

THE PAPER

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Tuesday, November 18, 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.

Marshak Plan Challenges Kibbee Proposal

By Edwin B. Lake

City College President Robert E. Marshak has developed a proposal by which the consolidation of several CUNY institutions would occur. The effect of this consolidation along with a revamped outlook towards higher education intends to give CUNY the complexion of a "diverse, lean, responsive, urban, public institution of the highest quality."

The proposal which has been labeled the "Marshak Plan" was introduced to the Faculty Senate of the College a few weeks ago with a reportedly favorable response. However, the plan which was specifically addressed to CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee's Task Force on "Structural Options" was dismissed by Dr. Kibbee, who said, "The proposal has no standing in the university community, other than as the personal views of a single president." This statement appeared in a page one article in the *New York Times* on Saturday, November 8.

In addition to this statement by Kibbee, the thrust of the *Times* article was focused on the Board of Higher Education's discussion of an option to end the Open Admission policy by denying immediate admission to students who need remedial training.

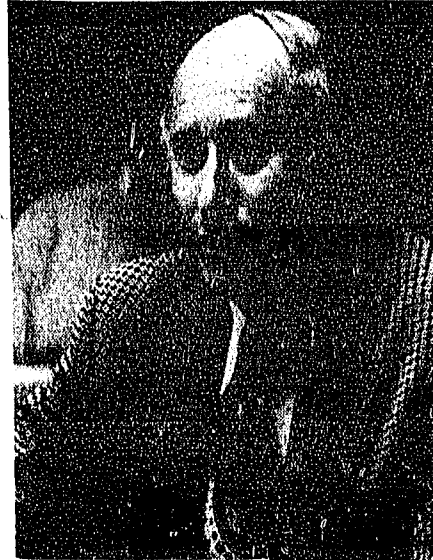
The last reported serious attack on the Open Admissions came in October with

the release of Chancellor Kibbee's proposal to restructure the university by reducing its operations by about 20 percent by 1979. In that plan the 1969-70 definition of Open Admissions was going to be redefined and applied only to "students coming to CUNY directly from high school."

The Marshak Plan's primary objective is the reduction of the size of CUNY from 19 city colleges to 13. The plan calls for the dissolution of Baruch College, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Medgar Evers College, Richmond College, La Guardia Community College and Hostos Community College. After this step is completed, the remaining institutions of CUNY would be categorized into the following groupings:

The University Centers which are conceived as the base for professional work at the graduate level in a reasonable mix of medicine, law, education, architecture, engineering, nursing, social work, and so on, as well as those advanced degree programs in the liberal arts that take advantage of existing strengths and of consolidation. Undergraduate programs of a pre-professional nature and those in the liberal arts which are dedicated to preparatory specialization in a traditional discipline would support and nourish the post-graduate work of the CUNY University Centers and would derive mutual benefit from the interaction.

The Senior Colleges which are to function



Dr. Robert E. Marshak. Does Chancellor Kibbee consider his plan too humane?

primarily as four-year baccalaureate institutions concerned with providing a broad exposure to the liberal arts and sciences and with affording opportunities to specialize in certain traditional areas and in the newer curricula. They would also have the ability to grant the Associate degree in the transfer programs. One may envision the maintenance of Masters level programs at these institutions, but these should be restricted to terminal, professional degree programs.

The Community Colleges which would function almost exclusively in the mode of awarding degrees in non-transfer, career programs. This would reduce the proliferation of liberal arts and sciences

programs which are not cost-effective or academically defensible. Additionally, the less attractive features of the transfer system from the present community colleges to the present senior colleges would be mitigated if the new senior colleges award in transfer programs.

The final component in the plan is the **Baruch Graduate Center of Administrative and Urban Sciences** which will be intended to be a research and service location for broad range urban problems.

Under the Marshak Plan the realignment of college campuses plus the reduction of administrative units and personnel (exclusive of the Baruch Graduate Center) represents a saving of 12.5 million in the yearly budget of CUNY. That figure added to reductions in middle management, secretarial, and rental cost equals about 35.6 million in savings based on last year's budget.

The plan also calls for a lowering of the retirement age from 70 to 65 years of age or possibly 63. The early retirement provision can be translated into a reduction of between 8 and 12 million dollars. Taking into consideration attrition, retention policy changes and student faculty ratio adjustments, an additional \$5 to \$10 million is expected to be sliced off the budget. This brings the grand total of the plan to a minimum of between 48.6 and a maximum of 57.6 million dollars in potential money reduced from the CUNY budget. It is expected that the plan would take a decade to be fully implemented and that is not the panacea for the problem.

(Continued on Page 2)

African Heritage Salutes Lerone Bennett

By Diane Wilson

The African Heritage Studies Association recently saluted Professor Lerone Bennett, Jr., journalist, historian and author, "For his dedication to the struggles of African people through a scholarship of liberation and his many contributions to Black intellectual growth."

Professor Bennett is a senior editor of *Ebony Magazine* and author of many books, articles and essays concerning Black issues. His works include, "Before the Mayflower," "The Negro Mood," "Confrontation: Black and White," "Black Power U.S.A.," "Pioneers in Protest," and his latest book, "The Shaping of Black America."

The program of salute, which was held at St. Phillips Church in Harlem, included presentations made by the AHSAs, a buffet dinner, a celebration dance performed by the Jesse Oliver Dance Troupe and a testimonial to the Black scholar and social commentator.

Prominent scholars and authors invited to honor Mr. Bennett included James Turner, former AHSAs president, Ron Walters, current president of AHSAs and keynote speaker John Henrik Clarke, distinguished professor and author. Dr. Leonard Jeffries and Professors Edward Scobie and Osborne Scott of the College's Black Studies Department also paid tribute to their honored colleague.

One of the highlights of the evening was the presentation of African stools especially carved in Ghana to Mr. Walters and Mr. Bennett. The stools symbolized the linkages between Black Americans and our African ancestors — linkages that can be "maintained and refurbished" through the writings and teachings of such persons as Mr. Bennett.

John Killens, author and writer, fittingly said of Mr. Bennett, "He's the people's poet, the people's historian. His history is committed to liberation, his knowledge a weapon for our people. The

history he writes moves men into action for liberation. When we honor him, we honor Mother Africa."

Professor Scobie mentioned how insensitive white scholarship has been when writing about Black history. He pointed out that Bennett however, "not only writes history but practices what he preaches. He is a pinnacle of honesty, and a sincere historian. He writes history as though he lived it." Scobie concluded by reminding the gathering that scholars must work toward a redefinition of Blackness as Bennett has done, in order to retain and redefine our past ancestry.

John Henrik Clarke spoke of how Bennett's writing reflected the love he held for the Black people he wrote about. "He didn't cop out. He wasn't cold and objective like other Black scholars who try to please white scholars. Bennett writes a literature of celebration — a celebration of survival in spite of oppression."

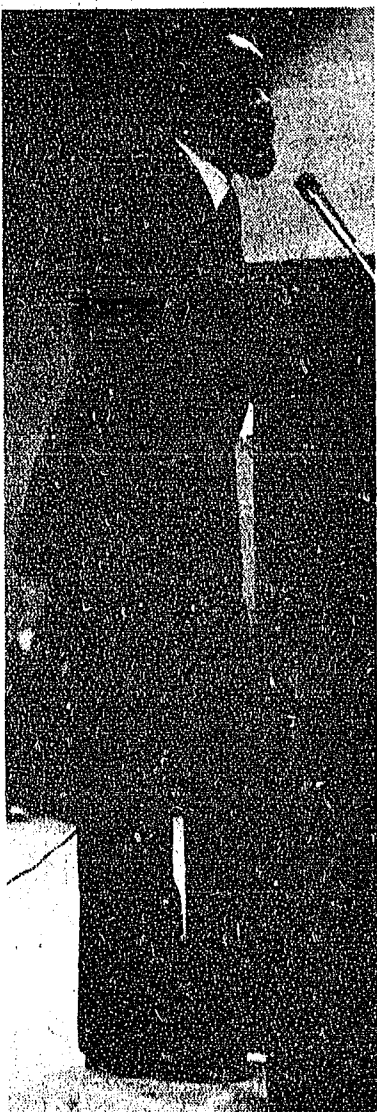
Mr. Bennett responded to his tribute by sharing the feelings of

love those honoring him had given him, and how all Blacks simply want opportunities to express their love for one another. He further stated that Blacks are not fans of each other but "collaborators in the same struggle." Mr. Bennett expressively explained, "This is a tribute to an idea, a concept, not a personal tribute to a man. This organization is saying through me, for too long we have neglected to just say, 'thank you'."

Mr. Bennett went on to thank his wife and family for the love and support they have given him. In conclusion he stated that he needs to love his people even more than he does and to have more faith in their power and potential.

"Black people don't owe me anything. I owe Black people for everything I have. I owe you the privilege of being Black. In the future I intend to do something to make myself worthy of your great love and generosity."

Lerone Bennett has already proven himself worthy of our love and generosity.



Lerone Bennett, Jr. is a historian who "writes history as though he lived it."

F.A.L.N. Explains Nationwide Bombings

By Robert Knight

On Monday morning, October 27, America awoke to the thunder of nine simultaneous bomb explosions across the country. The F.A.L.N. (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriquena), or also known as the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation, claimed responsibility for the explosions.

No one was injured in the early morning blasts, which were set at government buildings, banks, and the offices of international corporations in New York, Washington, D.C., and Chicago. There were additional reports of similar actions in Puerto Rico, although no explosions were reported there.

In New York the targets included Chase Manhattan Bank, two branches of First National City Bank, National Westminster Bank, and the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. In Washington a bomb was exploded at the State Department while the IBM Corporation and Continental Bank were hit in Chicago.

The F.A.L.N., in a message accompanying the bombings, cited the action as a commemoration of the 25th

Anniversary of the October 25, 1950 rebellion in Puerto Rico against "yanki domination," and the first anniversary of the F.A.L.N.

(On October 26, 1974 the organization announced a similar series of bombings at several Manhattan banks. The F.A.L.N. also claimed that it set the lunchtime bomb which exploded January 24, 1975 at Fraunces Tavern in the Wall Street area, killing four and injuring 53 persons.)

Central F.A.L.N.'s demands are the independence of Puerto Rico, and the release of five Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners who were charged with attempting to assassinate President Truman and the wounding of five congressmen in the 1950's.

The F.A.L.N. is in alignment with various movements in South America which seek the end of colonialist controls imposed by the United States and multinational banks and corporations.

Following is the complete text of "Communique #6," which was released in conjunction with the October 27 bombings.

Communique No. 6

October 27, 1975



Today, armed units of the FALN commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the October 30, 1950 revolution in Puerto Rico against yanki domination, and marks the first anniversary of our existence as an organization, by launching a simultaneously coordinated attack against Yanki government and monopoly capitalist institutions in New York, Washington D.C., Chicago and Puerto Rico.

We demand the immediate independence of Puerto Rico and the unconditional release of the five Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners; Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero, and Irving Flores, as well as other Puerto Rican Political Prisoners in Yanki colonial and neo-colonial prisons.

We extend our friendship and solidarity to the United States working class, our allies in the struggle against Yanki fascism, who like Puerto Rican workers are being pushed out of work and forced to the unemployment lines while Yanki corporations, and especially the banks, are reaping billions in profits. While the rich and their puppets in government eat and drink well off the sweat of workers, more and more people are being pushed into the unemployment lines.

We also wish to draw attention to the just cause of the Panamanian people who wish to recover the canal zone. We express our unconditional support for them in the realization that the removal of Yanki colonialists from the area is just as important as our national independence. Should the Panamanian people be forced to resort to arms, the FALN will give them whatever support is necessary.

The FALN welcomes the support given the Puerto Rican National liberation struggle at the solidarity conference in Cuba and the meeting of Non-aligned nations in Peru in September.

We especially acknowledge the moral support given to our organization by the Cuban people and government in a speech made by Prime Minister Fidel Castrol in August in which he said that the Cuban government would do all it could to support the FALN. Although we have acquired everything we need at this time from our own efforts, as the struggle intensifies and the needs increase, we may have to claim concrete expression of such support, not only from the revolutionary government of Cuba, but from all supporters of Puerto Rican independence.

These developments, combined with the recent victory of the Puerto Rican cause at the United Nations where the Yanki gorillas were forced to expose their claws to the world by resorting to fascist arm twisting of their own allies in order to prevent a committee discussion of the case of Puerto Rico, reaffirms our position:

Only a protected, organized armed struggle can force the Yanki invaders out of Puerto Rico.

At a time when our cause is rooted in the international community, the imperialists are undergoing a political and economic crisis in the U.S. and elsewhere, and our historical legacy of struggle is given living proof by the existence of the FALN and the political prisoners. Any organization entering parliamentary politics within the colony is only surrendering to colonialist tactics.

The role of Vanguard and progressive organizations now in Puerto Rico is to organize the armed struggle, telescope the contradictions and establish the Peoples' Army of National Liberation.

We wish to extend our solidarity with all the organizations waging armed struggle within the U.S. against yanki imperialism abroad and capitalist exploitation of the North American working class. We support the definition of a single working class to which everyone living in the United States and working within it belong, despite cultural and ethnic differences which actually enrich your country.

Finally, we send our warmest and most affectionate greetings to the freedom fighters of our Latin American homeland from Argentina's Tierra del Fuego to the South, to Mexico in the north where the struggle continues to end fascist oligarchies and their Yanki masters, and who are creating the many Viet-Nams necessary for the total destruction of imperialism and the victory of democracy, justice, and equality.

Independence for Puerto Rico, now!
Free the Puerto Rican Political prisoners!
F.A.L.N. Central Command

Kibbee is Shaken by Marshak Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

The motivation and direction of the Board of Higher Education has been seriously questioned by officials and observers since it has been trying to tackle the lurking presence of an additional 60 million dollar cut in the university's budget for this year.

The Marshak Plan the first such proposal to be submitted by a college president to the Task Force seems to highlight that supposed charge of hesitating leadership at the top. One intriguing question which now stands in the open is why has the Marshak Plan received such instantaneous and bitter criticism without any pertinent discussion about its possible strong points.

In a November 5 column in the Times, Board of Higher Education chairman Alfred A. Giardino was reported as being frustrated over university "bureaucracy" which is simply "the unwillingness of college administrators to produce positive budget cutting steps instead of peppering him with negative comments..." Giardino is quoted as having said, "It's all very well for those fellows to say, 'Don't, don't, don't', but it would be very nice if they'd come up with something we should do, too." Several attempts to contact Giardino's office before this issue went to bed were fruitless.

When asked for a comment about the overall unfavorable response reported in the November 8 article in the Times, Dr. Gerald Kauvar, assistant to the president said, "The plan is a detail plan which is designed to articulate with the chancellors' plan." He went on to explain that he felt that some of the anonymous comments were premature being that the plan had not been circulated to anyone in CUNY until last Friday when The Post broke the story on the front page. The actual plan was not put into the mail to be sent out to the other presidents until Friday

and any response based on a single newspaper article and not the actual document should be deemed questionable, according to Dr. Kauvar.

Prof. Radmila Milentijevic, the Professional Staff Congress representative here at the College, also stated disapproval of the Board of Higher Education's present position. She said, "The City College chapter of the PSC is personally outraged at the attack upon the president. We view the response of the Board and the PSC members (who were quoted in the Times article) as irresponsible. We are wholeheartedly in support of a proposal such as president Marshak's plan which is designed to make cuts in administration and middle management first then faculty and finally students."

Even though the confusion of this issue is ever mounting as the deadline for the city's default is nearing two patterns are emerging out as pillars for justification of any action that will be taken. Chancellor Kibbee's proposal can be viewed as a plan stemming from a monetary motivation while Marshak's plan seems to have some educational philosophy behind it. But as the time gets more critical every day, eventually someone's hand will be forced and the Board which has the final say will be forced to adopt a position.

One source within the university summarized everything thusly, "I think that the state wants to impose tuition, and it has decided that they will keep imposing the 60 million cut figure. The high level officials believe that they cannot run CUNY effectively with an additional 60 million cut in their budget. So they will be forced to impose tuition and that would cut the deficit in half, and the remainder would be taken care of by the state matching funds."

* The Options

There appear to be eight short term responses to the budget cuts being imposed during 1975-76. While these are short term responses, we must realize they will limit or set the direction of long range planning. There may be additional options that are being considered, but if so, we are unaware of them.

In what follows we have attempted to highlight the positive and negative aspects of the various courses of action.

Options	Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects	Comments
1) Deferring all or part until next year (Annualizing or rolling over)	provides additional time for planning; reduces immediate impact	increases fiscal '76-'77 deficit postpones without contributing to solution;	unlikely to be politically acceptable; repeats past budgetary practices
2) Reduction or suspension of City's contribution to pension fund for 1 year	provides immediate funds with minimal educational disruptions; provides additional time for planning	reduces pension income; creates dangerous precedent	excludes student from sharing; unresolved question of constitutionality may affect fiscal integrity of pension fund
3) Tuition	possibly generates income; possibly offsets budget cuts; avoids firings in spring semester	eliminates free tuition tradition; puts burden on students	state financial assistance for some students by law; income does not come directly to CCNY; removes major political objections to increased state support
4) Closing of the University for semester by BHE	Strong political statement; may reduce budget cut for next year (financial carry over); meets short range crisis without firings; avoids staff firings in Spring semester	extreme educational career and financial disruptions	may reduce budget deficit next year by carry over
5) Closing of the University by the faculty (strike)	makes strong political statement	Taylor Law sanctions; disrupts educational process	Impact difficult to access
6) Funds continue to be spent at present rate until exhausted	considered by some to be a political statement	constitutes refusal to deal with problems; disrupts educational process without educational planning	at CCNY funds would probably run out in early May.
7) Shortened Spring semester	enables students to complete courses; provides time for planning; meets short-range crisis without firing	limits number of credits; prevents some from graduating; furloughs faculty without pay for 6 or 7 weeks.	effects of budget reduction are distributed among administration, faculty and students
8) Staff Firings (based primarily on tenure and seniority)	short and long range budget reductions	random short and long term devastating effects on educational programs and careers; eliminates an entire generation of scholars	rehiring highly unlikely; poses minimal legal complication for BHE; could involve 250-500 jobs at CCNY (we now have about 350 non-tenured faculty at CCNY)

*Option analysis provided by the CCNY Faculty Senate.

Dr. Welsing Analyzes White Racist Behavior

By Penelope Baker

Dr. Frances Cress Welsing brought the African Lecture series at the Museum of Natural History to a close with her discussion on "Racism-Counter Racism." The series, sponsored by the Museum's Department of Education, featured discussions on various Black issues ranging from dance to psychology.

Dr. Welsing was catapulted unto the forefront of national interest two years ago, when she debated Dr. William B. Shockley on the Public Television Network program "Black Journal." Dr. Shockley is the exponent of a questionable theory about the genetic inferiority of Black people, as defined by statistical data.

She received her M.D. in Psychiatry from the Howard University College of Medicine. She specializes in child psychology and is presently working at Hillcrest Children's Center in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Welsing introduced her topic on racism by stating that, "The topic of racism is the most important topic to be discussed in the world today. The whole issue of racism has hit the papers recently because of the charge that zionism is racism."

She then went on to explain that she became involved in depth with the topic of racism in 1967 when doing graduate work under a fellowship for Child Psychology. It was while doing this work that she met a gentleman who had done extensive research on the behavior patterns of white people towards non-white people. According to him, racism was defined as "a world system of behavior by which people who classified themselves as white, discriminated and exploited non-white people. She said that this gentleman, whose name she never mentioned, gave her inspiration to



The Paper/Michael Smith

Dr. Welsing elaborates on her theory of Color Confrontation.

explore the concept of white superiority.

She described her experience from 1967-69, when she examined the question of why white was superior by carefully observing white behavior. It was during this time that an idea dawned on her. She realized that "White" itself or the quality of whiteness was indeed not a color, but more correctly, the very absence of any ability to produce color.

It was at this point in the lecture that Dr. Welsing presented her thesis for the existence of racism. This theory is also presented in her pamphlet entitled, "Dr. Welsing.

Theory of Color-Confrontation." In this pamphlet she states that, "the white or color deficient Europeans responded psychologically with a profound sense of numerical inadequacy and color inferiority upon their confrontations with the massive majority of the world's people, all of whom possessed varying degrees of color-producing capacity. This psychological response, be it described as conscious or unconscious, was one of deeply sensed inadequacy which struck a blow at the most obvious and fundamental part of their being, their external appearance." She goes on to say that "being acutely aware of their lack of or inferior genetic ability to produce skin color, built the elaborate myth of white genetic superiority. They then set about the long drawn out task of evolving a social, political, and economic structure with all attendant institutions to give Blacks and other "Non-whites the appearance of being inferior human beings."

She then discussed counter-racism by first giving a definition of the term as, "A conscious effort by Black and other non-white people to develop patterns of lively speech, positive actions, etc., that would allow them to consciously and effectively checkmate racism."

Dr. Welsing discussed Black peoples cooperation with the dynamics of oppression and responses to the dynamics of oppression. During the two hours in which she spoke, the majority of the audience showed their appreciation from time to time by verbal coaxing and urging her to continue. She ended her discussion by stating the fact that self pride in Blacks has to be restored on an individual level. Then Blacks could face their enemy and struggle to improve their condition.

From The Bathroom Wall

PROTEST CUTBACKS

"We demand no tuition, no cutbacks, and defend Open Admissions and full state and local funding for education."

In short, students demand their right to an education. The protest will be carried to the bankers and politicians in a double-barreled demonstration.

On Monday, November 17 there will be a march at Noon from Battery Park (near South Ferry) to City Hall to protest the lethal cutbacks in the education budget.

Wednesday, November 19 will see a march on Washington to demand federal aid for education, and to defend the few educational gains that have already been made. FREE buses will leave the campus at 8 AM and return to campus at 8 PM on Wednesday the 19th. For full details, call the University Student Senate (794-5546) or contact the CCNY Student Senate in Finley 331.

CONFERENCE TO PROVIDE GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

The offices of Black, Asian and Puerto Rican Program Planning and Development are holding a graduate opportunities conference for all students on Thursday, November 20, from Noon until 3:00 PM in Finley 121.

The sponsors would like students to meet with representatives from Cornell, CUNY, Princeton and Yale.

Information will be distributed in room 333 of Finley, and students may make appointments on Tuesday and Wednesday for the Thursday conference in Finley 121.

FORUM ON U.S.— PUERTO RICO STUDENT MOVEMENT

A delegation of college students from Puerto Rico will be coming to City College to speak about the present political situation and the role of students.

The forum will be held Friday, November 21 from 2-4 P.M., in Finley 330.

This event is being jointly sponsored by Boricuas Unidos, Iranian Students, Dominican Students Association, and Concerned Asian Students.

ARE YOU TALENTED?

In a series of talent hours, Finley Program Agency will use the school's own resources to provide entertainment in a variety form. Any kind of talent will be considered, if not accepted.

Filmmakers, artists, dancers, jugglers and other performers may sign up at Finley 151; the Davis Center, Music Office or Picker Institute on the 3rd Floor of Shepard; or at the Art Office in room 112, Eisner Hall.

REFLECTIONS GALLERY OPENING

Reflections Gallery will hold an opening celebration Sunday, November 30, from 4 until 8 PM. Works will be on display by Linda Hiwot, Lamont J. Headley, Marvin Kelly, Dindga McCannon, Patricia Phipps, Grace Williams, Karma Stonley, and other artists. The Art and Gift show will continue until December 31.

Reflections Gallery is located at 118 West 120 Street, between Seventh and Lenox; phone 281-9704.

Opportunities for Blacks in Psychology

By John R. Dill, Ph.D.

In the last few years, an increasing number of Black students have been considering psychology as a career alternative to medicine, law and education. Even with this new interest there is still a broad need for more Black and other Third World students to become psychologists.

Many students often wonder: What does a psychologist do, and is this relevant to the priorities and needs of the Black community? Since psychologists are concerned with nuances of behavior (in both animals as well as humans), it is obvious that the issues of understanding the dynamics of Black behavior must become a priority for Black liberation. In terms of concrete career activities, the work can range from experimental research on animal behavior to operating community health centers. Within this spectrum lie such specialty areas as social, child, industrial, or educational psychology. Each of these areas provides a relevant framework for behavioral issues related to Black people. When it comes to considering the roles for Black people in psychology, the possibilities are virtually limitless, even though the job market is tight. Many brothers and sisters are working in the Black community offering psychotherapy, consulting with school districts, or conducting research in universities.

Blacks developing new areas of psychology

In 1968, a large group of Black psychologists founded the National Association of Black Psychologists. Presently, the organization (which has over a thousand members) is dedicated toward addressing the particular needs of the Black psychological experience. Several members of the Association were active in selecting jurors for the Angela Davis trial, while others have been successful in obtaining a court injunction against the misuse of I.Q. tests on Black children. Several Black psychologists have contributed to the development of an exciting new theory of Black Psychology. Each year, the Association holds a convention during which various panels and workshops deal with the Black psychological experience: psychotherapy with Blacks; IQ testing and racism; Black love, and other pertinent subjects.

The career demands a Ph.D.

If a student is considering Psychology as a career, a few insights might be helpful. First, it should be understood that the Ph.D. degree is needed today to function as a full-fledged psychologist although there are a few available jobs for those who hold a Masters degree and even fewer for those with the BA. Of course, the student who gets either the BA or MA may also be eligible for other non-psychology



The Paper/Robert Knight

Dr. Dill is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at the City College. A Howard graduate, he received his Master's degree from Columbia, and his Ph.D. from New York University in 1971.

jobs in both private and governmental agencies. The immediate problem for most Black students may not be job availability (although this should always be a consideration) but gaining admission to a choice graduate school. Frankly, the competition for graduate

psychology programs is becoming almost as difficult as medical school admission. This is especially the case for those interested in clinical psychology. A few years ago, most graduate psychology programs were "interested in recruiting minority students" and offered healthy scholarship monies. Today, this interest is dwindling, but it still exists.

How to negotiate graduate school

To optimize your chances of getting into graduate school, undergraduate grades are very important. For most schools, a B (3.0) grade point average is considered as minimal. In addition, excellent letters of recommendation from professors, Graduate Record Examination scores, and other criteria are weighed. Students should especially be made aware of the need for professors to know them well enough to write a good recommendation. Generally, it is never too early (whether you are a freshman or sophomore) to start thinking about either graduate school or working after your BA. But, especially for graduate school, what can be done at this point is to get the best grades you can. This means A's and B's only.

Black Students Psychology Organization is formed on campus

Also, it should be pointed out that being a psychology student at City College has its definite

advantages. Besides being one of the best undergraduate psychology departments in the country, the student is following a tradition of many former City College students who have excelled in the field of psychology. Relatedly, there has been the development of the Black Students Psychology Organization whose mission is to meet the particular needs of Black psychology students on campus. I cordially invite, and encourage all Black students interested in joining the organization to contact me in the psychology department. Many of us feel that the organization has a lot of promise for providing a meaningful experience for Black students.

There is no question that racism has affected the psychological functioning of Black people. But, in my opinion, one of the top priorities and commitments to our communities is to understand how the Black psyche functions in order to gain liberation and freedom from oppression. Obviously, Black psychologists will play a major role in addressing this issue.

For further information about the Black Students Psychology Organization or insights into the field of psychology, Dr. Dill may be reached in Room 408A, Harris Hall, or at campus extension [690-] 4211.

Thomas A. Johnson: Dean of Black Journalism

By Edwin B. Lake

To be or not to be a Black Journalist? That is the question that faces many Black students majoring in communications and related fields. What sort of responsibilities should I have toward myself and my race?

Thomas A. Johnson, a senior journalist at the *New York Times*, is a Black Journalist. Many of his colleagues in the field regard him as one of the "Deans" of Black Journalism. He is an articulate, acute, and vibrant man and this interview is a small capsule of his much greater essence.

Growing Up

"I was born in St. Augustine, Florida on October 11, 1928. We had what you could call a large household. There were four of us, two brothers and two sisters. We moved to Tampa later on and my parents were divorced. I lived with my mother.

"I guess the one thing I remember in particular about my childhood was the Depression. My mother worked for the Work Project Administration as a seamstress. I remember that we used to go to the food distribution points. At the seaport, we use to grab for fish heads discarded by the packers, but good enough for those of us on relief. I was 25 years old before I found out there was more to a fish than its head.

"When I was 12 years old, I moved to New York. We lived in Corona, Long Island. In comparison with Florida, New York was everything. There was much more vitality there. Florida was impossible. Emigrants see it far better than people who are born here. In New York you have a chance to make things better."

The Average Student

"I was an average student, not highly motivated until I came to New York. The classrooms were smaller and the teachers took a greater interest in the students. I like writing. I was attracted to English, later journalism. I had the need to see things explained. I enjoyed being taught about things. Coming from the south, and an environment of neglect, this was a drastic change.

"I attended P.S. 16 in Corona and later Queen's Vocational High School. In high school things were different. You could see how the system paved the way for the whole group to fail. I had to work several jobs, and at 17 I joined the Army. I served in Japan for three years, and when I returned home I went back to high school to gain enough academic credits to enter college.

"I went to L.I.U. in Brooklyn and majored in Journalism. The authors I was attracted to in college were mostly the traditional authors. I read Richard Wright. I liked philosophy; Camus, Descartes,



Thomas A. Johnson

"Black journalists have to become students of the media, always seeking the next question that brings you closer to the truth."

Socrates. I read the works of Hemingway and enjoyed Stephen Crane also. I read the bestsellers; my primary interest was fiction.

"I had several interests then, I wrote what I considered was the All-American novel but couldn't get it published. "My rewards from college were many, but I was particularly engaged in constantly learning new things. I enjoyed taking things apart in my mind and then proceed to put them back together again. After graduation I taught Journalism at N.Y.U. for four years which was a satisfying experience."

The full account of how Mr. Johnson joined the staff of the *N.Y. Times* is in an article written by him entitled, "A Graduate of the Black Press Looks Back." The article is in a book edited by Henry La Brie, *Perspective of the Black Press: 1974*, published by Mercer House Press.

In 1966 Mr. Johnson was hired by the *N.Y. Times*. I started to frame my questions from this point and continued my interview.

THE PAPER: What is it like being a reporter for the *N.Y. Times*?

JOHNSON: The *N.Y. Times* provides a platform for aggressiveness. I've done a number of things here that were unthinkable while I worked for the Black Press. In the ten years that I have been here I have traveled overseas seven times. I've been to Vietnam, Europe, the Caribbean, and most recently to Africa on assignments.

I am considered a senior journalist at the *N.Y. Times* not particularly for my age but because the experiences I have had and my value to the paper.

Do you think you are cut off from the masses of Black people because you work for the white media?

One is not segregated from the masses just because he works for the *N.Y. Times*. I live in a Black community, my family is Black. I am involved with Black people and ventures, (Mr. Johnson is a member of the Board of Advisors to *Black Enterprise* magazine.) You could say that I am Black by birth and choice.

Many Black people work on functional levels that are not necessarily Black: lawyers, policemen and women, judges, etc. But this is how we earn our living. It is a uniqueness about us that in a way we are two people and our struggle is to reconcile the two. While you are doing what may essentially be a white thing, you try to contribute to a Black area. It's sort of a schizophrenia which is constantly part of your existence.

Do you consider yourself a graduate of the Black Press?

You never graduate from the Black Press. If you're going to be honest; America is no melting pot. It is an amalgamation.

America doesn't understand the need for Blacks to be Black. America is a fist with separate fingers, if you allow me to use one of Du Bois' metaphors. Black people make a mistake if they are so American that they forget their own ethnic ties. The greatest thing that happened to Black people in the 1960's is that they began to accept their own Blackness.

Do you ever have the fear as a Black journalist or a journalist in particular that no one is listening to you?

Everyone (who is a journalist) has the thought of trying to make a central point then being afraid he or she didn't make it.

Your readership has different levels of intelligence, political consciousness, and their reactions are varied. People read to learn something. But many people bring different frames of reference to what they read and this affects how they react.

What are a journalist's responsibilities?

A journalist has to learn to accept praise and criticism. He should be concerned with the truth but not to a degree that it is considered libelous.

A journalist has to consider his degree of accountability. He should go for the central truth. But, understand this is not the position of the major mass media. The major media tends to be more or less objective.

How do you feel before you write an important news article?

Just before writing it, I have a lot of self-doubt. I put off writing; I'll go to the movies or do something else. Then your ego takes over you say to yourself, "I'm the only one that can do this; who else has done as much researching and verifying as me. I have The Story."

Then your deadline pressure take over. The whole process is in a series of stages. First there is lots of excitement when you do your initial investigation and fact gathering.

Then when you finish; you have the doubts, "Did I get all the facts, should I call one more person." Then just before you sit down at your typewriter you feel you are going to make the greatest journalistic flop in history. But as you begin to type your enthusiasm for the project returns and you get the energy to finish your article. Then when you finally

finish you have a great feeling of relief, and you go through a kind of manic depression.

If you want to simply put the process in words, you could say that initially there is a great joy when you begin, then great worry as you begin to write then great joy at the end when you finish. I believe this is probably why the field has tended to spawn so many alcoholics.

Do you believe being a journalist is a glamorous life?

Having written something is one of the best feelings. Sometimes, you have doubts about what people will think. There is competition with other journalists to get the story first.

Journalists drive to teach and explain something to the world. They take the world apart and play God. The truth is most journalists are very vain people.

What is the role of the Black Journalist working in the media?

The Black person should be politically conscious about their Blackness. If they wrote a story on Black unemployment they should not neglect to mention something about the social patterns under which Blacks live.

If they write about crime in the Black community or Black crime in general, they should talk about the reason for Black crime, rather than just gory details of murder, etc.

If they are assigned to write a story about welfare they should try and weave into their article the fact that airlines receive subsidies which is a form of welfare, along with farmers who are paid not to produce.

Black journalists have to become students of the media to the point that they are always seeking the next question that brings them closer to the truth. To illustrate my point during the Newark riots, the police were reporting sniper fire from various locations throughout the city. When on closer examination it was discovered that they were shooting at each other.

But the reality of the "day to day" job of the journalist is different no matter how attuned you are to society, you are actually a "legman."

The reality of American journalism is, "write it in two hundred words." You are told to commit yourself to this amount of space on this page. You as a journalist have to use your skills so that you can influence your editors in the attempt to make them more responsive to the needs of the total community.

To Our Readers

We must apologize for the overall lateness of this issue and the fact that deep in November, we are publishing but our third issue of this semester. Suffice it to say we are having problems, particularly in the area of production.

Those problems for which we are responsible are being corrected with deliberate speed. It is our desire and intention to meet our primary obligation to publish on a more accelerated basis. There are, however, problems for which we are not primarily responsible.

What you are reading is the second printing of Volume 42, Number 3. The first run contained an unacceptable number of errors created by "contracted production assistance." Many of you are already aware of the offensive and embarrassing photo reproduction in our second issue.

The circumstances which precipitated these events are firmly within our control and understanding, and this sort of encumbrance will never again threaten the quality of The Paper.

—Editorial Collective



Mr. Johnson faces the moment of truth.

Angry Students Confront Kibbee

By Angela Henderson

As Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee walked through the crowded room to the dais, CUNY students chanted, "The people united will never be defeated."

At a public hearing at the Board of Higher Education on November 7, the students were responding to a call by CUNY SEEK students and faculty to defeat the SEEK resolution proposed by the Board of Higher Education.

If adopted, the resolution would establish criteria for "economically and educationally disadvantaged" students in the SEEK program. The resolution states that if a student graduates from high school with an 85% or higher average, or has completed 10th grade level mathematics, that student would be deemed ineligible for the SEEK program, even if he is economically disadvantaged.

Brenda Watts, a SEEK counselor and one of the speakers at the hearing, pointed out that "an 85% average student in New York by no means compares with an 85% average student in Westchester." A student coming from a ghetto high school may not be ready to begin college level work.

The resolution also states "that a student shall continue to be deemed eligible (for SEEK) if the student moves into the regular college curriculum... preferably by the end of the first academic year." Thus, a student is expected to make up for 12 years of inferior education in only two semesters. On the average, a student needs at least a year and a half of remedial work to help bring him or her up to the college level. Even Chancellor Kibbee said that the SEEK program "shouldn't be limited to one year." He said that "it should be individualized."

In the past, a person could enter

the SEEK program if that person came from a designated poverty area (which automatically classified one as being educationally disadvantaged). At the last session of the State Legislature, it was determined that there would be no "poverty areas." Now that there are no longer designated poverty areas, this resolution has been proposed to set up new criteria for the SEEK program.

At a general meeting of the Board of Higher Education a few weeks ago, students showed how determined they were to stop this resolution from being adopted. At the meeting, when the proposed resolution came up, there was such an outcry against it, that this second public hearing was scheduled for November 7.

SEEK students and faculty came from all of the colleges in the CUNY system to let it be known how angry they were about this proposal. Many felt that this is another of the tactics being used to slowly phase out the SEEK program. As an example, it was pointed out that in the beginning, SEEK students were actively sought through community organizations and prisons. Now this is not done.

If adopted, not all economically disadvantaged students will be able to attend college. The resolution would encourage high school students to aim low academically in order to get into SEEK. And then it would expect them to be ready for college level work in just one year. Such a program is self-defeating.

Without the SEEK program, thousands of students in New York City have no way to get out of the cycle of welfare, poverty and crime. John Pyatt, professor of academic skills at Lehman

College, thinks that the "entire City and State must have faith in SEEK." Ray Serrano, an ex-SEEK student and faculty member at Queens College, said that "SEEK has succeeded, but only in the eyes of those who have benefited."

A question asked over and over at the hearing was: "Who is better able to define the educationally disadvantaged? It is felt by those people involved in the program that they are the ones who know through experience, what educational disadvantage is. No SEEK students were consulted about the resolution and no SEEK student will stand by quietly and let this proposal be adopted. As Ray Serrano said, "if the squashing of the working class continues, you will suffer the effects of a bad rebound."

The Board of Higher Education will vote on the SEEK resolution some time this November (a date has not been determined yet). But let it be noted, so that no claims of student and faculty disinterest can be propagated, that the Search for Education, Elevation and Knowledge is actively being sought and it will not be denied.

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Mr. Hollywood, the DJ in Diamond Chips

By Sandra Taylor

It's four o'clock in the Big Apple and everyone's tuned into New York's number one radio station, WBLS. The D.J. is the one and only Frankie Crocker, "Mr. Hollywood" himself. The man is vibrant and indeed captivating. His voice is unique; its majestic tone sends penetrating vibes through most of his listening audience. Some of these vibes are negative, but most are positive.

Here I was standing directly across from Frankie Crocker, the only thing separating us was a glass partition. The room he was in was rather dark, so the only things I could see were his pearly teeth and the big glasses on his face.

When Wanda Ramos, his personnel director, led me into Frankie Crocker's little dark room, I was greeted by what seemed to be a very tall slim attractive black man. His 'fro had been cut down to about six inches, he was wearing jeans, white shirt, leather boots with a matching jacket, and looked quite good. I couldn't help but notice the diamond and gold rings on both his hands; and if I am not mistaken I saw a Gucci bag up on his bookshelf.

I sat down waiting for him to say something so that I could start asking the usual questions that one asks in an interview, but seeing how busy he was I decided I would wait until he face me. To my surprise, he said with a quick glance, "Shoot, I can do three things at once."



Mr. Crocker doing what he does best.

The man gives very sharp, stinging answers to your questions, that make you wish you hadn't asked. I noticed he had his initials, F.C., in diamond chips on the lower corner of his glasses. Of course I could hear that lovely voice of his loud and clear.

The man runs his station in a very authoritarian manner. His engineer made one or two mistakes and I thought for a moment he was going to be fired. Mr. Hollywood doesn't like mistakes being made on his program and his reprimanded, "If you can't follow what I say, then I can come over and spin my own show, you know."

Frankie Crocker has been in radio most of his life. It all began in his hometown of Buffalo, New York, at a very early age. When asked the question how did he get where he is today he replied that "he planned his work and worked his plan."

Frankie Crocker attended the University of Buffalo where he studied political science and graduated with a degree in that field. His primary interest, however, was, and still is, in radio.

The amazing thing is that Frankie Crocker never went to school for radio but was more or less gifted in the area. His voice alone was enough.

Frankie Crocker is number one in radio because he takes a genuine interest in his work. WBLS has been successful because of the time and interest that this program director puts into his job.

Another reason for WBLS's success is the teamwork that's involved. Frankie Crocker made it quite clear that teamwork is important in order to have or gain success in anything that requires more than one person.

When I told a few people that I was going to interview Frankie Crocker many asked me to inquire how come he spoke of the total Black Experience in Sound, yet played music by white musicians such as Elton John and Frankie Valie. Well folks, the reply was that, the Total Black Experience in Sound means whatever Black people listen to and dig; it doesn't matter who it is that they are listening to.

The man is a perfectionist and knows it. The people that respond to him negatively are those who are envious of his position and style or resent his arrogant attitude and success.

So remember folks, "When Frankie Crocker isn't on your radio, your radio isn't really on."

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A Humane Proposal

The Marshak Plan, even though it is not a totally attractive solution to the alleviation of the impending budget cut of 60 million dollars for the upcoming Spring Semester, is still a proposal which should be judged fairly without a cursory examination. The way it has been viewed outside the College so far only goes to typify how the Board of Education must be weighing all the proposals which are now before it, and that must be irrationally.

The Board must be faced now with its most crucial decision since its inception; and the pressure on the shoulders of Chairman Giardino and the other Board members is indeed phenomenal. However, allegations of "grandstanding" on the part of President Marshak should be vigorously sought out and exposed as baseless cowardly allegations. This tact requires courage; the kind of courage which is present only in confident, assured and responsible individuals.

The final solution which is clearly going to be derived out of the membership of the Board needs to be a solution which will be effective, but also humane toward compensatory educational programs, SEEK, Open Admissions and the institutional structures which are of paramount importance to students in CUNY.

An Inhumane Policy

While we deplore the insanity of the bloodletting between Israel and the Arab states in Northern Africa, we cannot support the charges being made in the Eastern press branding the resolution against Zionism as a form of anti-Semitism.

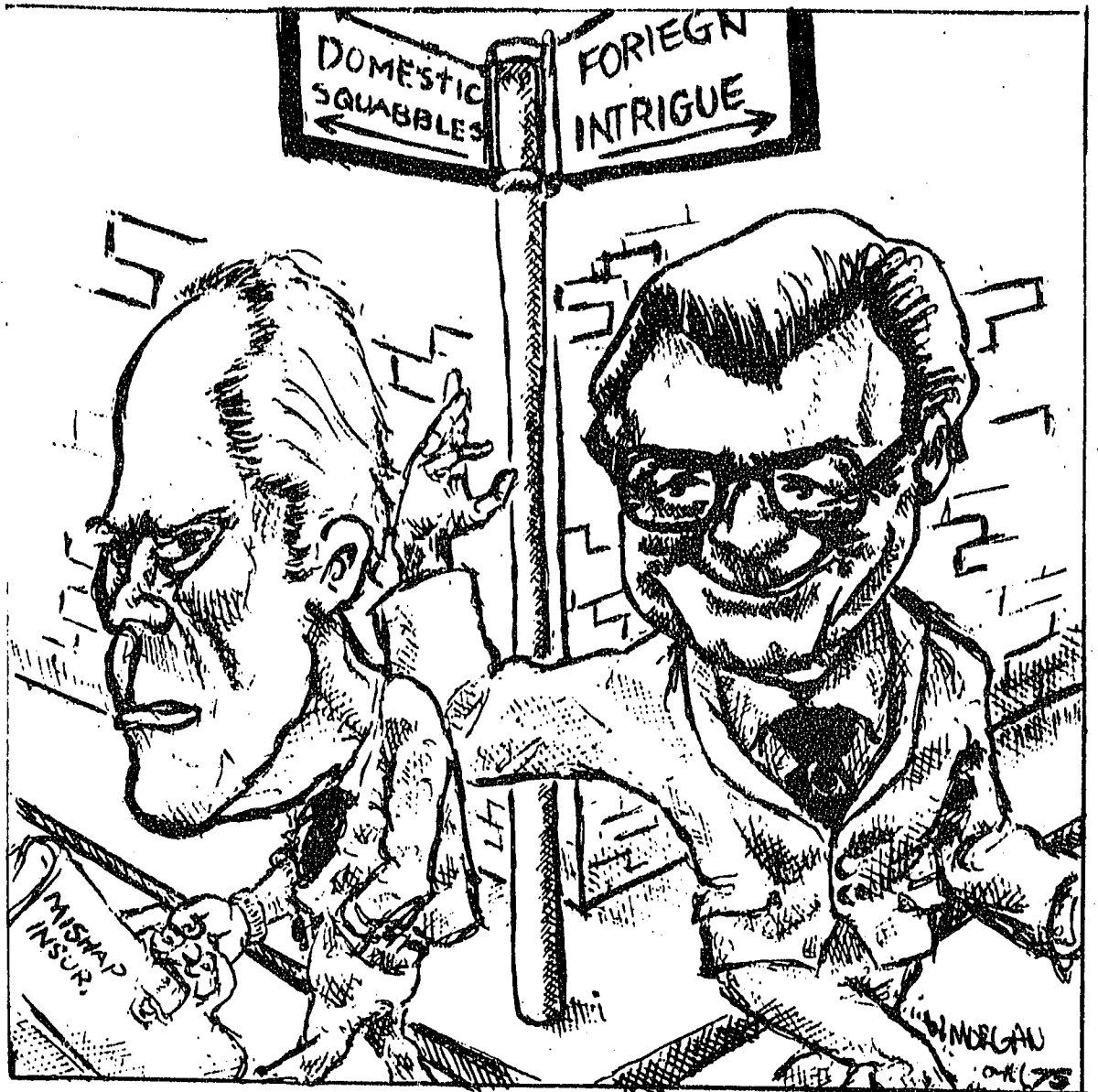
Israel is a white country. It is a white country for white people who happen to be Jews. It is not a Jewish country for all Jews; it is a white country for white Jews.

The evidence supporting this allegation is abundant: an intelligent reading of the UN reports on world racism will bring this fact home.

Hence, to support white supremacy in any form is to support all the programs against Black people all over the world.

In this respect, while the Arab states do not represent to us a more reasonable group in the North African conflict, the white supremacy government of Israel certainly represents to us an absolutely untenable alternative to the plight of the Semitic people of that part of the world.

Consequently, we join the UN in condemning Israel's political philosophy, for that philosophy has as one of its main by-products white supremacy.



"See ya in '76, Fella..."

Hurricane Carter Prepares For the 'Sixteenth Round'

By Tony Rogers

Paterson, New Jersey, June 17, 1966. Ruben Carter and John Artis are cruising home from a night out on the town. They are stopped by a number of squad cars, with sirens sounding and dome lights flashing. Under armed guard, Carter and friend were whisked to police headquarters, then to St. Joseph Hospital. They were rushed to the operating room where doctors were trying to save the life of the sole survivor of a bar shooting, where three other white individuals were killed. Before dying, the man shook his head, as to indicate that both Carter and Artis were not his assailants.

Carter and Artis were taken back to police headquarters, where they were questioned separately for 17 hours, without counsel and without being informed of their constitutional rights. During those 17 hours, Carter and Artis submitted willingly to a lie-detector test administered by a State police sergeant, who, after evaluating the results, recommended that they be released. But for Carter and Artis the ordeal had just begun.

Both Ruben Carter and John Artis are now serving triple life sentences for first degree murder. The two key witnesses in the Carter-Artis trial were burglars who had been arrested while burglarizing a metal company, which was near the Bar where the shooting took place.

Recently, the two witnesses confessed to perjury. Carter and Artis asked justly for a new trial, but Judge Samuel A. Lerner, the same judge who made the mistake of giving them a life sentence due to a lack of evidence, decided that Mr. Carter and Mr. Artis did not deserve a new trial.

The Carter-Artis case is a fine



Rubin "Hurricane" Carter

example of American Criminal Just-U's (rich white folk) at work. How else can you explain the imprisonment of Ruben "Hurricane" Carter and the Freedom of Richard Nixon? It is time for people who say that they want justice to begin to act like it. We can no longer turn our back on our brothers who are being railroaded in the courts of this country. Yesterday it was Ruben Carter, today your friend's brother, tomorrow it may very well be you. It would seem wise for us all to encourage the habit of protesting unjust treatment of the Black and poor in the Courts of America.

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter tells his own personal story in his book, *The Sixteenth Round*, a Viking publication. Help support Ruben in his fight for justice by buying his book. Also, be on the lookout for members of the Black Pre-Law Society who are circulating petitions supporting Ruben Carter's appeal for a new trial. Please sign the petition.

Remember, together we stand, divided we fall.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Tony Rogers is the President of the Black Pre-Law Society. This article was reprinted from the March 20, 1975 issue of *The Paper*.

In the meantime a tremendous amount of support has grown for Messrs. Carter and Artis. This support is largely due to the efforts of the Black press, thousands of people who organized and gathered petitions, Muhammad Ali's public and private support, and eventually, the established press' coverage. Bob Dylan has released a ballad titled "Hurricane", which tells the story in ballad form.

New Jersey Governor Cahill has met with Carter and Artis to consider an executive pardon, but some legal experts feel that a pardon is an inadequate solution. Since it was the police and courts which falsely imprisoned these men, they should be given a new and fair trial. This, they argue, would discourage similar injustices and leave Carter and Artis in a more favorable position for compensation. The New Jersey Supreme Court is presently considering an appeal for a new trial.

In any case, the final choice belongs to Carter and Artis, and they should enjoy every possible option. Therefore, we suggest that readers contact the Black Pre-Law Society in Finley 332 to sign the petition.

THE PAPER

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Editor: Edwin Lake

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Evening Session

On the Right to be a Student

By Rosalyn M. Shivers

From time to time the academic standards of CUNY come under attack. The evening session in particular is singled out for criticism because it is presumed by some that evening instructors allow some leeway to their students based on the reality that most of these students are employed full time and have family obligations.

But claims such as these become psychological blueprints serving to stimulate the demand that evening session, Open Admissions, SEEK, and other special programs be abolished. It reinforces and redefines, for those who would prefer, the stereotype of the entering college student represented as white, and 18 years of age. All others need not apply. This in turn mandates that certain segments of the population must maintain fixed life styles. It culminates in tuition, grasped as a controlling device.

For one reason or another a student attends the evening division, and that reason should be respected. Youth and one's social standing should not be the only prerequisites for college admission. More and more, especially in these times of economic crisis, an element of revelation is taking place: there is very little that differentiates us from one another.

Since Open Admissions was implemented, there has naturally been an influx of minorities to CUNY. Many of the whites who benefited from free tuition at CUNY, and now are in positions of influence, find it upsetting to witness this infiltration to their once private school funded by public monies. They would like nothing better than to turn back the clock and by means of tuition or the restriction of admissions. If today's budgetary problems were faced by CUNY 10 years ago, you can be sure that the advocacy of tuition would have been unthinkable.

Instead of knocking the evening session with the allegation that day school standards are not maintained in the evening, we should focus on ways to bridge the requirements of a college education with the amount of time that an evening student can humanly give to his studies. Barring that this cannot be accomplished, let us not lose sight of the fact that night school was designed for people who work.

The evening session and, in particular, Open Admissions are godsend in situations which necessitate attending college under these circumstances. These opportunities allow for an exorcising of ills and a rebirth of mind and body.

Free Time

Spartacus Youth League on Busing

In the October 24th issue of *The Paper*, an article covering the recent National Student Conference Against Racism (NSCAR) stated that the Spartacus Youth League's (SYL — youth group of the Spartacist League) proposal for labor/Black defense of busing was rejected as "unrealistic." NSCAR, an organization dominated by the Socialist Workers Party/Young Socialist Alliance (SWP/YSA), instead passed a motion calling on the capitalist state of "use all force necessary to enforce its laws; including city police, state troopers, the national guard, and federal troops." NSCAR spokesman repeatedly stated that Blacks should rely solely for protection on racist cops, and even so far as to call for "all necessary forces . . . including nuclear weapons!"

Counterposed to the NSCAR-backed proposal, the SYL put forward a resolution calling for busing and labor/Black defense of busing. The SYL supports busing as a minimal step toward integration and demands its extension to the relatively better suburban schools; and warns against placing any confidence in

the racist cops or the troops of imperialism; and calls for labor/Black defense to ensure the implementation of busing and to protect Black children from racist attacks.

Our motion recognized that troops and cops are the armed forces of the ruling class whose purpose is the upholding of racist "law and order" and defending of capitalism by smashing the struggle of the oppressed. They are used by the government only to maintain the racist status quo and to suppress Black resistance. While the troops or even the cops when under orders from the government may sometimes fend off racist mobs or occasionally defend Black people, the cops and troops are not neutral and cannot be relied on to defend the lives and struggles of the oppressed.

At best, the repressive agencies of the capitalist state will temporarily keep the lid on the explosive racial tinderbox. The social democratic SWP/YSA fosters the illusion that racial oppression can be fundamentally combated without an assault on the capitalist system, and that the bosses's state can be pressured into decisively

advancing that struggle.

So what has police protection accomplished? In Boston, peace reigns — the peace of an armed camp. South Boston High was recently shut down by an anti-busing boycott, thousands of racists marched against busing, and cop brutality has become an everyday experience for Black students. The SYL recognizes the need for Blacks and working people to rely on their independent strength to stop racist attacks and smash the racist status quo. The SWP/YSA relies on cops and troops — the same cops who threatened a sick-out against busing, made donations to ROAR (the racist anti-busing organization), and sided with the racists at Carson Beach. The SWP/YSA/NSCAR with its pacifistic marches and crawls to the courthouse, hand-in-hand with the ultra-legalistic NAACP have done nothing to mobilize a defense for Blacks. Only the SYL has put forth a program that will mean victory against the racist mobs.

Submitted by:
Spartacus Youth League

Economics Course

At the rate things are going, many students will no longer be able to study economics, or anything else, at college. However, WBAI (99.5-FM) is sponsoring a ten-week course on Political Economics, each Thursday at 8:30 PM.

The course is designed to stimulate critical discussion about the economic system, and is taught by economists David Gordan and William Tabb. A reading list and general synopsis is available, and may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Economics Course, c/o WBAI-FM, 359 East 62 Street, New York, 10021.

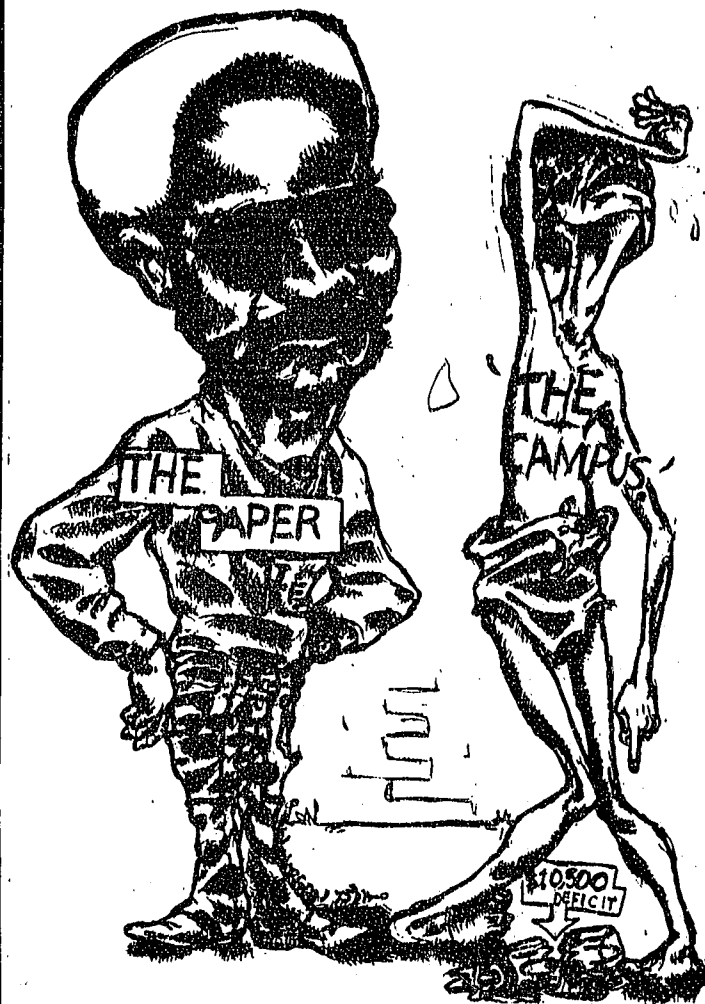
The shows are presented live, with opportunities for listeners to call in and ask questions or air their views.

Patricia Leonard

I want to go Home

I want to go home
To the sweet rhythmic voices of woman and child
And the best of men, in the image of God
With sun shining on my blackness to the tune of the drum.
I want to go home.
This land is strange and unkind for one so hued as me
And strong with years-of toil
I nursed and fought with those who worked this land for freedom
Though we are not free.
My mask is tired but permits me my life
I want to go home and be rid of this strife.
But where is home for me?
I am robbed of my root and told of my past by captors
And though I know my land
My place is unseen.
But one day before long we will rise
And with song we'll give thanks
For we will be free in this land
And when that is done, my soul can rest
And I can go home.

'Crybaby Politics'



Crybaby Politics.

We've seen a lot of that around here, on all levels. City, state and university crumble before centralized powers as blame is shifted and solutions go undiscovered.

The Paper was born in 1970, of a struggle which led to Open Admissions and the meaningful implementation of higher education for all. Now, those who fear an educated public want to take it all away, and return college to the private domain of a privileged few.

We believe it's time for something different -- like *Survival* politics. We are convinced that no solution is possible without the free flow of information, even the kind which is unpleasant to those established in power. We intend to continue -- and improve -- in that tradition as we help each other survive.

So if you have an idea or a news item, or if you want to learn or share skills in writing, photography, research, newspaper production, business management or accounting, or if you just want to express yourself, then come see us in Finley 337.

Survivors don't have much time for crying these days.

Quotation of the Week

Congressman Ron Dellums, member of the House Committee on Intelligence, as he questioned Secretary of State (and then National Security Advisor) Henry Kissinger on the abuses of the CIA and the "intelligence community" — Oct. 31, 1975:

DELLUMS: "... You have wiretapped your employees; we have heard testimony that the essence of your conversations with international leaders is not shared with the intelligence community; you now refuse information to Congress on a rather specious basis.

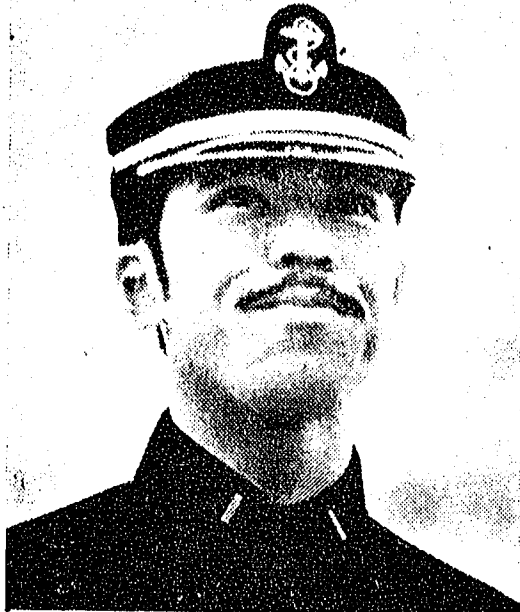
"Frankly, Mr. Secretary, and I mean this very sincerely, I am concerned with your power and the method of your operation. I am afraid of the result on American policy, and I believe the direction of operations outside the National Security Council and the full 40 Committee may indeed be contrary to law.

"Would you please comment, sir?"

KISSINGER: "Except for that, there's nothing wrong with my operation."



"I wanted something new...something different... something with a future."

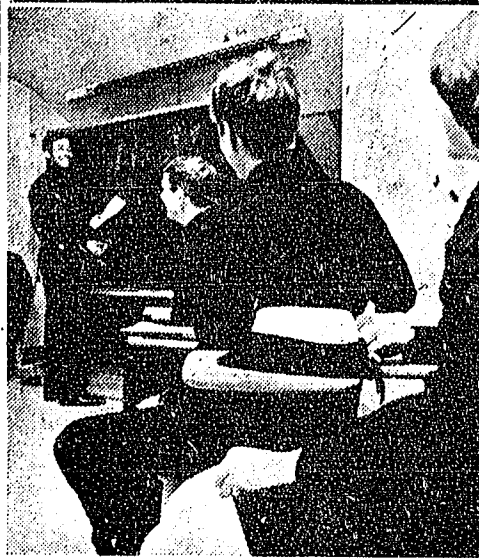
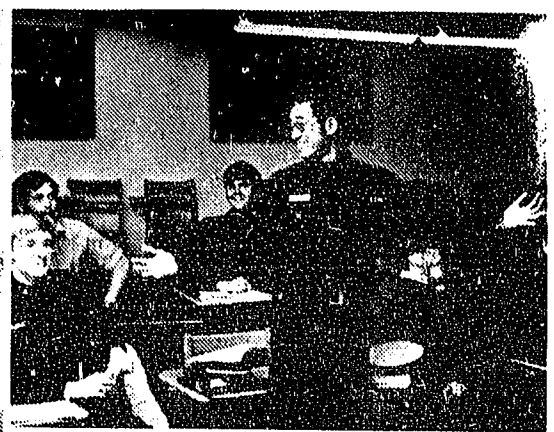


Midshipman William Freeman, from Colorado Springs, Colorado, is one young man who knew exactly what he wanted. A field with a future. One that offered new and different challenges—plus an opportunity for a rewarding career. He found a way to get it, too. Through the Navy's NROTC 2-year Operation Leadership scholarship program. In the Operation Leadership program, Bill's getting some of the practical leadership and management experience he needs to become a specialist in the field of nuclear propulsion.

If you're a college sophomore, Operation Leadership can provide the opportunity for you to qualify yourself for tomorrow's Nuclear Age—today! But it isn't just for anybody. Only a limited number of students are selected each year for this demanding and highly-competitive program. Students majoring in engineering and hard sciences such as math, physics and chemistry are most preferred, although applicants with other majors may be selected provided they have a strong background in calculus and physics. All applicants must have completed one semester of college physics and mathematics through integral calculus, and maintained at least a B minus average. In your senior year, assuming that you maintain selection requirements and standards, you may be given the opportunity to prove to the Director of the Division of Nuclear Reactors and to his staff that you are qualified and should go on to advanced nuclear power training—and become a nuclear engineer.

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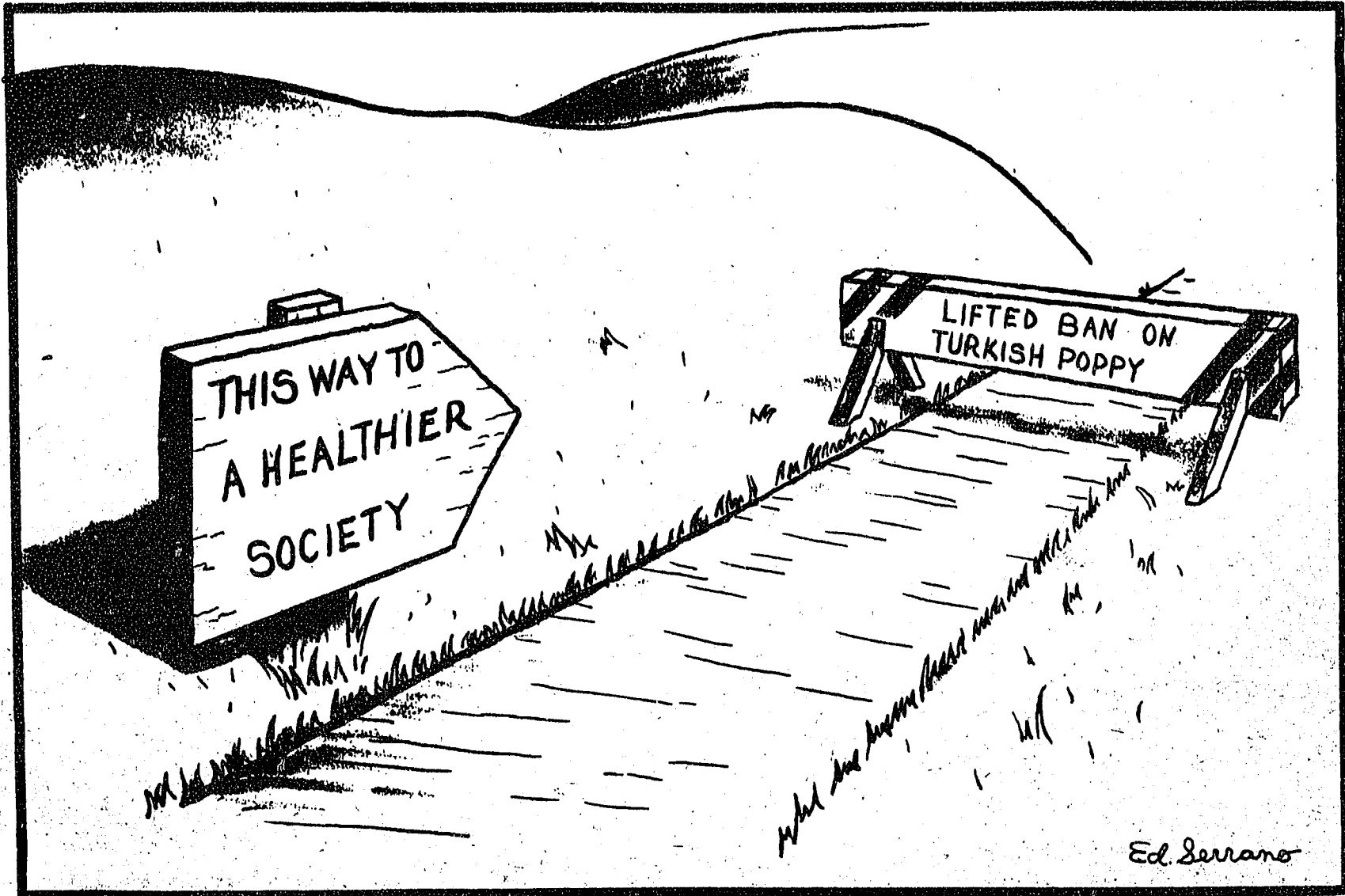
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'The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence'

By Dennis E. Mack

FBI members held top-level leadership roles in seven of the nation's 14 Ku Klux Klan groups and headed one state Klan organization in the mid 1960s, according to recently released Federal Bureau of Investigation documents. (This was during the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan activity aimed towards terrorizing Blacks and civil rights workers.) In addition, in 1965, almost 2,000 Klansmen were F.B.I. informants.

This information has been greeted with a small amount of shock in America's communities, because FBI and Central Intelligence Agency revelations that depict both agencies as covert action arms of the U.S. government are becoming more and more commonplace in this post-Watergate era.

Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks' *The CIA And The Cult of Intelligence* (Dell) is an excellent account of an agency that has the unchecked power to start wars, spy on thousands of American citizens and overthrow governments that are deemed "unfriendly" to the U.S.

Since the elusive organization's power goes unchecked "the agency's methods and assets are a resource that come with the office of the Presidency," according to the authors. This should serve as a warning to naive Americans who think that just because President Ford has appointed a committee to study the CIA, there will be no future abuses of power.

Marchetti and Marks point out that if clandestine operations fail, all the President and his staff need to do to avoid responsibility is to blame the CIA. They also assert that "in no instance has a President of the United States ever made a serious attempt to review or revamp the covert practices of the CIA."

Frank Church's Senate investigatory committee could do a lot to alleviate this problem of presidential revamping of the intelligence community. However, it must be remembered that Church is considered by many to be the hottest liberal dark horse for the 1976 Presidential nomination. It is questionable whether Church, or anyone else for that matter, would bite the hand that feeds him.

The authors feel that it is quite possible that the CIA directly caused the passage of the tragic Gulf of Tonkin resolution by Congress (1964) that laid the groundwork for massive American military involvement in Southeast Asia. They base this conclusion on the fact that "At least one CIA raiding party was operating in that part of the Tonkin Gulf in 1964 where two U.S. destroyers allegedly came under attack by North Vietnamese ships."

Marchetti and Marks' warning that the Soviet Union and Red China are no longer targets of CIA secret operations, but *Third World countries are such targets*, should not be taken lightly.

The former agents conclude the

book by stating that "The United States is surely strong enough as a nation to be able to climb out of the gutter and conduct its foreign policy in accordance with the ideals that the country was founded upon. The almost daily revelations of CIA/FBI wrongdoings leads one to seriously wonder whether the United States can indeed "climb out of the gutter." Furthermore, "the ideals that the country was founded upon," have been discarded by those in government a long time ago. Foreign police implementation was always a dirty political game and always will be.

Congressional action and the power of the press are not enough to insure a revamping of CIA domestic surveillance. The elimination of the CIA may however, signal the end of domestic spying.

The CIA And The Cult of Intelligence is an excellent report of CIA dirty tricks, that is must reading for anyone concerned with the problem. It's also the most recent book that the U.S. government has attempted to censor. You may not be able to read a book published without deletions for a long time, if ever, as the Watergate mentality continues.

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At the Garden The Isleys Live it Up!

By Diane Wilson

Madison Square Garden was swarming with people. It seemed as though the entire city had come down to see the Isley Brothers in concert. As I edged my way through the crowd, I couldn't help but wonder now even a structure as large as the Garden would support so many people.

It felt good to be part of such a large crowd that shared the same interest as I did. I found myself constantly seeing familiar faces and old friends, always wondering who I would bump into next.

After talking to several friends, and catching up on all the gossip you miss when you haven't seen a friend for some time, I found my seat and settled down, anxious for the concert to begin.

KC and the Sunshine Band warmed up the audience with their hits "That's the Way I like It," and "Get Down Tonight." The crowd began to get in the mood for the evening. Some boggled in the aisle, while others blew their whistles and shook their tambourines. Bottles of "Easy Nights" were opened and tightly rolled thin cigarettes were passed around freely.

Jimmy Castor, "Mr. Bertha Butt" himself, came on stage next. He excited the audience with his hit "Potential," but the rest of his performance was weak. His band sounded noisy and their tempo was harsh and without direction. Castor and his bunch left the stage receiving very little applause.

Finally, it was the *Isley Brothers*' turn to perform. They were the

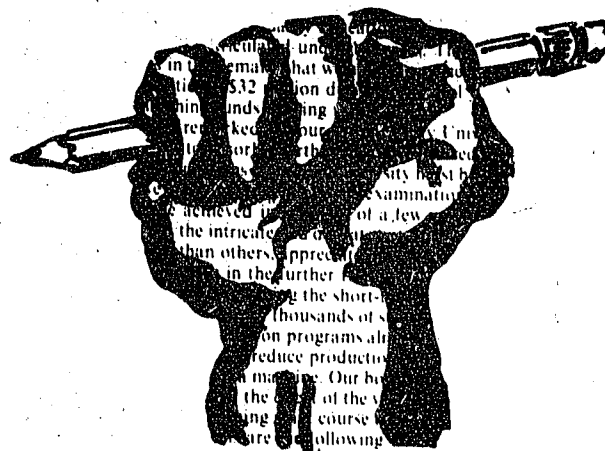
group everybody had come to see, and had appropriately gotten ready for. On their entrance, a representative from Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton's office, presented the group with a plaque that officially declared October 24 as "Fight the Power Day," and fittingly the five brothers plus one went into their rendition of the hit tune of the same name. The audience went wild!

The group then played some of their popular songs, "For the Love of You," "Live it Up," "Hello," "Summer Breeze," and "Who's That Lady," to name but a few. Ernie, the youngest brother, constantly electrocuted the crowd as he played his electric guitar with his teeth, on his knees, and behind his back.

"It's Your Thing," one of the groups older hits that launched their success, further pleased the crowd. I sat there wishing that the concert wouldn't end or that I could take the Isley's home with me, but it was to no avail.

The group ended its captivating show with an encore of "Fight the Power," while hundreds of satisfied listeners poured onto the stage to get as close to this dynamic collective as possible. The *Isley Brothers* had done their thing and the audience wanted them to know how much they appreciated it.

I left the Garden fulfilled, and happy to have been a part of such a mellow musical experience. They had turned the entire audience on and the audience, in turn, had responded — All for the Love of the *Isley Brothers*.



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Boy Meets Girl. . .

The Good Old-fashioned Love Theme

By Cynthia F. Valentin

Never has it been proven so avidly than in Berry Gordy's *Mahogany* that the more things change the more they stay the same. In their long-awaited return to the screen, Diana Ross and Billy Dee Williams unite in what is a return to the good old-fashioned love theme wherein boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl (back).

Diana Ross portrays Tracy Chambers, a struggling but frivolous ingenue who through day dreams and night school, (along with a few other tricks), makes her way to international stardom as a fashion model and designer. And as her counterpart, Billy Dee Williams, maintaining his super-breezy and easy-going demeanor, impeccably brings to life Brian Walker. Walker is a "grass roots" politician who unrelentingly wages a war to save Chicago's rapidly worsening slums.

Their aspirations in and of themselves appear harmless enough, but combine them, and you will get a catalyst for which your local chemist will not love you. After



Billy Dee Williams and Diana Ross: When Tracey becomes Mahogany, Brian decides to knock on wood.

a love at second sight meeting Tracy sets aside all her dreams and aspirations for what Brian terms "something real and meaningful" — that being his career or saving Chicago for those who are poor and helpless.

And what would a true-blue love story be without its traditional villain? Well, Anthony Perkins offers a convincing bete noire. Sean McAvoy, who after being captured by the stars in Tracy's eyes, picks

her out of the chorus line and gives her a solo. (Is it all coming back to you yet?)

Tracy leaves Brian to answer Sean's call to join him in Rome and becomes one of his collection of self-styled inanimate objects. It is here that she becomes "Mahogany," but it is not until later that Tracy realizes that her idol-photographer is an ill and malicious man who takes unnatural pleasure in seeing others suffer.

When Brian fails in his attempt to get elected to an alderman's post; he joins Tracy in Rome. It is here that the movie makes its definitive statement. Brian, after a very unpleasant visit, tells Tracy that he cannot hack the European freak scene. In a five-tissue scene he provides an admonishment that I'm sure the average woman would love to receive by telling Tracy: "Success is nothing without someone you love to share it with you."

When at long last (and after a series of other events) our bijou's career finally reaches its climax; Brian's words return to haunt her. Tracy returns to Chicago, and so it is that she again becomes immured in Brian's arms and career, never to dream again about such deviations from the course of normalcy. Which leads us to another familiar topic — the extrapolation of the motherhood role. What? Yes!

For those of us who were able to filter out what may have seemed extraneous noise; the film was a realistic and socially significant piece of art. It brought to mind the idea that the worth of a woman is

assessed by the man to whom she belongs, and for this reason the woman works to elevate and inspire him. It recounted the extremely warped relationship between the omnipotent male and the ever supporting female. It is doubtful whether Mr. Gordy purposely presented this theme to us, but since it is being discussed, let us not forget the many unkind experiences the female, especially the Black female, has to undergo in order to achieve the amount of success that she is due. This was very accurately exhibited in the film.

But for those of us who are not attuned to intellectual digestion, the film is still a treat. Miss Ross herself, designed the fashions modeled and worn in the movie and they were elegant indeed. Billy Dee stole the hearts of many women, (and I'm sure even some men) by his mere presence.

And of Miss Ross, well, only one word can adequately describe this multi-talented superstar who has as far as this critic is concerned, proven her acting ability to be unprecedented. It is magnificent!

See her, hear her, feel her . . .

Outrageously Doing It Again

By Theresa Saltus

Let's Do It Again, currently playing at theatres in Manhattan, is an outrageously entertaining film written by Richard Wesley and skillfully directed by Sidney Poitier. In essence, it is not really a sequel to *Uptown Saturday Night*, its predecessor, but it re-embraces the same comic flair although the effects achieved are more humorous.

The plot revolves around two Blacks from Atlanta, (Cosby and Poitier) who take their wives to New Orleans, along with the money from their church. Their scheme is to win more money to keep their church operating.

While there, they succeed with their plans by placing a bet on a boxing match and making sure that they will win by using Poitier's skill to hypnotize others. Jimmie Walker, who is featured as the underdog in the fight, becomes the beneficiary of Poitier's talents and is psyched into becoming a superman. After they

collect their money, our heroes return to Atlanta leaving a bewildered Jimmie behind them as well as two warring mobs who are quite angry about being duped.

At this point in the movie, the audience thinks that our heroes of the moment have finished their escapades. How wrong they are. The following sequence focuses on one mob leader's plan for revenge, and it is the second part of the movie which adds the real comic flavor.

Through "not so gentle persuasion," our guys are coerced by John Amos (playing the gang leader) to return to New Orleans where they will be given a chance to "redeem themselves." The fellows do return along with their wives, but when their carefully laid plans go haywire, chaos results.

Highlighting the movie are the performances of Bill Cosby and Jimmie Walker. Cosby gives such an absurd performance that one laughs

almost to the point of exhaustion. Walker, as the ungainly fighter who is transformed into a fearless champion, is enjoyable.

Denise Nicholas and Lee Chamberlin are quite convincing in their roles as the wives of Cosby and Poitier, although Miss Nicholas' performance outshines Ms. Chamberlin's. Ossie Davis plays his role of an aging pastor quite well, while John Amos and Calvin Lockhart, who star in the movie as rival gang leaders, play their roles to the hilt, displaying some very mean dispositions.

Poitier, however, seems stiff in his role (not being a natural comedian like Cosby) yet his style of direction of the movie is excellent. It would be very nice if they all did it again, perhaps in something entitled "One More Time." At any rate, *Let's Do It Again* is definitely at the top of its medium within the spectrum of this year's black films.

If Only You'd Believe - Shazam!

In the mid 1960's the hills of Haight Ashbury were filled with the San Francisco sound of psychedelic, acid rock music. Groups such as the Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful Dead were capturing America's youth with their lyrics of drugs, love and a better life.

The Dead have since taken a one year hiatus from the concert scene and Airplane members Grace Slick, Paul Kantner and Marty Balin constitute the nucleus of the Jefferson Starship.

In mid-May Grace and Paul celebrated their tenth anniversary together, (Marty only recently rejoined the group) as throngs of people flocked to the Sheepsmeadow in Central Park to see the Starship play in a WNEW-FM sponsored free concert.

Red Octopus, the Starships' latest release (their sixth) is one of the best albums to make its way on the rock music scene in along time. The album is a much more cohesive effort than the Starship's last recording, "Dragon Fly." Each song is

a variation on the same theme: love. Every track flows together and has the same mellow quality. This is a concept the Starship have not achieved since their third release: "Baron von Tollbooth and the Chrome Nun."

The finest track on the *Dragon Fly* album is "Caroline," written and sung by Marty Balin. Marty is an original member of the Jefferson Airplane. He left the group when Grace and Paul formed the Starship.

Upon leaving Grace and Paul, Marty formed a group called Fat Matress, that never quite made it. He rejoined the Starship to write the classic "Caroline." On *Red Octopus* Marty wrote "Miracles" (singlehandedly), "Sweeter Than Honey," (with Craig Chaquico) "Tumbin'," (with Robert Hunter) "I Want To See Another World," (with Paul and Grace) and "There Will Be Love" (with Paul).

On "Miracles," Marty's mellow voice repeats:

"If only you believe like I believe baby

We'd get by

If only you believe in Miracles baby

So would I

This composition is clearly the best track on the album and has been receiving a lot of FM air play lately.

"There Will Be Love" and "Tumbin'" are two outstanding compositions that urge us to rise above love's many ups and downs. The later song is a variation on the theme of "I've been down so long it looks like up."

Red Octopus may be the Starship's finest recording to date if the charts are any indication of musical prominence. In one weeks time the album climbed from #94 to #34. At press time the album was #3.

Spread the word, Marty Balin is back and he's back in a big way. The addition of Balin gives this album something previous Starship recordings have lacked: the old Jefferson Airplane sound.

Dennis Mack

The Problems of Aging

By Rosalyn M. Shivers

An enthusiastic audience greeted the private screening at the Cinema Studio Theatre of Neil Simon's "The Sunshine Boys." The film stars Walter Matthau and George Burns as two ex-vaudevillians, once partners, but who are now trying to cope with the problems of growing old.

The film, now playing at Radio City Music Hall, co-stars Richard Benjamin adequately handling the part of the harried nephew and agent of Matthau who still feels his aging uncle has something to offer show business. It is the wise Burns who has long since retired

having faced the facts of life, a decision for which his ex-partner, Matthau, has never forgiven him.

The characterizations of the aging ex-team are allowed to grow and here Matthau proves, once again, what an accomplished actor he is. But it is Burns, the master craftsman, who turns in a stunning performance. His forgetfulness, movements and gestures are all a wonder to behold. And since Messrs. Matthau and Burns appeared in person after the screening for a question and answer period, the audience was able to witness an on the spot comparison. Mr. Burns, who when asked why he waited 38 years to make another movie answered, "Because they didn't ask me." Too bad for us.

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