements are what artists should consider in creating their works.

The alternatives are no different for the Black artist. That is, the option of deciding what matters most in producing works of art — a sense of responsibility, or prostituting one's soul for ephemeral gains. This is precisely what playwright/director Bill Gunn brilliantly deals with in his new play, *Black Picture Show*.

—*Black Picture Show*, written and directed by Mr. Gunn, examines the role Black artists play in being responsive to their people. There are many Black artists who, through their works of art, seek to embrace the essence and plight of our struggle. Recently, however, there have been a few who have continually propagated negative and distorted images of Black people through the film industry. These writers have failed their community, which has supported and put them in their precarious positions. Their lack of responsibility is highly evident in the proliferation of "blaxploitation" films currently on the market (which seems to be finally coming to an end). They've managed to exploit our hopes, dreams, aspirations, and struggle through their insensitive writing and acting for the purposes of fame, prestige, and "conspicuous consumption." In short, they've gained little and surrendered the very fibre of our existence to some unscrupulous Hollywood producers who seek to profit by our oppression.

Unfortunately, this is the dilemma Alexander (Dick Anthony



Williams), who is a Black poet/playwright/ and screenwriter, is faced with. The choice of selling his soul to a Hollywood producer in order to maintain his comfortable and luxurious standard of living, or maintaining his self-respect and integrity. Alexander reluctantly sells out to the vicious and corrupt producer whose primary concern as Alexander puts it, "to make a profit by fantasizing about Black people's reality." Could the pressure and strain of this crisis have played havoc on Alexander's mind, causing him to go mad? This is what one is left to marvel over at the climax of the play.

The story is told by his son, J. D. Alexander (Albert Hall) who is said to be a prosperous film director. The play opens up with J. D. ("Jesus Delivers") describing the last days of his father's life. From there, it moves to a psychiatric unit of the Bronx hospital where Alexander is murmuring incoherently about the reasons why he's in the hospital.

Alexander plays a game with his doctor in which the circumstances or situations that led him to his present condition are examined. We discover the internal as well as external forces that shaped Alexander's life. We meet his mother, who is loving and uncaring about her son's endeavors. We also discover the crucial role Alexander's wife played in his life. It was her idea to introduce him to the Hollywood produced by throwing a dinner party in which she warns him not to "fuck up." She pleads

with Alexander to accept whatever the producer offers to him. She also reminds him of the bills and mortgage payments that must be paid. To complicate matters, his son J. D. tries to convince Alexander that the revolution has moved from righteous anger to indifference — a tenuous rationale that let him become a prosperous film director.

The scene at the dinner party was the most revolting and revealing aspect of the play. Here we witness in the raw, Alexander's wife obsequiously succumbing to the demands of the producer and his wife. Symbolically, it is in this scene that Alexander expresses the idea of feeling like a prostitute ready to sell his body. This is done in a very powerful manner. The most disturbing thing we see is his wife bowing down on her knees to pick up thousand dollar bills the producer purposely drops on the floor while handing them to her.

Linda Miller and Paul-David Richards are superb as the unsophisticated and obnoxious couple who make it quite clear what their real motivations and intentions are. Carol Cole, (Nat King Cole's daughter) is stunning and convincing as the mother and wife. Dick Anthony Williams and Albert Hall give compelling and forceful performances as the frustrated father and his apathetic son.

This play makes serious statements about the role of the Black artist. It captures and challenges your interest, and possibly your soul.

1967 All Over Again

by Dennis E. Mack

(Editor's Note: This book was written in 1967. It is reviewed here because of the important light it sheds on the current Boston racial situation.)

Jonathan Kozol's *Death At An Early Age* was called the most shocking book of the year in 1967. Kozol's book is a moving eyewitness account of the conscious and subconscious levels of racist education that exist in the Boston school system.

The author was a teacher who became increasingly outraged by the day to day resistance to meaningful education in his school. He questions the reading teacher and the math teacher's motives and cannot believe the responses he receives. Both teachers claim they aren't racists, they merely devote more attention to the bright students in

the school. They claim the bright children are always white.

Kozol contends the hardships of teaching in a ghetto school are numerous. Antiquated textbooks, dilapidated conditions, overcrowded classrooms, physical brutality against Black children and fear of harassment by his colleagues for actually trying to teach are the obstacles Kozol must confront.

He befriends several of his Black students and drives them home after school. He is told that teachers aren't supposed to engage in any outside socializing with their students. Kozol notes that several teachers he knows socialize with white pupils outside school and no one discourages that practice.

Talking with some friends, Kozol stresses the importance of an upcoming civil rights demonstration. One friend asks him if

he considers the march important why doesn't he participate in it? Kozol and several friends do go to the demonstration and are arrested.

The author is transformed. He no longer complains to the principal and his colleagues about the psychological harm the school perpetrates on Black children. He commits a revolutionary (by the school's standards) act. Kozol has his students read "Ballad of the Landlord," by Langston Hughes.

That poem wasn't on the prescribed list of "Reading Material," so Kozol is fired. Children and parents protest to have him reinstated, but their protests fall on deaf ears.

Kozol charges the Boston school committee and Louise Day Hicks with destroying the hearts and minds of Black school children. *Death At An Early Age* was an important book in 1967. It is equally as important today, because in Boston it is 1967 all over again.

Can You Dig It?

America's first Black History game show, "Can You Dig It?", with producer-host Tony Brown is a part of the new expanded Black Journal format.

Associate Editor Robert Knight appears on the show, which will be rebroadcast at Noon, February 23, on WNET-13.

Not To Be Invisible

by Arljljan Cleveland

Black majestic mind
Cast against the wind
Dignity, pride, and courage
Such a magnificent array
Of realistic consciousness
Soul surveying of life's mysteries
Unconquerable body might
Not just life —
"But living"
Choosing
Not to be invisible —
His only claim to fame. . . .