

THE PAPER

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184

Thursday, March 6, 1975

—Langston Hughes

The Messenger Will Continue to Live

by Robert Livingston

The Honorable Elijah Muhammad was scheduled to deliver a special and vital address at the International Amphitheatre in Chicago via closed-circuit television. He died last Tuesday, a day before his address to the Nation of Islam and the Black community. The nation-wide broadcast was held here at the 369th Armory on 142nd Street and 5th Avenue.

Thousands of people gathered for this historic occasion in recognition of the annual Black Savior Day convention. The purpose of the convention is to orient brothers and sisters lost in the wilderness of North America to the Muslim faith.

Among the speakers who attended this event were: Reverend Jesse Jackson, Muhammad Ali, Wallace D. Muhammad, and other members of the royal family. Jackson's speech focused on the contributions the Honorable Elijah Muhammad has made in terms of Black people developing their own self-help programs through social, economic, and political institutions. He stated that "the Black nation's heart is heavy today. There's a difference between prophets and politicians. Politicians take all they can get, but prophets give all they can. Muhammad is indeed a pro-

phet. He turned alienation to emancipation. He took dope out of our veins and put knowledge in our brains." Jackson went on to say that Muhammad's philosophy of "self-reliance" and "do for self" extended much farther than the members of the nation and that the Black community has profited tremendously from the teachings of Elijah Muhammad.

Another speaker who discussed the achievements of Elijah Muhammad was Louis Farrakan, the National Representative of the Nation of Islam. He discussed the role of leadership in the nation. He feels that there will not be any discrepancy in terms of new leadership. He also stated that "the messenger will continue to live and all we have to do is walk in the path of Elijah Muhammad's teachings. He said the prophet's work will be carried on by his son Wallace D. Muhammad because it is the will of God.

In concluding the event, Wallace D. Muhammad said that there is no leadership crisis in the nation of Islam and no one will speak any word of cowardice. "We will not hear of it! No one will speak a word of dissension and if we hear of

(Continued on Page 2)



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.

Pro Busing Activists Come to B. U.

DEMONSTRATORS MARCH IN BOSTON



The Paper/Stewart Jackson

There has not been any significant number of involvement behind any cause since the early 70's. The national press has denied consistent coverage to these people but the struggle continues.

Student Coalition Will Fight Segregation in Boston

by Dennis E. Mack

2009 people came to Boston University as part of a national student conference against racism on February 14-16, and voted to endorse and mobilize interested parties behind the call, of the Boston NAACP, for a national march on Boston May 17th.

The conference also decided that April 4, the anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, would initiate a six-week mobilization of local actions and education teach-ins in cities across the nation to build the May 17th march.

The participants formed a new organization, the National Student Coalition Against Racism, to continue the fight for desegregation of Boston's schools. The coalition is open to all who support its goals, regardless of other political affiliations.

The student conference adopted the following demands: "Desegre-

gate the Boston schools now! Keep the buses rolling! Stop the racist attacks on Black students!

The weekend began with a teach-in attended by more than 1,000 persons. The highlight of the evening was the call by Thomas Atkins, president of the Boston NAACP, for the demonstration on May 17th. May 17th is the twenty-first anniversary of the 1954 Supreme Court decision (Brown vs. The Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas) against school segregation.

A proposal submitted by Robert Harper and Ray Sherbill, two of the conference coordinators, was approved almost unanimously. This proposal stated, "Rather than ignore the issue of "quality education" we must give it proper definition and demand that better educational equipment, instruction

(Continued on Page 2)

Marshak Holds First Conference on Campus

President Marshak declared that the Science and Physical Education building, scene of a rape on December 6th, was built with "no consideration for security," at the first in a series of press conferences on Tuesday, February 25th. Marshak reiterated that "we (the college administration) have brought in experts and as a result of their recommendations are making changes."

Dr. Marshak also stated that the college administration has "given thought" to disarming the Wackenhut security force here on campus "some years ago." He further stated that "no matter how large the number of guards you can never be sure of a completely protected situation."

When questioned about the quality of the Wackenhut security force; Marshak replied that a committee will be set up through the Policy Advisory Council to look into the "total situation."

President Marshak termed the lack of woman representatives on the Bio-Medical program and newly created Urban Legal Studies program, a "gap that should be rectified." He said he would use his "persuasive power" to rectify the situation.

The administration is considering expanding the college's day care facilities through the renovation of the garage adjacent to the gatehouse, according to President Marshak. The day care center is currently housed in Shephard Hall. The president further stated that the center's capacity will be increased by "at least fifty percent in the next few months."

In an effort to stem speculation that construction of the

South Campus Athletic field was initiated in January because of fear of possible student action to halt that project; Marshak stated that "the only reason it was started in January was we have had several months delay."

Marshak claimed the construction delay was because "we wanted to put in artificial turf," and that the initial construction bids came in \$45,000 short.

In addition to an artificial playing surface, the South Campus Athletic field was supposed to contain high intensity lighting and a public address system. Allocations for all three items were denied by the city's Bureau of the Budget due to the high cost factor involved.

The construction of the athletic field has caused disruptions and inconveniences in the day to day functioning of the college. The English Department has had to move thirty-five classes out of Mott Hall and reschedule them elsewhere, according to the February 14th issue of *The Campus*.

Numerous faculty members have complained to Morton Kaplan (Vice Provost for Institutional Resources) that the construction has caused considerable noise.

— D.E.M.

Busing..

(Continued from Page 1)

and facilities immediately follow, if not accompany, the desegregation of the Boston schools." This proposal asserted that before education could be improved the schools must be desegregated.

Members of the Young Workers Liberation League proposed two amendments: 1) — To recognize the "special responsibility" of whites in fighting racism among whites, 2) — To realize that students "are not in the leadership of progressive forces, but can play a role if they "subordinate" themselves to the "community."

This proposal passed with the following clarifications: 1) — That the Black community lead its own struggle and consult and work with students to meet this end. 2) — That the entire population of the U.S. be reached to build the May 17th action.

A compromise proposal opened the steering committee to rep-

representatives of local chapters, and also asked that nominations be made from the floor to expand the number of national coordinators.

The national coordinators who were elected were Robert Harper of the Harvard-Radcliffe African and Afro-American Student Association; Maceo Dixon, one of the originators of the Dec. 18th student anti-racist teach-in; Ray Sherbill, president of the Boston University Student Union; Marcia Codling, chairperson of the Minority Affairs Committee of the Northeastern University Student Federations; Paul Mailhot, a Boston State College student, Joette Chauncy, a Black student being bused in Boston; and Anell Bond, a student from the University of Massachusetts.

When the question of the demand for troops was raised on the floor, a heated debate ensued. It was finally decided that the Conference should not take a position on the question at this time.

The Messenger

(Continued from Page 1)

it, it will be driven out by the force of God. No one can withstand the force of God." He further warned that we should not think that forces of emotionalism shaped the Nation of Islam. "This house is not a church; it is not a gymnasium or a musical borne thing. This is a house formed by knowledge and men of knowledge just don't fall down

under the winds of emotionalism."

The Muslims' common belief is that they are more blessed today than they were yesterday. The lost souls in the wilderness of North America should not worry about what will happen to the Nation of Islam, but rather what will happen to them if they don't become members of the Nation of Islam, because Islam is the true religion.

Student Brigade Force Marines Off Campus

by Louis C. Ward

Students led by the Revolutionary Student Brigade forced United States Marine recruiters to abandon their recruiting station in the basement of Shephard Hall. Wackenhut guards were summoned for assistance in what Mr. Albert Dandridge, head of the Wackenhut security force; described as a "volatile situation."

At approximately 11:15 a.m., on Wednesday, February 19th, students chanting "Marines off campus," snatched the Marine Corps' literature from their recruiting table, ripped it up and threw it on the floor.

During the disturbance a woman became entangled with a Marine or Wackenhut guard, according to official sources on the scene. Students concerned for the woman's safety shouted "save the girl," then lunged toward the Marine recruiters. At

this point Mr. Fred Kogut, Assistant to Dean Herbert DeBerry, and the Wackenhut guards stepped in between the opposing forces to prevent anyone from being harmed.

As the protest continued, several students from the Revolutionary Student Brigade, a campus-based anti-imperialist organization, made speeches. Demanding the removal of the Marines, Karen Gessler (a freshman member of the R.S.B.) stated, "The Marines don't have the right to be on campus. They are not working in the interest of students, but in the interest of the ruling class who exploits Third World people. It's not a matter of attacking the men (Marines), it's a matter of attacking United States imperialism."

Mr. Fred Kogut replied, "According to the laws of our society the Marines have the right to

be here. City College has a policy of open recruitment. Any organization has the right to recruit on campus. Students interfering with this right are violating the Henderson Act [see disciplinary regulations in *The City College Bulletin*] and can be brought up on charges."

Responding to Kogut's statement, Karen Gessler affirmed that, "According to the rules of this society, working people, Third World people, students, veterans, women generally don't have the right to do shit."

As the Wackenhuts escorted the Marines out of Shephard Hall, Ms. Gessler continued, "Everytime the administration allows military recruiters on campus the R.S.B. will be out there and we will fight them and when we can physically throw them off campus, we will."

NYU Sponsors Forum on 'Women as Political Prisoners'

by Dennis E. Mack

450 people packed into New York University's Loeb Student Center to hear a speak out on "Women as Political Prisoners," on Friday, February 21.

Jacqueline Ceballos, President of the International Committee of the National Organization of Women, told the multitude that "Now is the time for men and women to get together to form a more just society for all of us. Our fate is to change this world before the men destroy it completely."

The next speaker was Maria Isabel Barreno, co-author of *The Three Marias: The New Portuguese Letters*. Maria spent time in jail as a result of this book, and reiterated that "It was the fight of women around the world that freed us in Portugal." Ms. Barreno recounted the story of a Brazilian woman political prisoner named Inez Ramero.

Ms. Ramero was caught and tortured by police in 1971. She tried to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a train, but only succeeded in breaking both legs. After her futile attempt to take her own life, Ms. Ramero was repeatedly raped and had a miscarriage.

On one occasion the Brazilian police wanted her to run away so they could have an excuse to shoot her, stated Ms. Barreno. At her first trial Ms. Ramero was sentenced to 1-2 years. She received a life sentence in her second trial and remains in jail today. The conference sent out a telegram to General Garov (Portugal) to ask for a new trial.

Phyllis Chesler, psychologist and author of *Women and Madness*, contended that "Rape, prostitution and war are the three great methods man has for spitting into their mother's womb."

Judy White, author of *Chile's Day of Terror*, declared that clandestine documents listing the names of women political prisoners exist in Chile.

York College faculty member Gloria Waldman spoke about the plight of Lidia Falcon and Eva Forest.

Ms. Ruth Reynolds, a political prisoner in Puerto Rico from 1950-52 and the Secretary of the Carlos Feliciano Defense Committee, spoke about the plight of Lolita Lebron. On March 1, 1954 Ms. Lebron led a group of Puerto Rican nationalists into the U.S. Congress where they opened fire on Congressmen.

Ms. Reynolds asserted that in "Puerto Rico today they are referred to as heroes. I wish Lolita be judged in the light of why that action took place." The Defense Committee secretary reiterated that "Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by one person, who is allowed to speak be-

fore the entire Congress only when they want him to speak and cannot vote."

Ms. Lebron has already served 21 years of a 25-50 year jail sentence. Ms. Reynolds contends that Lebron isn't being released because she refused to sign a paper promising future good behavior and she refused to be freed if her three accompanying brothers are still in prison. "The only way she can be freed is by a pardon signed by our friend, Mr. Gerald Ford," asserted Ms. Reynolds. Ms. Lebron feels an international movement is needed to convince President Ford to sign the pardon for the political prisoners.

From the Bathroom Wall

WOMEN'S PART IN HISTORY

A program featuring Evelyn Reed, author of *Women's Evolution*, ("Certain to become a classic text in women's history" — *Publishers Weekly*), will be held on March 9th, at 3 p.m., 40 Washington Square South. Also speaking will be Ana Rivera, editor of the Puerto Rican feminist journal, *El Tacon de la Chancleta*, and others. Admission \$2.50.

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Presents a panel discussion on French in Today's World for French Week, as designated by the City of New York. Friday, March 7 at one o'clock. Finley 380 (at 133rd Street & Convent Avenue).

Coffee will be served at one o'clock, after which the panel will be presided over by Dean Theodore Gross. Each participant will speak briefly in English of the use of French in his own country or at the United Nations. The panel will consist of the following diplomats and functionaries:

Abdelkader Bensmail, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Algeria to the U.N.

Alexandre Paul, Minister-Counselor, Permanent Mission of Haiti to the U.N.

BIRDS AND HIKERS

On March 6, at 12, in Wagner 08 the films, *Wilderness Alps of Stehakin* and *Follow the Wind to Cousin* will be shown. The films are presented by the Outdoor Club.

MEMOIRS OF A JUNKIE

On March 6th and 7th, *Memoirs of A Junkie*, A Drama, Written and Directed by Paul Benjamin, co-star of *Across 110th Street*, will be performed at City College University in the Finley Grand Ballroom, located at 133rd Street and Convent Avenue.

The City College YMCA, under the direction of Mr. William Burnes, is sponsoring the showing to raise funds of its uptown community program, which is working to help Harlem youths further their educational skills.

The performance will take place at 3:30 P.M., Thursday, March 6th and 8:00 P.M. on Friday, March 7th. Finley Grand Ballroom is located on the campus of City College University at 133rd Street and Convent Ave.

For reservations call 862-2828 between the hours 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.

History Of The Black Press

by Ernest B. Boynton

Two particular factors have weighed heavily in the evolution of the Black press. The first is the difficulty Black journalists have in starting a paper. Economics has not been the only element one must consider; there is also the social pressure of introducing a Black newspaper in a community where there has never been one. Eight states have never had a Black newspaper publishing within their boundaries: Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

The second crucial factor is that the first duty of every newspaper is to stay alive. The Black press is 148 years old. There is no accurate total of the number of Black newspapers currently in existence, but it is estimated that there are fewer than 250. That is a sobering figure when one considers that over 2,800 have been started since Freedom Journal made its debut March 16, 1827.



Paul Gentile

Mr. Ernest B. Boynton, a professional journalist turned educator, teaches English and journalism at the College.

More Black News

Moreover, competition for readership has increased as the established white press has stepped up its coverage of Black news. This coverage challenges the very existence of some Black newspapers.

Additionally, there has been a noticeable loss in some circulation areas as Blacks move to the suburbs. Some Blacks who move to the suburbs often want to shed their ghetto identity and they no longer subscribe to Black newspapers, buying instead the "acceptable" white newspaper.

Today, some leaders in the Black press are beginning to focus on these problems. Additionally, American industry is recognizing Blacks as major consumers. The estimated \$54-billion in buying power has been taken into account. National advertising is not only appealing to Green Power, but it is being specifically oriented to the Black Market.

A Difficult History

Several factors have contributed to the short life span of most Black newspapers. Competition with the white establishment press for talent and the advertising dollar carries perhaps the most impact. Traditionally the Black newspaper has relied on circulation revenue first and advertising revenue second. The reverse, of course, has been true throughout the development of the white press.

With its limited revenue the Black press has found it difficult, if not at times impossible, to vie for competent journalists, either Black or white. And when a Black newspaper trains a talented young journalist, he is almost always hired away for higher wages by a white newspaper, especially in recent years.

The rapid turnover of personnel has left Black newspapers shorthanded and in an almost constant process of training. The results are reflected in the news columns which have been filled with frequently irrelevant and spotty reporting.

Technically, the Black press has been hampered by antiquated distribution methods and a general lack of modern printing equipment. Even today, only 39 Black newspapers own their own printing facilities.

More Black Reporters Available

The increased flow of advertising revenue has helped stabilize the staffs of some Black newspapers. More and better trained young reporters are available. And in addition to offering young Black journalists freedom of expression, these papers are beginning to offer competitive salaries.

Editors and publishers are also beginning to recognize shifting priorities with

in their immediate communities. For instance, they have realized that a loyal subscriber of the Chicago Daily Defender is frequently more interested in what happens on the South Side of Chicago than he is about what happens in Biloxi, Miss. This shift toward localization of news has reduced interest in supporting a national circulation campaign. And in part, it has also reduced circulation problems. Newspapers can now rely on newspaper boys and newsstand sales instead of unwieldy mailing lists. Muhammad Speaks is the only national Black newspaper of the seventies.

Sengstacke Barony Grows

In the realm of Black-owned newspapers, however, Chicago publisher John H. Sengstacke clearly dominates the field. His newspapers, which include the nation's largest Black daily and the third largest Black-owned weekly, reportedly account for close to 30 per cent of the country's Black readership.

The flagship of the Sengstacke barony is the Chicago Daily Defender, a lively 28 to 32 page tabloid published Monday through Friday and the weekend Defender, a 40 to 48 page standard size paper published each Saturday. The Daily Defender has a modest (by daily standards) daily circulation of 33,000, but its pass-along readership is said to be five times that amount.

While the Daily Defender is the oldest, and regarded by many as the mainstay of the Sengstacke operation, there are those who insist that the Michigan Chronicle, a healthy standard size weekly distributed in Detroit (circ. 72,776) is the strongest and best edited of his publications.

Advertising Revenue Increases

The Chronicle, which ranks third in circulation behind Muhammad Speaks (circ. 600,000) and New York's Amsterdam News (circ. 82,000), averages 64 pages a week. But more important, it has an advertising ratio of close to 70 per cent which leaves most Black publishers, too often locked in an unending battle to keep their advertising lineage profitable, green with envy.

The total circulation of the Sengstacke chain is about 333,464. Its closest rival is the Afro-American chain that includes five newspapers circulated almost exclusively along the Eastern Seaboard. They have a combined circulation of about 107,000.

About four years ago, Sengstacke purchased the ailing Pittsburgh Courier

group of seven papers from cosmetics king S. B. Fuller. At the time Fuller owned nearly \$200,000 in back taxes and was being pressured for payment by the Internal Revenue Service. "We couldn't afford to lose an historic chain of newspapers like that," Sengstacke says. "So the Internal Revenue Service, Fuller and I made a satisfactory arrangement and the papers are still in Black hands." The papers in the Courier group are the Florida Courier, the Georgia Courier, the National Courier, the Ohio Courier, and the Philadelphia Courier. In 1970, Sengstacke sold the New York Courier to Manhattan-Borough President Percy Sutton. All the papers except the Chronicle are printed on the Defender presses in Chicago.

Though the Pittsburgh Courier chain has foundered, the Defender and the Afro-American have increased their circulation if not their influences over the past 25 years. Gunnar Myrdal in his classic study, *An American Dilemma*, published in 1945 said in commenting on the country's Black newspapers of that day, "The Negro press . . . is rightly characterized as the greatest single power in the Negro race."

Readership Moves Up

Few in the black press would make that claim today, though the number of Black-owned newspapers has increased from 150 in 1945 to between 210 and 250 today. And circulation has climbed from 1.6 million to more than 3 million. In part, the increase in circulation is due to the emergence of what might be called "sophisticated shoppers." These 24 newspapers are of the controlled circulation variety and have a combined total circulation of 824,955. In each case, the publisher guarantees to his advertisers that his paper is delivered to a specific number of homes in a specific section of the city. Three large groups of controlled circulation Black newspapers have emerged on the West Coast. In Los Angeles, the eight Central News-Wave publications have a combined circulation of 250,000. To the north, in Oakland, the five Post newspapers exceed 80,000 and across the Bay in San Francisco, the newly formed seven newspaper Metro group circulates almost 90,000 papers.

Today the national circulation giants are not the Defender and the Afro-American. The leader in the field is Muhammad Speaks now that the Black Panther newspaper has ceased publication. The Chicago-based Black Muslim newspaper is an advocacy journal which promotes its editorial positions with uncompromising vigor. Curiously, the paper depends heavily on advertising or newsstand sales for revenue, though it can be found on selective newsstands in the Black community. The bulk of its sales is realized through "brothers," usually members of the Nation of Islam who hawk the paper on street corners. Muhammad Speaks has a press run of approximately 600,000 and is published on the Muslim's well-equipped modern offset plant.

In 1971, just prior to selling the newspaper he founded to a group of Blacks headed by Manhattan Borough President Sutton, Amsterdam News publisher C. B. Powell conceded that there was a creditability gap between the Black press and the Black community over its coverage of controversial Black news. Prodded on the one side by a score of proliferating new periodicals that demand "Freedom Now," and eyed on the other by wary white advertisers, the Black press in the view of many observers frequently has been less than aggressive. "We have not kept up with the Black revolution as we should have," Powell says. "But you've got to realize that we don't see our role as leaders. We are not out to revolutionize. When the Amsterdam News sees issues that are too revolutionary we speak out against them."

An Outgrowth Of Protest

The question of protest or profits has been a continuing dilemma for the Black press, though ironically the Black press was born out of protest. The first Black newspaper came into being in 1827 when John B. Russwurm and the Rev. Samuel Cornish were snubbed by an editor of the New York Sun. The two men walked out and founded Freedom's Journal. The paper lasted two years, but despite its short-lived existence, other Black publications with such crusading names of the Colored American, the Struggler and The North Star edited by Frederick Douglass, followed in its wake. Supported largely by circulation revenue, the fledgling papers campaigned vigorously against the brutality of slavery and racial injustices after emancipation.

At the turn of the century, the Philadelphia Tribune launched crusading campaigns for better jobs and working conditions for Blacks. Later, the Chicago Defender launched its first major crusade, "The Great Northern Drive." The paper urged Blacks to escape the terror of the South and come North where they could "get the wrinkles out of their bellies and live like men." Other newspapers joined in the campaign. By 1918, 500,000 Blacks had come North. Later the Pittsburgh Courier and the St. Louis Argus were to campaign against the wave of terror in the South, sending in teams of reporters to gather evidence to support an NAACP proposal for a federal anti-lynching bill. There were an estimated 4,700 lynchings in the South between 1882 and 1946.

Black Press Symbolizes Autonomy

Black newspapers prospered shortly after World War I as city after city with sizable Black populations vied for papers of their own. By 1920, many weeklies had circulations of more than 100,000. In the thirties many papers folded because of the depressed economy. And the giants had to tighten their belts to ride out the storm.

In the wake of the Black movement, newspapers are now running about 90 per cent Black news and 10 per cent general news. Advertising revenue is climbing. A recent in-depth Black newspaper study by Behavioral Systems, Inc., of Chicago, found that Black readers feel that the Black newspaper "symbolizes a sense of autonomy within the constellation of mass media."

Depression — 74

by E. Cameron

It whips
my grey
matter
Into a
pool of
warm lead
like bleak
debris
rain soaked
in the
night — that
starving pigeons
silently dine
on day-old
bread
who will lift
this chronic
fog of
eutrophic decay . . .

THE PAPER

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Ernest B. Boyton — Faculty Advisor

Editorial

As-Salaam-Alaikum all praises due.

The Nation honors a messenger today.

We look at the Nation of Islam and the Honorable Elijah Muhammad. He was a messenger whose message changed the history and lives of 30 million Black people, teaching them self-help and self-pride through self-knowledge. The true knowledge of the Black man as taught to him by the master, in the name of Allah, Farud Muhammad. That history records man's earliest known civilization on the African continent, land of our ancestors: a people whose lineage and heritage serve as a source of pride and inspiration to a Black Nation in a struggle for self determination.

From the hopeless despair of depression rose a man whose vision led a movement of people to the pinnacle of Pride and Self.

*Behind stone walls, pool halls, and ghetto slums,
the vision of Muhammad has come.*

*Schools, stores, social programs and all,
he has made the Black man tall.*

*Gave him pride, dignity, self respect,
taught him things he couldn't get.*

*Heritage, culture, liberation too,
a message of Black pride to you:*

*We are the descendants of Muslims,
and God's true name is Allah.*

*The Black Nation,
for liberation.*

Those who had nothing, he gave something;

Those who were out, he brought in;

Those who were lost, he found.

*The teacher, preacher, messenger man,
has done something we all can.*

Respect yourself, your color, and your brother.

Never before has the Black Nation had a more profound or prolific leader. His vision of the nation, state, Black pride, and unity should serve his contemporaries in their struggle for liberation. We of The Paper and all Black people across the country pay honor and tribute to the Nation of Islam, and the Honorable Elijah Muhammad for not giving up, where others did.

In Memoriam



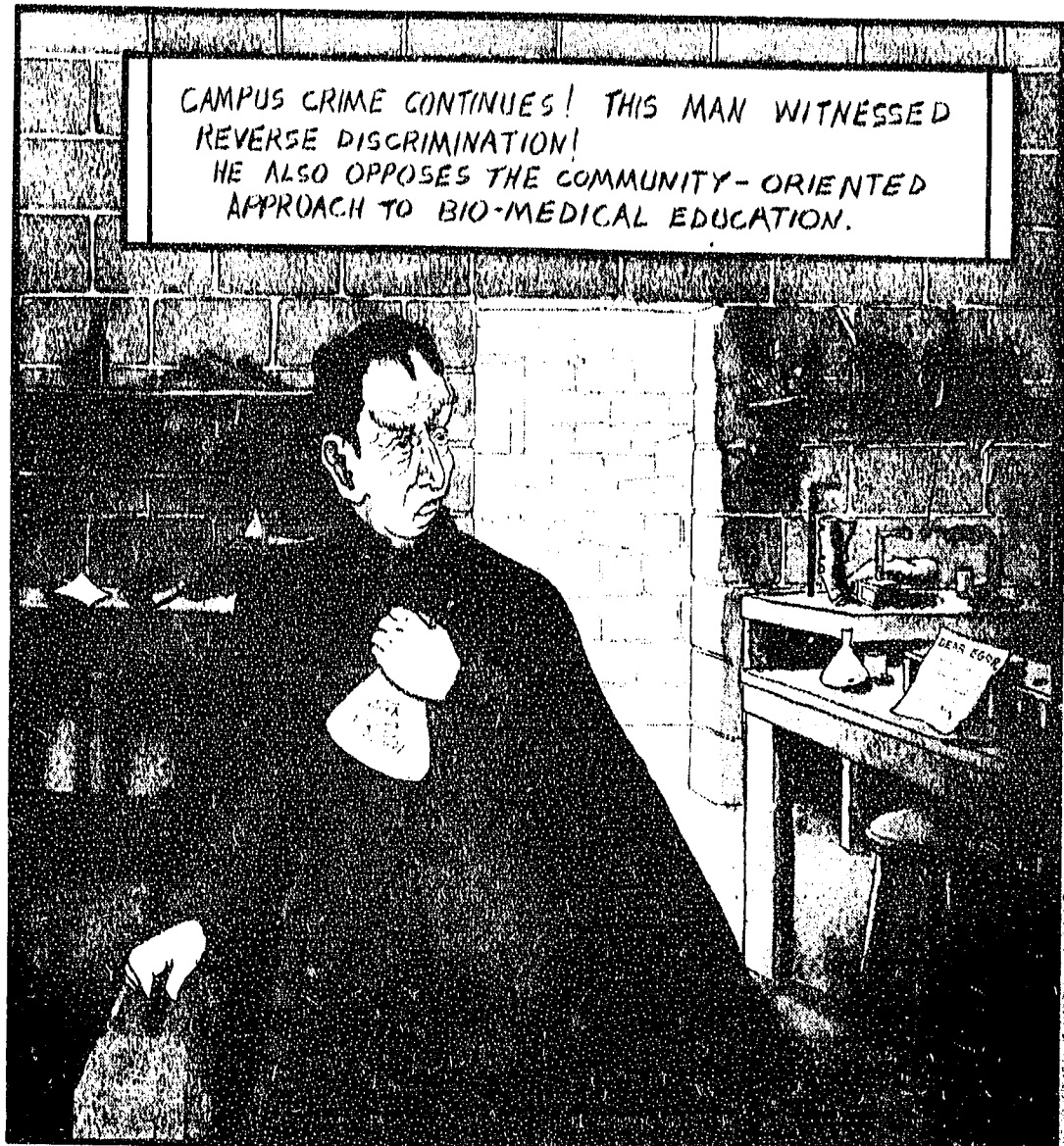
The Honorable
Elijah Muhammad

IN MEMORIAM

His name meant "one worthy of praise," and The

Honorable Elijah Muhammad most certainly lived up to it. His name will never die and neither will the positive impressions that he leaves in the minds of millions of Blacks all over the nation. He shall be remembered for instilling an undying sense of self-pride through self-knowledge in the consciousness of Black Americans. He shall be remembered for his actions and efforts in the Black communities based on his recognition of the need for Blacks to help themselves. Finally, he shall be remembered for giving his people a positive direction to face, and a platform upon which to act by fathering a movement, which effectively voices the dissatisfaction of Blacks toward a white society that has failed them. The Honorable Elijah Muhammad will be missed but he leaves behind a Movement and ideologies that will continue to thrive.

— Diane Wilson



Commentary

by Michael Smith

A 1947 charter creating the CIA stated that intelligence data dissemination activities should be carried out provided that the CIA shall have no police subpoena power, law enforcement power, or internal security functions.

The New York Times reported on December 22, 1974 that the CIA directly violated its charter by performing massive illegal domestic intelligence operations against Black militants, anti-war radicals, and other dissidents.

The Times also exposed that 10,000 files were kept on U.S. citizens maintained by a special unit of the CIA that reported to Richard Helms. Helms was then CIA director.

This proves that repressive agencies like the CIA break their own laws to crush individuals and organizations that move ahead for justice.

When this was exposed President Ford, together with other members of the ruling class set up an all white male right-wing panels; all had past CIA ties.

This panel is headed by Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, who has benefited from CIA spying himself.

Rockefeller, responsible for the Attica deaths in '72, served five years on the Foreign Advisory Board and during his confirmation hearings admitted that he supplied \$11 million to sabotage the Marxist Chilean government of Salvador Allende.

Another person on the panel is former California governor Ronald Reagan, who is known as an ultra-right wing pro war opponent, a great hater of progressive movements and has ordered more spying on opponents of U.S. policy than anyone else.

Another panel member is ex-solicitor general Griswold, who supported and argued for the Army's right to spy on anti-war demonstrators. He also supported the government's position in the Pentagon Paper case.

Ex-treasurer C. Douglas Dillon is on the board of directors of AT&T and the board of Rocke-

efeller's own Chase Manhattan Bank. He worked closely with the CIA to overthrow Allende.

Ex-Commerce Secretary John T. Connor and now chief executive of Allied Chemicals, once was head of General Counsel of Office of Scientific Research & Development, in 1942 was responsible for the gathering of the people who assembled the marvelous atomic bomb.

Lyman Leminitzer is Army Chief of Staff. He was a staunch supporter of the CIA Bay of Pigs invasion.

AFL-CIO Treasurer-secretary Lane Kirkland was involved in a study with John D. Rockefeller to study bourgeois foundations and how to better their image. Later it was found out that the CIA provided funds to these foundations.

Kirkland, who is a close friend of George Meany, was getting funds from the CIA, which in turn was to check up on him to see if the funds were being spent right. We can certainly see that Kirkland and Meany are by no means allies of the working class people (Those who are lucky enough to be still employed.)

Last on this fallacious commission is former University President of Va. Edgar Shannon. He has close ties with James R. Schlesinger who is Secretary of Defense which means Secretary of Oppression.

We can see from this panel to "investigate CIA domestic spying operations" that it is nothing but a hoax. Every person on the panel had a connection in one way or another with the CIA.

The F.B.I. and CIA wants to make sure that individuals and groups who are moving ahead for Black liberation do not gain respect in our communities and they certainly do not want to see the movement grow but they are as wrong as J. Edgar Hoover is dead.

It is blatant racist and repressive methods like those performed by F.B.I. and CIA agents that turn people of color into revolutionaries.

CIA, F.B.I. agents and monopoly capitalists your days are numbered because you have class struggle on your hands.

Announcements

In celebration of International Women's Day, Thursday, March 6, the Women's Caucus is sponsoring an all-day program in Finley Center. The events, which include films, dance, poetry, lectures and workshops, will be held from 10 AM till 8 PM in Lewisohn Lounge and Room 417 Finley.

We urge our readers to catch "Positively Black" this Sunday for a discussion of what inflation and depression means for Black folks. Ely Dorsey will be one of the panelists.

The show will be broadcast at 4 PM, Sunday, March 9, on WNBC-Channel 4.

Afro-American Bookstore Provides Food for Thought

by Diane Wilson

Malcolm X once said that "The textbooks tell our children nothing about the great contribution of Afro-Americans to the growth and development of this country." It is important to understand the significance of such a statement because the shape of things to come will be largely determined by the youths of today.

Without the proper knowledge of one's historical past and cultural roots, it will be difficult for Blacks to play an effective role in the future development of this country. Learning for Black children must begin at an early age so that they can have access to the books which correctly inform them of their ancestry.

Afro-American Book Center, located at 532 West 145th Street, is trying to fulfill this need. The store, which is solely owned and operated by Brother Earl Hadley, specializes in children's books that are Afrocentric in perspective and specifically intended to stimulate the interest of the Black child. In addition to books, some of which are imported from Africa, items such as Black dolls, coloring books (with special Afri-color crayons), and games for children (e.g. "The Black Experience American History Game") can also be found.

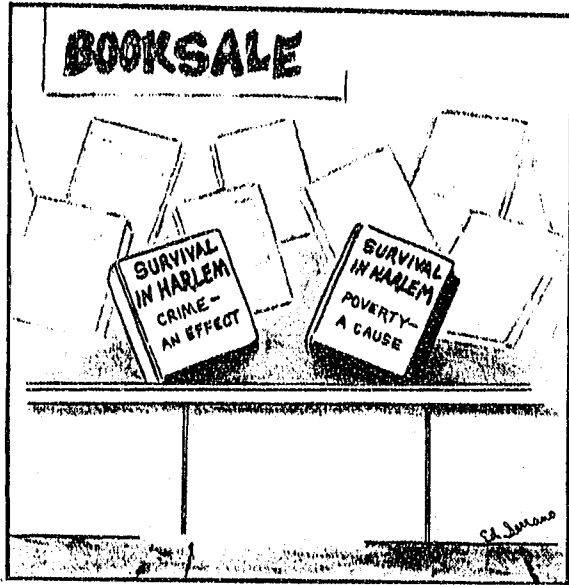
The center, although small in size, has a wide variety of material designed to meaningfully reach the Black youth. "I try to get in things I feel the other stores are not carrying," stated Brother Hadley.

Mr. Hadley got his start in the business as an assistant in Strand's Book Store at Broadway and 10th Street. At Strand's he became familiar with various book stocks, came into contact with numerous dealers, and met Richard Moore. Mr. Moore owned Frederick Douglass Book Store on 125th Street and 7th Avenue. Hadley worked with Brother Moore upon his return from Africa. He then realized that the only job he really enjoyed doing was working with books. This realization prompted him to start his own business.

In February of 1973 he opened the Afro-American because he wanted to use his experience with books "in a way that would be helpful to the community." In addition people were complaining about the lack of Black images in books and Hadley thought he could "fulfill this need."

Brother Hadley quickly discovered that owning and operating one's own book business was not an easy job. Due to lack of money he found himself making his own book shelves and decorating the shop with objects from his home. The store's first selection of books was from his personal collection because he didn't have the finances to buy other materials.

Since then the store has blossomed. The center is presently divided into four basic sections. In addition to the area devoted to materials of interest to children, there is a section that deals primarily with books of the Afro-American experi-



ence. Another space in the store houses books relating to the occult, which includes materials on astrology, magic, and positive thinking. The final area is the health section where one can find a copy of Jethro Kluss' Back to Eden, and a variety of other information on dieting and health care.

Business is still slow, despite the store's expansion. This, partially due to the fact that it is a small store in a poor location. It is almost completely hidden from view as a result of the construction work being done on the building's upper floors. In addition, the Black book business in general is doing poorly. As Brother Hadley regretfully noted, "We are losing a lot of book stores in Harlem."

One interesting and distinctive feature of the store is that on Saturdays Brother Hadley conducts a "Picture Book Hour" from 10:30 a.m. until the early afternoon. It is primarily for children between the ages of four and seven, however, Brother Hadley encourages people of all ages to come down.

One book that particularly caught my attention was *The Nubian Baby Book* by Clarence L. Holte and Dr. Frederick C. Greene. On the cover of this book Dr. Greene remarks, "Pride of race, the assurance that we are all 'somebody' is the frame of reference within which this beautiful volume was conceived. I am proud to contribute to its text." This statement exemplifies the purpose of Afro-American Book Center, and Black-owned bookstores.

Brother Hadley has given the Harlem community, especially its youth, a means to obtain purposeful knowledge. It is the Black community's responsibility to be watchful that his efforts and those of others like him aren't overlooked. If they were, it could mean jeopardizing our hope and endeavors for the future.



The Paper/Norris Alford

Drummers beat out ancient rhythms.

Brother Can You Spare \$58?

by Dawn Smith

Sometimes a student may wonder just what his \$58 buys him. Well, the students at Battenweiser lounge in Finley Hall on Wednesday, February 19th, really got their money's worth. We were treated to the Mount Morris African Dance Troupe.

The group is made up of college and high school students who come together to dance and learn the art form. The troupe has performed all over the city including Rockefeller Center, Woman's House of Detention, Brooklyn College, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts and the Apollo.

The dances are composed by members of the group who have travelled to Central and South Africa and Latin America. The show itself was fantastic. The movements of the dancers were very precise and distinctive; you could really see that they put a lot of time and energy into their dances. The costumes were very colorful and bright accentuating the figures of the dancers. The music was provided by drums which were in perfect time as the dancers swayed to their beat.

All of the dancers and musicians were exceptional but I must single out Carolyn McKinney who is a dance major right here at City and the chairwoman of the FPA committee and Obataiy Musical Director and lead drummer.

One of the highlights of the show was the solo dance by Alfie Nelson, known as the Human Dragon. He ran around the floor leaping and bouncing to the beat of the drums. He started pulling on different girls to get them to dance with him but they pulled away. Finally he pulled one girl up and hoisted her over his shoulder hurriedly carrying her away.

All of the dances gave a message such as "Zulu," a dance which is the celebration of peace after a war. The dancers did their highest leaps and bounds to express their joy. At the end of the show the dancers pulled men out of the audience who danced in a circle. Each of the men got in the middle of the circle and danced to the beat of the drums. The audience went wild.

In Appreciation

The following members of *The Paper* are cited for exceptional service and promoted as noted:

Norris Alford	Dennis Mack
Phil Emanuel — Contributing Editor	Edward Serrano
Ronald Gray — Contributing Editor	Michael Smith
Robert Knight	Kenneth Taylor
Edwin Lake — Associate Editor	Adrienne Wilson
Sherry Lyons — Associate Editor	

Boston Residents Discuss Their 'Nigger Problem'

by Dennis E. Mack with Matt Seaman

Early Saturday morning OP reporter Matt Seaman and I went to the heart of the busing controversy (South Boston) and spoke to its residents. As we got off the train and walked into South Boston, "We support the South Boston school boycott," signs were in open view. We decided to go into a grocery store on West Broadway and interview its occupants.

"Let them niggers come in if they want to," said the proprietor, a tall red-headed woman in her early thirties.

Upon further questioning she asserted, "Why should our kids go to Roxbury, there are muggings and rapes there." (The crime rate in predominantly Black Roxbury is considerably lower than the crime rate in South Boston.)

The proprietor admitted that "no white kids get attacked in Roxbury." She then referred us to the South Boston Information Center, a place we knew it would be dangerous to visit.

We continued walking the streets of South Boston and decided to stop some kids on the street and ask them their feelings on the situation. Of all the kids we talked to, a young boy of eight years was the most interesting. "Some of the kids there want to start trouble like that nigger that stabbed Mickey Fink," the young boy asserted. (The Black child in question was threatened with death all day and allegedly stabbed Mike Fink in self-defense.)

The youth then saw a young Black child walking on the street. "See there's a nigger there," he said, and threw a snowball at the Black child, exclaiming "See that's all it takes." Later on in the conversation the eight year old stated, "I'm talking about Roxbury, fuckin' Niggerville." He felt that "Black dogs should be killed because they're Black."

One of the other youths, a thirteen year old boy, was of the opinion that "Everybody should have a nigger," and that busing

should be extended to the suburbs "so we all can have a nigger problem."

All of the youths we talked to felt Blacks are inferior to whites.

We left the youths on the corner, and talked to a teenager who walked out of a house that had a pro school boycott sign in the window. The blond teenager said she's "supposed to go to Roxbury High," but is staying home to support the school boycott.

She claimed a lot of white children are attending private schools to support the school boycott, but she couldn't afford such a luxury. The teenager also contended that she knew nothing about the 130 kids trapped inside South Boston high, while angry white mobs massed outside. (She lives two blocks away from South Boston High.)

The racism indoctrinated into these youths by their parents was overwhelming. Matt and I were very happy to leave South Boston, when we saw what look-

ed like a vigilante group getting into a Volkswagen bus.

A Black man on the train to Roxbury told us that racism existed in South Boston because of parental indoctrination, and that "It's the same indoctrination all over the world."

We talked to some teenagers on the street. One teenager said "The white kids being bused down here haven't been touched, but when they strike we strike back. The only time we fight is

in self-defense."

Another teenager asserted "there is a lot of hatred against whites in Roxbury, once you've been oppressed you learn to hate your oppressor."

A Black youth affirmed "The only time they (whites) get bad is when they're in numbers." The first youth contended that "They're (whites) saying we're savages. So we're just sitting back and letting them show their savageness."

THE PAPER

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March 6, 1975

Issue Editors:	Edwin Lake	Dennis Mack
Managing Editors:	Theodore Fleming	Robert Knight
News Editor:	Dennis Mack	Paula Parker
Features Editors:	Sherry Lyons	
Editorial:	Keith Hopkins	
Production:	Norris Alford	Phil Emanuel
	Stephanie Allen	Ronald Gray
	Diane Anderson	Norma Sinclair
	Diane Wilson	

Ganja And Hess**'The Blood Is Truth'**

by T. Micell Kweli

"You killed my husband . . . I found his body!!!" says Ganja.

Hess: "Pardon me?"

The Obeah Communications Collective, started by William Robinson, is presenting a series of pictures that are not readily available on the open market due to their particularly sensitive natures. Enter "Ganja and Hess," directed by Bill Gunn, shown Friday, February 21, at the Countee Cullen Library.

"What do you want?" asks Hess.

"Money — is there anything else?" replies Ganja.

As a three dimensional chess game, Ganja and Hess play off against each other, bringing the particular natures of each other into closer scrutiny. On one level the film is cinematic "chic," while on another plane the action is skillfully interwoven into the plot, yet the whole entity transcends the characters to symbolize the conflict of colored people within a color repressive society.

If fantasies are symbols of desire, then the extremes of wealth and culture that the Black Hess represents makes him an epitome people play up to and try to be accepted by. However, cultured Hess remains, he is always a product of Western culture: superior even in decadence. To lead people's dreams must one be a blood slave to those dreams? Dr. Hess Green's indestructibility is more a present fact than continuity. Does he need continuing? Maybe.

Ganja — symbolic of the woman in us all, or more clearly the continuation of the desire to be satisfied — the id — is the upward moving force, yet she is seduced to do perversions, to destroy as she moves closer to symbols of Western Civilization and directly toward the epitome of success: Hess. Throughout, Hess is consistent — a Black cinematic character who does not curse or stroke his ego. Yet, kill he does, indeed.

George Manard, the husband of Ganja (portrayed by Bill



The Paper/Norris Alford

Bill Gunn, the director and screenwriter of 'Ganja and Hess' talks to audience after the showing of his film.

Gunn himself), is mad and is the original perpetrator of madness here. His talents, wit and skills are subverted by his unreasoning bloodlusts. He tries to reason with it and explodes upon Hess, inflicting him with the psychophysiological diseases of the rising classes: those who have to prostitute their basic natures towards desires to succeed. A vampire is a metaphysical being who subsists by parasitically destroying others. How appropriate.

Western Civilization of the "Protestant Ethic" fame to which Dr. Hess Green passively subscribes. In this context one must wonder: do elitism and altruism truly coexist. No . . . yes.

Hess is forced to destroy himself. After an epitome destroys its foundations, does not the epitome itself eventually fall? Ganja, as the other side of mind, or of their relationship, could not make the transition from metaphysical to spiritual. Her self-defined role is to continue, even when to continue is to sacrifice the spiritual for the physical. Hess sacrifices the physical for the spiritual. Two sides of mind — must they love each other? Yes . . . no.

"Ganja will survive," says Ganja.

Later Hess says, "You know, I'll never hurt you Ganja."

Even when Hess uses a symbol of good to counteract evil, he has prepared and taken care

for Ganja. To remove oneself to another better suited place is sacrifice in the face of love. She cannot come with him — how can she when she is defined as the continuing? She does transcend hot-bloodedness for cold acceptance.

In conclusion, "Ganja and Hess" forces people to confront their desires as natural people in a stressful environment towards themselves. Sending your son to a European prep school or cold-bloodedly trading one man for another are not the things which draw clear connections between past cultural strengths and future peace. We all sacrificed, but for what?

Then, there is Bill Gunn. Words such as messenger, prophet, leader, master of arts, artist, or more recently, visionary only imply the truth in a colloquial vernacular. He is a man who thinks and who very clearly uses his medium to communicate his thoughts.

The picture is very, very good which is due to a combination of good cinematics, better than average acting, and an excellent plot. It leaves one wondering whether continuing as Western products is not finally destructive. In a mythical heaven, it is not the last thing done which is important: it is the things done which will last. Does Bill Gunn make you think? This picture is not for everybody: despite the fact that everybody should see it.

This is the last article, by T. Micell Kweli as Associate Editor of The Paper.

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hugs me to her generous breasts . . .
"lady day"
croons a tune . . .
i relate . . .
clouds of misty fog
and the rhythms of
mother Africa
infiltrate my mind . . .
i inherit the earth!
slowly it erupts
into a carthagenian empire
and
i become hannibal's mistress . . .
"lady day" sings
"lover man"
then i open my eyes
to find
you there
making love to
all of me
and i respond . . .*

— Salá Oní Karima

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Poet Ifeanyi Menkiti. Work has appeared in Anthologies of Black literature.

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Belly Dancer Sherry Rose performing live music at the sensational new cafe Monkey's Paw in Finley Center (take stairs opposite the coatroom, one flight down)

12 Noon

3-7 Fri.

Film — Todd Browning FREAKS. The ultimate in Horror! Banned for 30 Years! Showtime 1 & 3 P.M.

3-12 Wed.

Poet Paul Oppenheimer, author of "Before the Battle" and "Pleasant Vintage of Tyl Eulenspiegel"

12 Noon. Room 330 FINLEY

3-13 Thurs.

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Speech Dept. Sponsors High School Arts Festival

(Continued from Page 8)

is the role students play. Without their participation the festival would be nil. Among some of the students keeping the festival alive are: Rose Murdock, Chairperson of the Student Coordinating committee, Wista Moyler, publicity chairperson, Thomas Wilkerson, Chairman of the Drama committee, Harold Smith, Chairman of the Dance committee, Cleveland Savage, Chairman of production, Andrea Newborn, Assistant Student Coordinator and many other active students. They run the job all by themselves. These students are very serious and devoted to what they're doing.

The students have accomplished a great deal; however, not as much as they would like to. They feel that the most important thing they've done is to let the faculty know they aren't "apathetic." Also they are proud that faculty members have gotten involved and displayed an interest. In terms of the performers they have contacted, the response has been quite good. Among them

were: La-Belle, Johnny Mathis, Gladys Knight and the Pips, Ossie Davis and many other professional entertainers. However, some of the performers have not definitely accepted the invitation because of their busy schedules.

The major obstacle (and probably the only) in getting the program underway is the lack of funding. The students have been promised funding but they have not received anything. They've been working on the project since early November without any funds. Because of the larger number of students involved in this project; they also need a larger room to accommodate the myriad of functions and activities involved in putting together a big production. These are but a few of the problems the students are faced with in setting up this project.

Rose Murdock, a theatre major feels that working on this project is giving her experience in dealing with the public. As chairperson of the Student Coordinator committee, she enjoys immensely encouraging students to get involved in a meaningful activity. She further believes that students are not apathetic,

if anyone is apathetic it's probably the faculty and not students." Rosa feels that students and faculty can work together in a collective manner.

Wista Moyler, a communications major, feels that the festival is giving her practical experience. As publicity coordinator she is responsible for getting in contact with celebrities and sending out publicity notices to the media. She feels that her job is very challenging and satisfying. She states, "I only wish I had the opportunity to do this when I was a freshman." Wista will be graduating this June. Andrea Newborn, a theatre major feels that working with the festival has given her a lot of responsibility. She states, "I've met a lot of interesting people and it's more productive than just hanging out in the snackbar."

The overriding feeling among the students is that they are determined to make this festival a success. They would like for it to be an annual event. The only thing the students are worried about is getting the funds. If students are interested in participating, they can contact Yvonne Jones at 690-5377.

The Paper 'Billboard'

There will be a general staff meeting on Thursday, March 6th at 12 Noon in Rm. 337 Finley for all staff members of The Paper. Visitors are welcome!

The Paper is looking for persons who know how to do newspaper layout and design, copy editing and production work.

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The GUADALAJARA SUMMER SCHOOL, a fully accredited UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA program, will offer June 30 to August 9, anthropology, art, education, folklore, geography, history, government, language and literature. Tuition and fees, \$190; board and room with Mexican family \$245. Write to GUADALAJARA SUMMER SCHOOL, 413 New Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

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Thursday, March 6

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7:00 Feminist Theatre, Finley 417

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Notes on Cinema

'I Never Wanted This for You...'

In the perception of organized crime, "The Godfather" and "The Godfather II" have successfully defined a cultural perspective in proportions that are both acceptable and believable. They in effect have become documents, ones which house films such as "Little Caesar," "Public Enemy," and "The Saint Valentine's Day Massacre" as well as the stimulating reruns of the "Untouchables." It's like having a viewfinder one can take confidence in.

When I was passing through my adolescence, my media education fingered Al Capone as the penultimate figure of American organized crime. He never was although he may have been the most uncivilized, the most ruthlessly criminal. Syndicated crime, however, has done quite well without him. The Godfather legend is based on the life and empire of the late Frank Costello, the Mafia chieftain who furthered the career of Frank Sinatra. In fictional terms or otherwise, the extent of his power has been revealed. By relating the legend of the Mafia in respect to its mythical nature, Mario Puzo and Francis Ford Coppola have uncovered a vast amount of truth. When the can of worms is opened, the contents wriggle free.

As a vision, as a merger of commerce and art, "The Godfather" is a masterpiece. The energy generated from a story so objectively put is phenomenal. This objectivity is characterized by the shots Coppola uses consistently. They are medium sized; there is no attempt to force the viewer into the picture by the use of exclamatory close-ups. One is free to notice details on one's own. For the subjective-minded (and who isn't), however, it can still be a romantic experience even though as it ends, the chill is still strongly underneath the thrill.

With "The Godfather II," we get a continuation of the original, but it is still something else. Coppola has effec-



GODFATHER I and II:

"The sins of the fathers need not be visited on the sons."

tively cut off the avenue of romantic "escape." The story runs its course along the lines of what the logical conclusions should be. It's all in all a very ugly scene.

The power of Don Vito Corleone has become Michael's curse although he has legitimately succeeded to his father's illegitimate throne. Michael can wield his power effectively, but he lacks his father's ability to handle people. He cannot recreate the Don's ritual of "reasoning" with men with its dramatic overtones. He executes in a colder atmosphere. Consequently, we see the Corleone empire in the light of internal or spiritual degeneration.

Our response to the question of lives being taken, as in the slaughtering of Sonny, becomes a case of lives being destroyed. It has deeper meaning. Coppola has elevated the gangster as tragic figure to the forefront of "American" tragedy and has delineated the Mafia as a moving force on the American culture.

Michael's life and power are continually threatened as befits the gangster movie ethic, but in addition, his family and personal life are deteriorating. And little by little his face changes into a subtle likeness of the portrait on Dorian Gray's wall — it begins to rot.

This is a more subjective presentation to the viewer. The characters, most of which we have already been introduced to, are aesthetically closer. And while the actors are tremendously appealing (we want to see more and more of them), their characters grow more and more repulsive. At this juncture, Michael is the pace-setter. He grows more isolated and gloomy, and one can sense his progressing awareness of the curse which is upon him. The day he killed to protect the life of his father has sealed him in his circumstance; the power he has he can never relinquish.

Many of those who see "The Godfather II" will be "disappointed," because it is not as "entertaining." (This brings to

mind the sex partner who cries, "Fuck me!" — afraid to ask for love.) This chapter is artistic in a less compromised form. One can no longer interpret the Godfather legend as he chooses. He must first understand it.

This understanding of which I speak is something that cannot be taken for granted in the process of communication, because individuals fall so consistently in the perception of things on their own terms. This lack of objectivity allows one to say that something is a mess without ever recognizing that it's out of order as well (an attitude which breeds impotence).

I believe that Coppola instinctively addresses this very imbalance; he does so successfully, because he moves toward creating understanding. Unfortunately, that's the very thing many of us want to resist. After all exposure to the truth is bitter enough.

There are, moreover, some flaws in Part II that do show up. The overall plot is weaker this time through and is comparatively imprecise; also, the pace doesn't carry us through it so well either. It takes too long to settle into, to realize that it need not be aggressively viewed. This slower process is one of absorption.

But the biggest problem is really the absence of Marlon Brando. His implied presence hovers over every murderous turn of the plot, but at the end we're left waiting for him, and he doesn't show. Robert De Niro is fine (in a way preferable) as the young Vito Corleone, but he's hardly a substitute. Brando has too strong a screen not to be missed. Indeed, it's the echo of his voice that underscores the ironic nature of Michael's tragedy when on that sunlit day in the garden, he tells him, "I never wanted this for you . . ." The Don raised him to be a senator. The result is the monster who executes his own brother.

— Ted Fleming

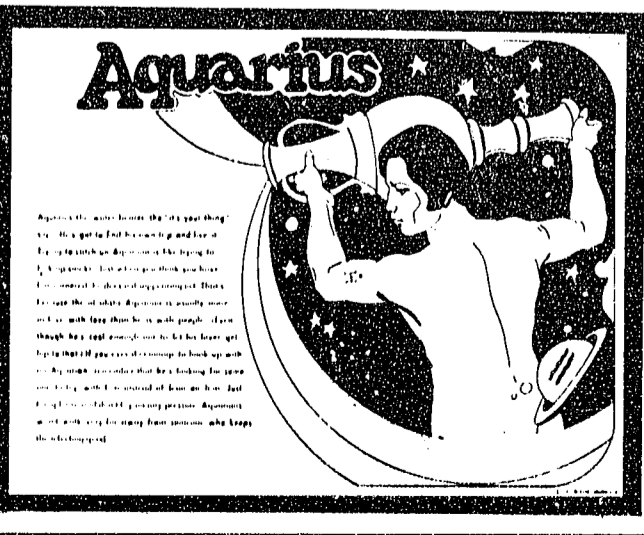
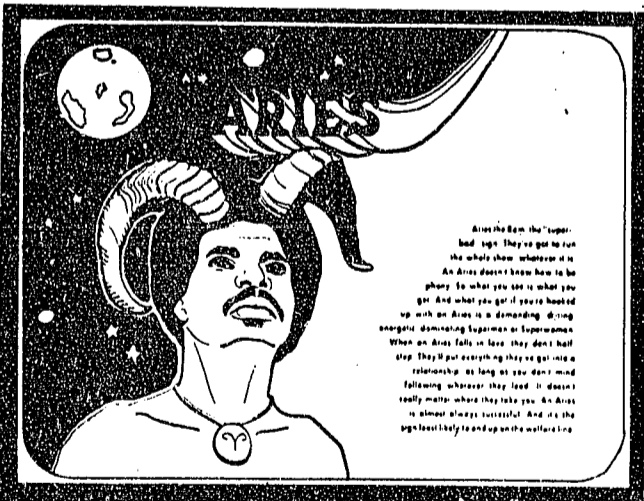
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Speech Department Sponsors High School Arts Festival

by Sherry Lyons

The Department of Speech and Theatre in conjunction with the Leonard Davis Center will sponsor their first annual performing arts festival for city-wide high schools and City College students during the week of April 12-18.

The purpose of the festival will be twofold. First, it will be a city-wide high school competition designed to encourage and motivate high school students to seek professional training and development in the performing arts. It will also offer the students an opportunity to meet and discuss the Performing Arts Program with City College students and faculty. Second, it will devote itself to recognizing City College students who are studying the arts in such areas as: dance, music, and drama.

The first three days of the festival will feature high school students in competition in the performing arts. There will be awards and trophies given to the best performers. The last two days will feature City College



The Paper/Norris Alford

Students In The Festival Project

students performing arts activities. Included on the itinerary are the following: "Five On The Black Hand Side," a play by Charlie Russell, Leonard Davis Center dance group, vocal ensemble, the City College Chorus, Opera Workshop, Symposium, in which prominent Black celebrities will discuss the image of Blacks in the arts. Finally there will be a reception in Buttonweiser lounge, which among other things, will feature a Black arts exhibition. The last day of the festival, April 18, will be called Black Arts Day.

The idea of a performing arts festival was conceived by Dr. Robert Wilson from the Speech and Theatre Department. He wrote and originated the proposal. This is the first such pro-

gram at City. Dr. Wilson then asked for volunteers from his last term Speech 49A (Black Theatre) class. Wilson was more than pleased with the response from the students. According to him, "the students were more than willing to participate in the project." When asked about the purpose of the festival, he stated, "I feel that it's about time students get involved in a collective project, and to recruit high school students to City's facilities, faculty and undergraduate student body." Overall, Dr. Wilson is very optimistic that the festival will be a success. He wants to dispel the myth that students are apathetic.

The most important factor in keeping the festival functioning

(Continued on Page 7)