

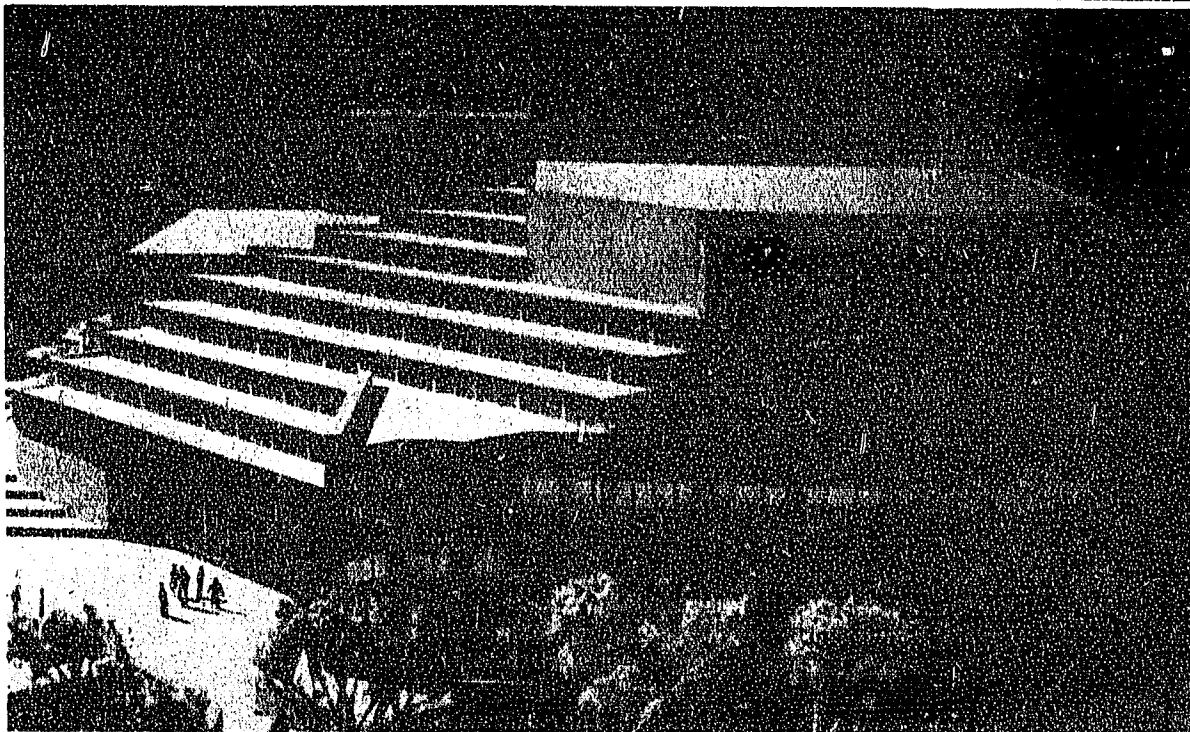
THE PAPER

Vol. 44 No. 2

October 15, 1976

—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.



DCPA Construction To Resume If \$ Package Is Finalized

by Edwin B. Lake

After halting one year ago, the construction on the Leonard Davis Center for Performing Arts may resume by this November if the final details to a new fiscal package involving at least \$7 million dollars are finalized within the next two weeks.

The Davis Center, which has been struggling to obtain a permanent housing facility since its inception nearly three years ago, is intended to provide "a training ground for experimentation in performing arts and related disciplines and media. The program is dedicated to encouraging a creative and dynamic relationship among City College students, faculty, alumni, and community through the performing arts."

The crucial element in the plan is a special series of bonds which the State Dormitory will issue and which an untold New York bank has agreed to purchase.

The figure that the banks purchasing of the bonds will raise will be about 2/3 of the total figure needed to resume construction. One third of the total figure will be met by the college itself who will purchase a number of bonds from monies which it now holds in trust. The interest obtained on investment in the bonds is around 9 percent, according to Gerald Kauvar, Special Assistant to the President.

The only other obstacle which has to be surmounted by the college was gaining permission from the state's Attorney General's Office to purchase the bonds. The permission was needed because of a bill that the legislature enacted last session which involved investments of this nature. "The Attorney General's office had to agree that the money the college used to purchase the bonds would be 'held harmless'," said Prof. Kauvar.

The term is translated into the understanding that the bonds are not a unsafe investment for the college to make. Upon gaining that agreement from the Attorney General's office the optimistic hope that the construction could soon resume began to become more evident.

Prof. Robert K. Oster, the director of the Davis Center, has not been involved in the budgetary maneuvers designed to obtain the monies necessary to complete the construction of the Center but he said that he was aware that con-

struction could resume within the next month.

As the resolution containing the final details have not been worked out yet, reported John Anderson, public relations person at the Board

of Higher Education, it will be reviewed a week prior to the next Board meeting scheduled for October 25. At that meeting the resolution will be put before the Board for approval.

Enrollment Down 18%

by Sadie Mills

Enrollment in undergraduate and graduate programs at the college declined 18% this Fall. Figures released from the Office of the Registrar show that approximately 20,500 students registered in the Fall of 1975 as opposed to the 17,000 figure that began the process in the FALL of 1976.

The Board of Higher Education expected an even higher percentage of non-enrollment as a result of the imposition of tuition, according to Morton Kaplan, Acting Vice President for Administrative Affairs.

Peter Jonas, Assistant Registrar, indicated that of the 17,000 who began the registration process, 350 had not completed it by end of the regular registration period, September 14th. Those students were encouraged to bring any financial problems to the Financial Aid Office and to register during late-registration between September 15th and October 1st. Mr. Jonas pointed out that in actuality registration and late-registration overlapped this year since the time to arrange payment of the Bursar's Fee was extended to September 17th.

A random sampling of those remaining 350 students showed that possibly as many as half had re-registered during late-registration and were properly enrolled by September 30th. Therefore, an estimated 1% of all students who began the registration process did not complete it.

Many obstacles hindered a smooth registration process,

Kaplan revealed. Among these was a "lack of clear cut guidelines" from the Board of Higher Education as to how registration should be conducted. There was also the problem of a "highly depleted staff" due to budget cuts. Kaplan also stated that "the student body behaved in a remarkable fashion, showing good humor and understanding" despite the "rather imperfect [registration] system."

Mr. Kaplan assured that efforts are being made to improve the system of registration. He confirmed that meetings of the Administration were scheduled to begin this week to plan a more efficient registration procedure. One possible procedure is to computerize the financial records of students in addition to their already computerized academic records.

SEE EDITORIAL PAGE FOUR

SEEK Students Demand Books

by Selwyn Carter
and Benny James

On the morning of Thursday September 23rd, a group of angry SEEK students stormed into the office of Mr. George McDonald (Assistant Director of SEEK) to inquire why their book checks were not yet available. Present in Mr. McDonald's office was Prof. Malcolm Robinson and Mr. Orlando Velez, Director and Deputy Director of SEEK respectively.

Apparently, these officials were unable to accommodate the needs of the students which forced the students to go elsewhere. The students left the office in two groups; one group accompanied Mr. McDonald to the Administration building while the other one toured the campus to pick up more supporters.

The group that went to the administration building met with Dr. Morton Kaplon (college's Vice Provost for Institutional Affairs). After twenty minutes of deliberations no results were produced which added to the students' anger. At that time a procession of about thirty students came down the corridor and into Kaplon's office chanting "We Want Books."

Kaplon tried to convince them that he would be better able to look into the problem if they left his office. The students refused and insisted that he immediately address their needs.

Under consistent pressure, Kaplon proceeded to write a memorandum stating that the book checks would be ready by 4:00 pm that same day.

Since the checks had been promised to the students three times before, they feared this was another delay tactic of the administration. However, by 4:00 pm the checks for \$55 were ready and those SEEK students proceeded to purchase some of their books.

Instead of the normal "book voucher" procedure, SEEK students now receive a \$55 check to cover the cost of their books. The decision which changed the procedure, came from the office of Mr. Robert Young who is the Central Director for the CUNY SEEK Program. However, the SEEK population at CCNY, including the three top officials seems to agree that the book voucher system was much more beneficial to the students.



By Diane M. Wilson

President Marshak is considering leaving the presidency position of the college to accept a teaching and research post in the southwest, according to an article that appears in today's Times.

The president indicated that he would not discuss the offer until a final decision is reached.

If Marshak leaves he would be the third CUNY senior college president to resign his position since the advent of the CUNY fiscal crisis.

Marshak has been president of City College since 1970.

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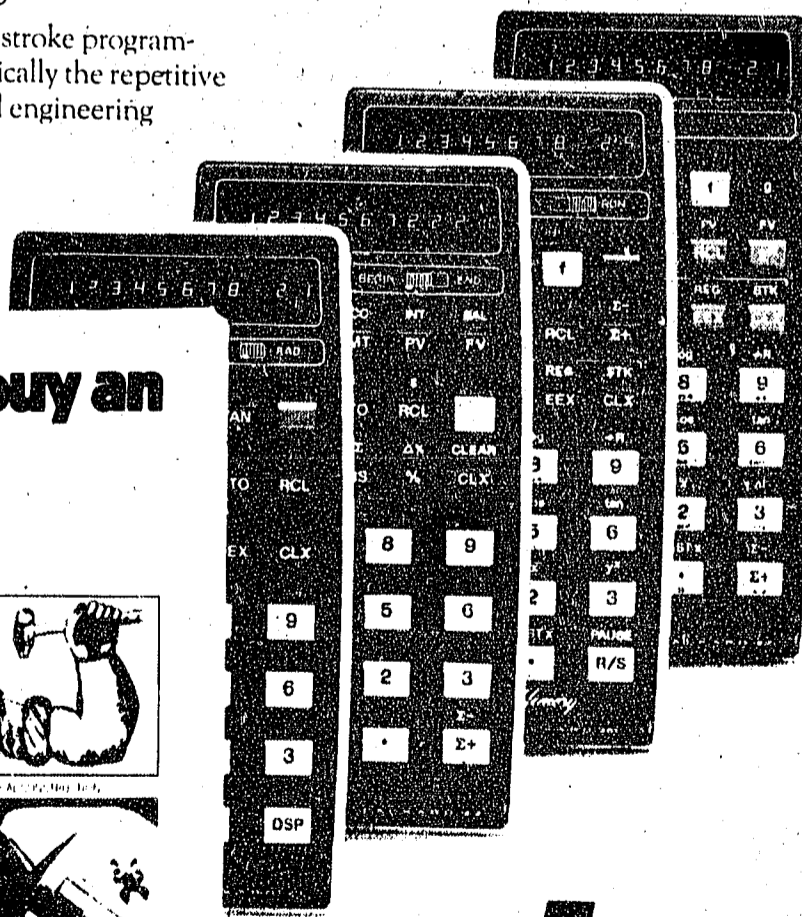
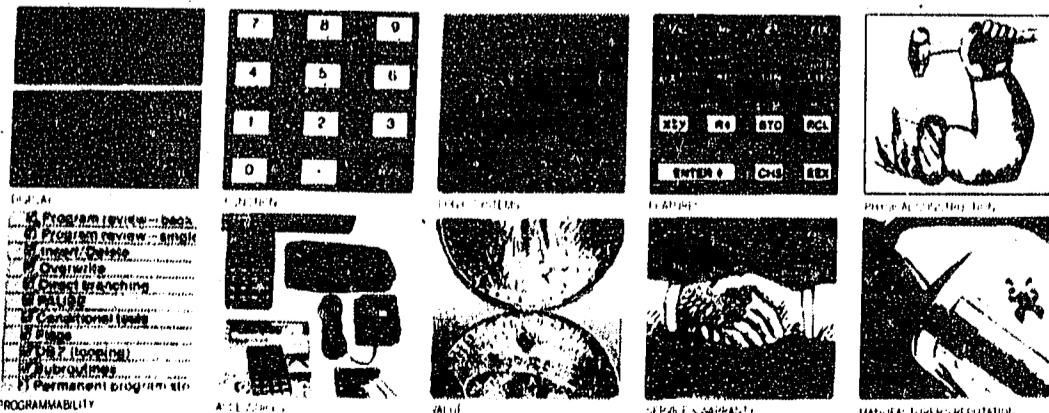
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To Die For the People

To Die For The People

"All men must die: But death can vary in its significance. The ancient Chinese writer, Szuma Chien said, "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be weightier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather. To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai, but to work for the fascists and die for the exploiters and oppressors is lighter than a feather."

The death of Chairman Mao Tse Tung, on September 9, is indeed weightier than Mount Tai, for it has touched the hearts of working people all over the world.

Mao, leader of the Chinese people, devoted his life to the liberation of China and all working and oppressed people throughout the world. Mao reflected the aspirations of the Chinese people. He guided the Chinese Communist party in a correct outlook that was able to unite all progressive forces in China to overthrow feudalism, defeat imperialist domination and establish a socialist society. Through his leadership China has made tremendous advances because the working class holds political power and controls all aspects of society in their own interest.

Mao further pointed out that, "in the historical period of Socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle; there is the struggle between the Socialist road and the

Capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." The latter is true of the Soviet Union where, as Mao pointed out, the working class is no longer in the lead, but rather a new capitalist exploitative class. Those representative of the bourgeois class who sneaked into the party, the government, the Army and various spheres of culture proved to be the means by which capitalism is restored in a Socialist state.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (begun by Mao in 1966) demonstrated how the restoration of capitalism in a socialist state can be prevented, by relying on the people to fight revisionism.

Many people throughout the world have learned from Chairman Mao's historical truth of Marxism-Leninism. His writings on dialectical and historical materialism clearly illuminated the need for a scientific understanding of world progress.

As students, we have learned much about the need for, and the road to revolution from Chairman Mao and the peoples of China.

In capitalist society we are taught that students are above the masses and that it is a handful of intellectuals who will determine the fate of society. Chairman Mao, however, has clearly showed us that it is the masses of working people who create the wealth of society

and are the true makers of history. He has urged students and intellectuals in China to go among the masses and actively engage in production as a part of their education. Working alongside the working class and peasantry, students concretely see the need to use their education to build society by integrating with, and learning from the masses. In advancing our struggle forward, we as students must take lessons from chairman Mao and build a student movement that truly relies on the masses. Since students comprise only a small sector of society, our struggles on the campus must be concretely linked up to those in our communities and to the struggles of working and oppressed people everywhere to make revolution.

Chairman Mao emphasized that we must dare to rise in struggle and to grasp in our hands the destiny of our peoples. In times of difficulty, he pointed out the need to keep in sight our goals, and see that the future is bright!

We are deeply saddened by Mao's death, but his revolutionary spirit, thoughts and teachings live on to guide us in our continuing struggle.

Eternal Glory To Chairman Mao!

Statement written by United Peoples.

South African Rally at the U.N.

by Henry Jackson

On Tuesday evening, September 21, a rally sponsored by Blacks in Solidarity with South African Liberation (BISSAL), was held at the U.N. to protest the jailing, killing and maiming of Black Africans by the U.S. supported minority regime in South Africa.

BISSAL is a coalition of organizations and individuals who are committed to attaining freedom for oppressed people in Southern Africa, the U.S. and throughout the world.

Since May of this year, the South African government has murdered over 376 Blacks and "Colored" South Africans in an attempt to put down the rebellion against its racist policies that has broken out among the Black majority.

Over 400 protestors demonstrated and rallied for over two hours in front of the U.N. on First Ave. and 42nd St. The spirited marchers came with bongos, bells, tambourines, whistles and other noisemakers to make good their promise to symbolically "drum South Africa out of the U.N."

Speakers from the Pan African Congress and the African National Congress repeatedly hit at the theme that the protestors in South Africa were fighting against the same interests there (U.S. banks and multi-national corporations) that were making it impossible for Black, Latin and other oppressed people to survive in New York City. Consequently, the speakers pointed out that although they were

glad to see such a large turnout they were not in New York simply to thank the demonstrators for responding because it was their responsibility to demonstrate their support for their actions.

Near the end of the rally one of the organizers informed the crowd that the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (P.S.P.) was at that very hour mounting a protest demonstration at the Hilton Hotel on W. 53rd St. and Sixth Ave. against the appearance in New York of the present governor of Puerto Rico, Hernandez Colon. It was again made clear to those assembled that it is the same forces worldwide that suppress movements for national liberation in Puerto Rico, South Africa and the U.S.

The demonstrators then elected to march over to the Hilton Hotel and express their solidarity with the just aspirations of the Puerto Rican People for independence from U.S. domination. The additional marchers were warmly received by the hundreds of P.S.P. demonstrators already filling the lines chanting their displeasure at the presence of Hernandez Colon.

P.S.P. is a Marxist organization whose primary goals are gaining independence for Puerto Rico and the advancement of Socialism. The main reason that they called the demonstration was to call attention to the colonialist relationship that exists between the U.S. and Puerto Rico in certain areas.

Hernandez Colon was in New York to attend a fund raising

banquet given in his honor by Yankee businessmen who have investments in Puerto Rico. These businessmen, who virtually control the economy that return big profits, but that require little labor.

As a result, millions of Puerto Ricans have been forced to migrate to North America in a search for jobs.

Colon who is running for reelection, has shown his willingness to work with these exploiters. The businessmen are financing his reelection campaign in order to maintain the status quo and safeguard their investment.

P.S.P. succeeded in calling attention to this relationship but it is not stopping there. It has decided to run candidates in this year's elections on the island, not because it believes it can bring independence to Puerto Rico through electoral politics but in order to bring a socialist alternative to the people through the political debates.

In New York City, P.S.P. has been organizing in the Puerto Rican community around the basic rights of the people to such services as decent health, housing and education. The organization played a prominent role in the struggle to keep Hostos Community College open. At the same time, P.S.P. recognizes the connection between the battle it is waging and those being waged by oppressed people in other parts of the world and is quick to identify these conflicts as the "same struggle, same fight."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rally to Save Schomburg

The Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg will sponsor a community rally at the Harlem YMCA on October 15th, at 7 P.M.

The rally is being called to increase the community's awareness of the plight of the Schomburg library which houses a large collection of Black literary materials.

The Coalition charges that the library has been "the victim of racist discrimination on the part of the New York Public Library's 99% white administration, ever since the library's inception in Harlem."

The Harlem YMCA is located at 135th Street and Adam Clayton Powell Blvd. For further information about the rally or the future existence of the Schomburg collection contact: Citizens Coalition to Save the Schomburg at 166 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Phone: 741-0633.

D.M.W.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFLICT IS FOCUS OF FORUM (Oct. 19) IN STEINMAN HALL

Eyewitness accounts of the smouldering cauldron that is present day South Africa will be offered Oct. 19 at a symposium sponsored by the Department of Anthropology. Entitled, "South Africa—Confrontation and Conflict," the roundtable in Room 123 Steinman Hall features a discussion among three South Africans and a screening of the film, "South Africa."

Mr. Mphiwa Mbatha, Instructor in Anthropology, will chair the session, which will run from 6:15 until 8:30. A member of the Zulu tribe, Mr. Mbatha recently returned from a summer visit to his homeland, where he witnessed some of the violent demonstrations that rocked that nation.

His opening remarks will be followed by impressions of the South African scene by a fellow Zulu, Mr. Herbert Vilckazi of the sociology faculty of Essex College, New Jersey, and by Writer Gessler M. Nkondo, who recently joined the Yale University faculty after a teaching career at a tribal university in Johannesburg. Mr. Nkondo was a founder of the South African Student Organization.

Admission is free, and refreshments will be served.

Reflecting the impact of the recent recession, median income of U.S. families adjusted for inflation and decreased by 3 percent between 1974 and 1975, according to the Bureau of the Census.

During the same period, the total number of persons below the low-income or poverty line increased by 2.5 million, according to a released report based on a nationwide survey taken last March.

The report indicates that the median family income in 1975 was \$13,720, 6 percent above the revised 1974 figure but about 3 percent below the 1974 median.

The total number of persons below the poverty line increased from 23.4 million in 1974 to 25.9 million in 1975. This was the largest single-year increase since poverty data became available in 1959.

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THE PAPER

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Editorials

The Big Squeeze is On!

The City College administrators can make all the promises they want for a simpler registration, but the facts and figures of this semester's registration speak louder than promises.

Granted, the estimated 1% of students who did not finish registration is an accomplishment, given the recent imposition of tuition. However, the drastic decrease in the number of students who attempted to register (18%) cannot go unnoted. Where are these students now? Are they in other schools? Are they working?

It is obvious the big squeeze is on. Unless substantial efforts are made to curb this downward trend, many students, particularly Third World and financially deprived, who are frustrated and confused by the intensive financial screening process, will literally be left in the cold.

An Offensive Struggle

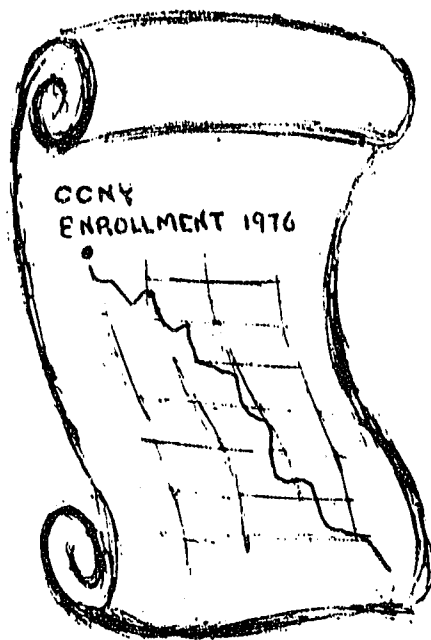
Many Black leaders have found it extremely necessary for their children to have an early identification with being Black. Augmented efforts have been geared toward reversing a negative self-image by instilling in Black children, at a very young age, a feeling of pride in being "Black and Beautiful". Thus the transitions from "COLORED" to "American Negro" to "Negro American" to "Black American" or "Afro-American" have indicated the emotionally impelled obligation by Black people to articulate a new self-image of which they can be proud.

But quite often Black awareness of obvious incidents of racism, such as the suppression of ethnic advancement through higher education, are neglected. This irresponsible attitude coupled with feeling of hopelessness and despair, reveals weaknesses that always seem to prevent people from making the kind of sustained effort that is necessary in any attempt to overcome racial injustice.

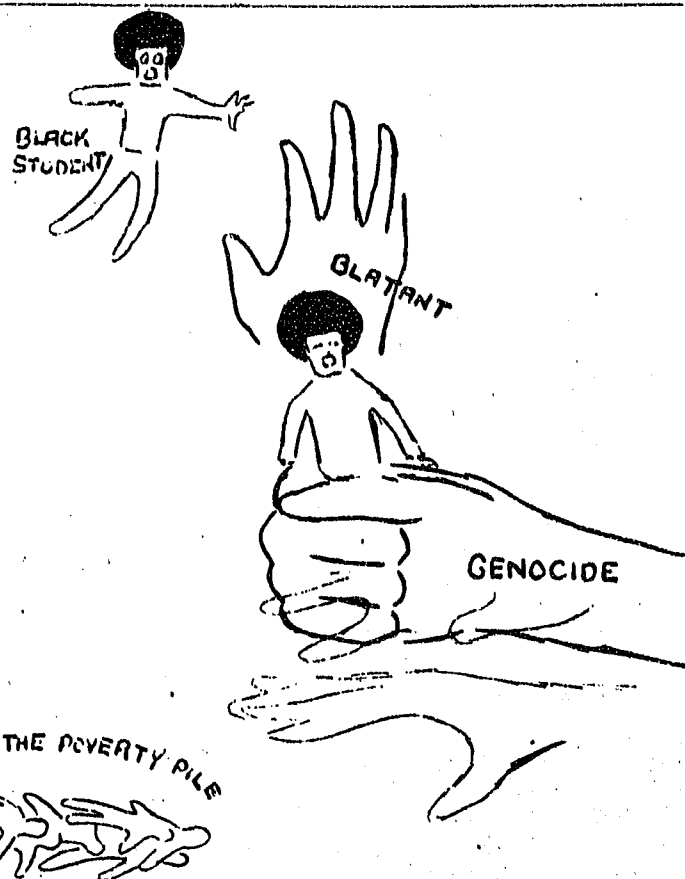
The paradoxical assessment of racial authoritarianism (that is in this case geared towards having an eradicated effect upon many minority students within the CUNY Colleges), allied with the rapid diminution of time, and the fidelity and dominance of authoritative self-interest, has prompted some student organizations at City College to become mobilized on a broader scale to confront larger issues.

The recent incident concerning the delay of book voucher checks, for SEEK students is one example of the paradoxical assessment of racial authoritarianism that is geared toward having an eradicated effect upon many minority students at this college and throughout CUNY. Past experiences (i.e., the establishment of Black Studies Programs) have demonstrated that Third World students must fight for their right to obtain higher education.

We must learn from the past, and remember that our struggle will only be victorious if it is a consistent, unified and offensive force. We are still on the edge of hell in Harlem.



KEN JONES



Letter to the Collective

To The Student Body:

I wish to thank the student body for the patience and understanding shown during this fall's registration. For most students the course selection process in Mahoney Gym went smoothly. Thereafter in the process, the waiting lines—whether for financial aid help, or for processing by the cashiers—were too long. While improvements in the process were made each day, we found we could not supply enough staff to speed students along as rapidly as they could move.

Despite these limitations every

student who wished help was served. In many instances complex financial aid decisions had to be made—frequently involving numerous financial aid programs which had to be reviewed by many persons at different locations. Then too, all students had to converge on the limited number of cashiers available.

It is important for students to know that this level of service was not made without sacrifice on our part. Many of our staff worked ten to fifteen hour days for six or seven days a week during the registration period. Many of these same staff

members are continuing to serve the students with this kind of effort during the late registration period. Nevertheless, we have not been satisfied with the service you have received.

But I have digressed. The point of this letter is not to point out how hard we worked, but rather to express gratitude for your cooperation. By way of a real thank you, let me pledge the college's effort to improve service to you.

Peter F. Jonas
Associate Registrar

George Jackson: Deliberately Assassinated

By Michael "CHEENO" Smith

Startling reports and testimonies reveal that George Jackson, the late Black Panther Party member and author of the book *Soledad Brother*, was deliberately assassinated. The perpetrators of the premeditated act are reportedly the California State Bureau of Identification and Investigation and the Criminal Conspiracy Section of the Los Angeles Police Department.

A Black man by the name of Louis E. Tackwood was an agent provocateur for SBII AND CCS for over 10 years. Tackwood testified in court on August 21, 1971, the day George Jackson was slain. The cops in the Criminal Conspiracy Section of LAPD were pissed off—not at Jackson's death—but because their own plans for killing him on the 23rd had been suddenly mooted. A police lieutenant said in anger "They always screw-up up north." The California State Bureau of Identification and Investigation, fearful of CCS incompetence, killed Jackson two days ahead of schedule.

Question: How can we the public depend upon Tackwood's statements? In L.E. Tackwood's book, *The Glass House Tapes* he reveals his contacts with Los Angeles radicals and slowly comes out and reveals himself as a provocateur.

At the trial of the San Quentin Six, Charles Garry, an attorney for one of Six, Black Panther Johnny Spain, asked Tackwood "Can you tell the court and jury what was your last completed assignment in the northern part of California?" Tackwood replied without hesitation, "To assassinate George Jackson."

In court testimony Tackwood revealed his role in the plot: "As far back of 1970 we knew that there was a plot to break him out, a plot to break him out by various people. I went in with specific orders to help the plot along, and find out the dates, that they would try to break him out and then we'd step in and kill him . . . I can name names, dates and places, people and guns used."

Although prosecutor Jerry Herman objected to his testimony, Tackwood went on further to explain that along with another provocateur, Melvin "Cotton" Smith, was assigned by the CCS to kill Jackson when he was scheduled to be transferred from San Quentin to San Francisco to appear in court.

Before the CCS could carry out their low-lifted plan, their sister agency SBII did it ahead schedule. Tackwood put forth that on August 1, 1971, he along with 2 other cops of the LAPD gave a snub nose .38 calibre revolver to a San Quentin guard to be planted outside the adjustment center. A Lt. Robert Field, who was head of the CCS assassination plot, reportedly said on discovering that Jackson had already been hit, "Now, we're going to have to get that gun out San Quentin; but it's a good thing they killed that black bastard anyway."

Judge Henry Broderick, who presided over the San Quentin Six trial, told Tackwood that he could be charged with first degree murder, to which Tackwood replied, "If I am to be indicted, will my employers be indicted? And if that does become the case, then I'm going to tell you I don't mind standing trial." The judge realized that it would not be Tackwood on trial but the entire Los Angeles Pig Department.

CCS and SBII along with Louis Tackwood are well known on the west coast for their long time anti-panther work in the Bay Area. Documentation on Tackwood's work with the reactionary forces are well piled up and must be taken seriously.

George Jackson was a dedicated revolutionary Brother who strived very hard to change the oppressive conditions of this decadent system they call AMERIKKA. FOR THIS ALONE, he was murdered. Only with a strongly organized progressive, Black movement rooted in the working class and armed with a socialist ideology can we free all political prisoners.

Long Live the Spirit of
George Jackson!!!!

THE PAPER

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October 15, 1976

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Unity is the Key...

A Statement From United Peoples

Fellow students, we of United Peoples would like to welcome you back to CCNY. It would have been nice if we could have begun this semester with no problems and no worries. However, the situation is far from so. Many students have been misled into a false sense of security regarding their future in CUNY. As a result of this, United Peoples has no alternative but to begin this semester by calling for a student boycott of registration.

Some Facts:

CUNY students have been asked to believe that the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) would cover their tuition and allow them to continue their education. Now weeks after registration many of us realize that we have been lied to. Due to the shortcomings of the TAP, student financial aid awards (BEOG, SEEK, Work Study) have been confiscated to cover their tuition costs. Most of us normally use these funds to pay rent and transportation, buy books, food, clothing, etc. We have been allowed to register but we will be unable to afford tokens to get to school. Furthermore, by signing the "Power of Attorney" form we have assured the college that we will have the rest of their money within 30-60 days. Most of us know that we will be unable to find that money. Thus, at the end of that sixty-day period, one quarter of us will be debarred and another one quarter of us will have to drop out due to lack of money. We have therefore been taken out of the college's frying pan and put into their oven.

In spite of all this, we are the lucky ones. Those students who received financial aid and/or could not account for their total tuition cost were not even allowed to complete registration.

Many of us have signed away our BEOG checks without even knowing what our BEOG award was. We have been told that when our TAP award comes through the check would be refunded to us to replace the BEOG robbery. For those of us who are still awaiting an answer from TAP, due to the confusion over independent status, it has already been determined that 80% of those applications will be rejected. If that TAP check does come it will be almost the end of the semester. The reason for this is simple: After our application is received by the University Application Processing Center (UAPC), they estimate our award. That estimate has to be sent to Albany to be approved by the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation. After this

process is completed, the checks will be mailed. However, we shouldn't get our hopes too high; that TAP check may never get here. In the week prior to registration UAPC announced that 95% of the awards they will send out have already been sent.

Furthermore, only 35 million dollars was allocated for CUNY TAP awards, while CUNY had a population last semester of 270,000. If we then deduct the 100,000 part time students who are not eligible for TAP we still have to share \$35 million among 170,000 students. We can clearly see that TAP was drastically under funded.

If we observe UAPC's estimated enrollment for Fall 1976, we get a better picture of what is planned for us by the BHE. UAPC estimated that CUNY's Fall population would be approximately 185,000 and 13,000 for CCNY. However, according to the administration, over 16,000 registered at City which means that 4,000 have already been eliminated from last year's figure of 20,000. Some of their methods to eliminate that other 3,000-4,000 have already been outlined above. Others include the second year test, and a proposed minimum grade point average of a 2.5 or C = average.

A third method that focuses specifically on "Third World" students is in the area of faculty. As of last semester there were approximately 700 professional staff (excluding SEEK) of which approximately 40 were "minority." Throughout the summer, many from that forty were fired; e.g. the English Department had 132 teachers of which only 9 were Black and 2 Puerto Rican. Now, only 4 Blacks remain and no Puerto Ricans. Six white faculty in the English Department, who also were to have been fired, were rehired in the Administration or moved to other departments. Dean Herbert Deberry and Dr. Marjorie Henderson two of the very few Black administrators were also fired. Due to increased pressure from students and community members, Dr. Henderson was rehired, but at less than half of her regular salary. Four Black Studies teachers, four Puerto Rican Studies teachers, six SEEK counselors, and 16 Physical Education coaches were among those retrenched. Also many departments were slashed and some (e.g. Department of Student Personal Services, Communications Department) were completely eliminated.

Early in the summer the Student Senate demanded that the administration release a full report on the retrenchment procedures; it has yet to appear.

THE BOYCOTT

We of United Peoples and other groups who participated in the attempt to block registration see the immediate goal as this: not to allow the CUNY system to function, if it will only function in the interest of the privileged. This must also be the goal of all individuals and groups who claim to fight against the cutbacks in CUNY.

There were two main reasons for the stoppage of registration on September 8th. First, to demonstrate to fellow students that all avenues of protesting the imposition of tuition and the end of open Admissions have not been exhausted. Second, perhaps the only effective way of ensuring an open university for all is to cease its function temporarily until such time as the issue of who gets excluded from CUNY is satisfactorily settled.

The idea behind the stoppage was not to deny students the opportunity of attending school, but to unite with those students who believe that education is a right and not a privilege. While the administration tries to say that we hurt fellow students by causing a three hour delay in registration we know that for the majority of "Third World" students it was the administration that created a delay of 125 years. Black and Puerto Rican people had to shed blood in 1969 to fight for and demand an open university.

We feel that members of the community have a stake in the affairs of the college and thus a right to fight against unjust attacks on the University. The college must recognize the special needs of the surrounding Black and Latin community and find ways in which the college can help. At this time there are community groups and individuals who realize that the college is drastically reducing its Blacks, Puerto Rican and Asian population, in particular. Such a group is Black Economic Survival (BES) which not only helped organize the shut down but dispatched at least 50 members of its organization to help carry out the action.

Their legitimate protests must not be brushed aside as interference in the internal affairs of the college; for it is their children and grandchildren who will be excluded from CUNY in the future. It is largely from these workers' taxes that provides the financing for CUNY as well as 60% of the financing for elite institutions like NYU and Columbia.

We of United Peoples believe that in order to have a university that caters to the working masses of NYC, there must be a

higher degree of unity among the student body. For this reason we also must raise a criticism of ourselves. Even though we spent our entire summer gathering information and doing our best to communicate it to students, we now realize that significant portions of CCNY students were unaware of our efforts. In particular, few knew of the boycott activity. We failed to recognize and take up seriously the task of reaching out and communicating to students leading to a lack of unity among the student body as a whole.

Despite these circumstances we went ahead with the action as planned. We never had the illusion that the action, by itself would achieve the goals we are seeking. Instead we saw it as another step in the process of building a higher degree of unity among the students and between the students and the community.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

Traditionally, outside CUNY, higher education was restricted to those who had enough money to attend schools like N.Y.U. and Columbia. City University was to be the exception; it was supposed to give working people and their children the opportunity of a college education. The policy of NO TUITION was to be the guarantee ensuring that the university would not be just the domain of the elite. Despite the NO TUITION policy CUNY catered to a relatively high degree of elitism up until 1969.

Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Asians and poor whites came into CUNY in significant numbers as a result of the struggles of Blacks and Puerto Ricans at CUNY in 1969. The fact is that this was not given willingly but granted after a hard fight in which students and community people sacrificed many weeks of struggle.

Now, because the Emergency Financial Control Board and their political functionaries feel that there are too many Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Asians in CUNY, tuition was imposed and open admissions curtailed. Their political functionaries include City Hall, BHE, Albany and Washington, D.C. If we let them, they will return CUNY to worse than the era of the pre-70's: a lily-white, upper-middle class institution. Our task is to stop them. Without unity and disciplined struggle we will not achieve that goal. That unity is the key to our survival.

United Peoples: 331 Finley center.
Phone: 690-8175/6

Two Revolutionary Documentaries: "Povo Organizado" and "A Luta Continua"

by Stephanie Skinner

A Luta Continua means the struggle continues.

In the recent rise of armed revolutionary conflict between Black majority and white minority colonist ruling populations in South Africa, "A Luta Continua" could be applicable to many of the turmolling countries. However, it is specifically the title of a widely acclaimed documentary of the staunch efforts of an organization called FRELIMO, formed to end the centuries of Portugal minority rule in Mozambique.

O Povo Organizado means the people organized.

For Mozambique this expresses the need for an overall cooperation with the political front and the population to reorganize the recently declared politically independent country.

"O Povo Organizado" is appropriately the title of a brilliantly colored documentary, by Black film-maker Robert Lierop, also the producer of "A Luta Continua."

The film, a sequel to "A Luta Continua," focuses beyond the political victory of



FRELIMO over Portugal rule in Mozambique. That being only part of the victory, the essence of the film examines the condition of Mozambique after nine years of armed struggle.

The sharpest contradiction was shown between the white populated, modernized urban area and the Black inhabited, devastated rural sections. A major thrust is being implemented to socialize the fragmented villages in all aspects of their livelihood. However, the most serious and urgent problem is the medical care. The film dramatizes the diseases and the extreme lack of medical care existing in the country, since the flee of hundreds of doctors after FRELIMO's takeover.

Presently, they are trying to build a maternity hospital and child care clinic. In efforts to show concrete support for a free Mozambique, Lierop together with a Committee here sponsored a benefit premiere of "O Povo Organizado," with all proceeds to go to the Mozambican hospital and clinic.

The program which took place at Hunter College, not only drew an outstanding audi-

ence with impressive notables from other struggling countries, but it also commemorated the historic date on which Mozambique won its political independence.

Untitled

Say buddy,
Can
You
Spare a couple
Million gallons
Of crude
Oil?

Emanuel A. Owens

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WCCR LOSES \$

by Angela Henderson
WCCR, the AM radio station at City College, will lose a \$60,000 grant if the station does not begin operating an FM band by the end of this year.
The Department of Health, Education and Welfare awarded the grant to WCCR last spring.
To get an FM band, WCCR asked FM radio station WBGO for the use of their air-time Monday through Friday, from 3:01 PM to 9:59 AM. WBGO does not broadcast during those hours but WBGO refuses to release the air-time to WCCR.

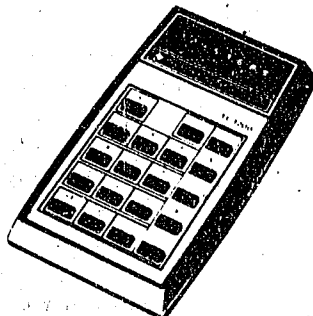
According to Daniel Dorozynski, the station manager of WCCR, the official explanation as to why WBGO would not release the free air-time was because they (WBGO) might want to expand their own broadcasting hours.
Many people at City's radio station feel that the administration didn't negotiate with WBGO "in full faith." They feel that if the college really made the effort, WBGO would relinquish the empty air-time.
According to Vice President Robert F. Carroll, college officials met with WBGO and they refused to give WCCR the open air-time.

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WBGO, which is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, has the right to reject WCCR's request.
According to Nathaniel Phillips, WCCR's chief engineer, next year, the college radio station could petition the FCC against renewing the license of WBGO; but the grant would be lost by that time.

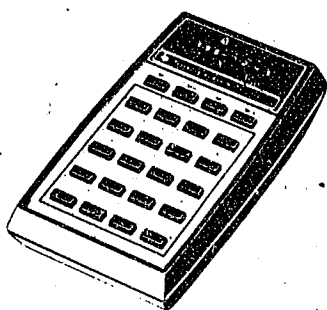
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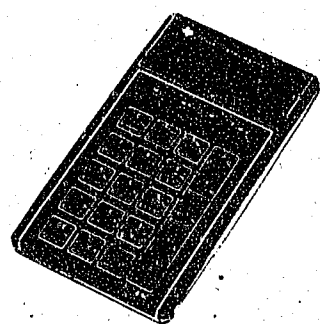
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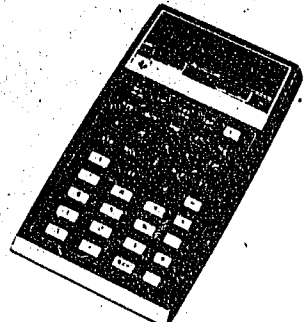
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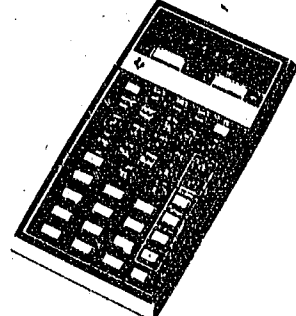
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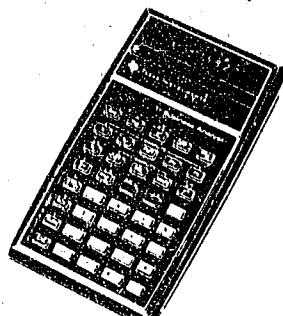
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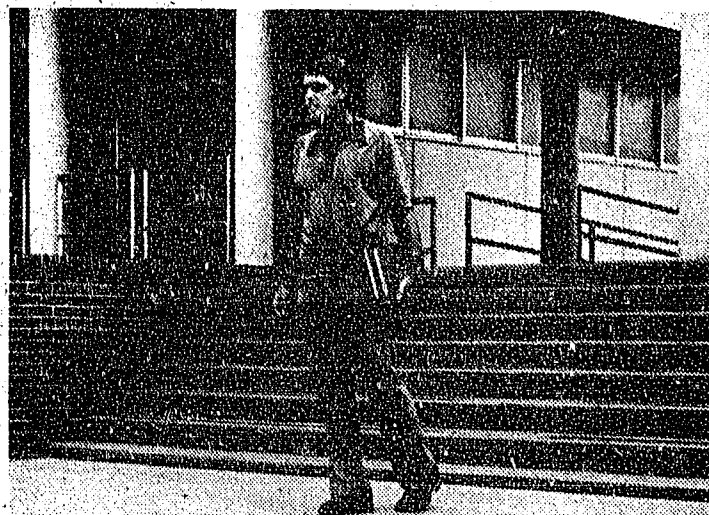
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Now, you have to pay for it.

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we'll mail you literature which will give you a good overview of the scope of our operations. Why not write? We think you'll be interested in the possibilities.

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Just In Case

by Louis R. Rivera

I paint my toes
a rainbow color
In case
I want to show them off
leafing through
my Cosmopolitan
looking for a few more hints.
You can never tell,
you know,
I have a ring
for every finger
and at night
neon lights
reflect my silver glamour.
You can never tell!

It's just in case.
And when I sleep alone
I make sure
I wear my bra
to hold them up
so my daylight sweaters
can
cling
around
each trace
bouncing
as I
step
on
every glance.
My bath gets
all my attention
hours
and hours
of fragrant water
tingling
the ripples
of my skin
made softer
with just the right
touch
of Rose Petal.

You know it's just in case.
That's why
my special friday gown
dips
all the way
to where
my back curves
in
so other parts
are easy to discover
especially
when
just in case
I want to kind of
slip right out?
I know I'm fine!
But
you can't always
tell,
you know.

Editor's Note: Louis R. Rivera is a previous editor of this tabloid. We reprinted the above poem to introduce his new book, "Poets In Motion," scheduled to be released on October 23rd. The book, a 72 page collection of works by five poets, marks Louis' debut as an editor/poet, and will be fully reviewed in our next issue.

Five Bike Races in The Bronx

Oct. 17, 1976 on the Grand Concourse
Starting point: 161 St. and The Grand Concourse

Finish: Moshulu Pkwy
Entry Fee: \$1.75
Time 10am - 3:30pm

Entry blanks available at
145 str Bikeshop
314 west 145 str (near 8th Ave)

Harlem Bike Center
2 East 125 St. (near 5th Ave.)

145 St. Bikeshop
314 West 145 St. (near 8th Ave)

'I Have A Dream'

by Ken Jones

"I Have A Dream," playing at the Ambassador Theatre, is a briefly sketched yet explicit portrait of the inspiring, stirring and tragic career of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Chances are that after enjoying an evening of adequate performances a theatre program isn't all that you might leave with.

The play begins with an account of the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott, after which it is followed by the Civil Rights marches, the Nobel Peace Prize, the move to Chicago, and finally, the fatal interceding on the part of Dr. King in the Garbage-men's Strike in Memphis Tennessee. Dr. King's steadiness, as portrayed by Billy Dee Williams, in the midst of potent vehemence is plainly visible in each nook and cranny of these events that occur.

Josh Greenwald has formulated Dr. King's life into a rather crude narrative which deprives the dramatic composition of fluency, and I'm afraid it (the narrative) would be liable for suit for malpractice. In one scene, the audience's relish of a beautiful and soul stirring "Strange Fruit," sung by a young black woman, is dismantled by unnecessary interruptions at each cadence by reflective comments from Mrs. King. But otherwise, the spirit and force behind the memory of this great American is at



Judyann Elder and Billy Dee Williams in a scene from the successful production of "I Have A Dream"

times very present.

Billy Dee Williams gives a rather smooth, if not totally impelling performance. He does a good job of transferring the complete messages brought forth by Dr. King in some of his more memorable speeches which reached a profound intensity that captured the awe of many who listened. Mr. Williams clearly shows that Dr. King was a sculptor with metaphors, too.

Judyann Elder, a suitably beautiful woman who portrays Coretta King, gives an admirable performance, as does the four enjoyable gospel singers (Sheila Ellis, Ramona Brooks, Millie Foster and Clinton Derricks-Carroll) who inject the atmosphere with elegance.

"I Have A Dream," directed by Robert Greenwald, may be a "low water" tribute to a truly great man, but then again nothing will ever be sufficient to honor him.

A Love Supreme

A Tribute To John Coltrane
By Carma

A Love Supreme echoes
drums of passion
in/be/tween twilightdreams
jaded merchants behind
chemical tinted windows
spend time in finance
& nut-up in games of chance

while maria & i
melt into ourselves
& reciprocate intimate emotions
silhouette reflections prance
into astrological constellations
electrifyin' Blackness lingerin'

over neglected city tenements
where welfare-recipients
& emaciated children
seasoned in ages
crippled in imperial deceit
neonstars dance on high

impressions/after the rain
melodious tunes decorate our dreams
we conjured ancestral souls
while Coltrane journeyed
beyond time limitations
into a Love Supreme
we laid in kaleidoscopic dreams

'Home Boy' and The Black Aesthetic

by Darryl Alladice

One of the reasons Ed Bullins is a very successful Black playwright is because he speaks to the spiritual and cultural needs of Black people; he honestly and bravely confronts the contradictions arising out of the experience of Black people in the West. He is not one for experimentation. Instead, he tells it like it is.

Ron Milner, in an essay in *The Black Aesthetic*, says "If a new Black theater is to be born, sustain itself and justify its own being, it must go home. go home mentally, aesthetically, and physically." This holds true for *Homeboy*, by Ed Bullins currently playing at The Perry Street Theatre in Greenwich Village.

The play is set in the backwoods of the deep South and a big city of the North in the late fifties up until the assassination of Malcom X. Dude, a city slicker, is constantly trying to persuade his buddy Jody, a real "down home" country boy, that being "fast," "cool," and "slick" is the only way to make it even though the only place where such ways are tolerated is in the big cities of the North and not in the warm Black towns of the South. (The hospitality just wouldn't be there.) Even though Dude is like the North—sometimes cold and conniving—and Jody is like the South—sometimes warm and in-

nocent—the two understand and love each other. And this is what makes *Homeboy* survive as a fairly good Black play.

The other characters in the play are also innocent souls seeking shelter in a complex time. Uncle Clyde and Aunt Tess represent the older generation who never was successful in "gettin' a good piece of the pie" make way for the ambitious and rising young, hoping they'll continue the unending struggle for racial justice (that piece of the pie). Maylee and Emma are Jody's sister and girlfriend respectively before Dude finally takes full control and makes them both his mistresses.

Patricia Golden, the director knows how to handle the emotions of the play and not let them get lost in the dialogue which was sometimes extremely cliché. Thommie Blackwell (Dude), Dana Manno (Maylee), Pamela Poitier (Emma), Joanna Featherstone (Aunt Tess and Terrie Taylor (Female Presence) had great command of their characters whereas the others, particularly Rodney Hudson (Jody) and Jerry Maple (Uncle Clyde) didn't.

Behind Ed Bullins' lyrics, Aaron Bell's music and Judy Dearing's choreography made the evening a bit more enlightening.



Thommie Blackwell embraces Dana Manno in a tender moment in "Homeboy"

A Dynamic Black Photo Exhibit

by Darryl Alladice

Pictures tell a great deal about a family's trials and the tribulations it went through to survive.

I remember when I was very young my aunts and uncles use to take an awful lot of pictures of my cousins and me every Christmas and Easter, but especially Easter. I thought they'd never run out of film the way they took those damn pictures. First, lining us all up on the stoop or against the fence bunched up and everything, and then mak-

ing us hug one another or sit on one of our aunt's laps or something of the sort.

Yeah, those were the days. Now, when I look at those pictures I grin at the skinny legs I had (and still do), or the buck teeth of one of my cousins (whose name I won't bother mentioning for my personal safety). But I also take notice of the togetherness that existed amongst us as we grew older and recollected those memorable, glorious, and sometimes horrible days.

On Sept. 12, the Studio Museum in

Harlem, located at 5th Ave. and 125th St. opened with a dynamic Black photography exhibit, *Family Album*, which will run until October 17.

The photographs are those of several contributing Black families including the notable Van Der Zee Institute. Among the eye-catchers and breath takers are photos of Black musicians, ballplayers in the old Negro league, share-croppers, porters, and veterans of World War I.

The photographs reveal the struggles as

well as the joys that Black families have had to endure in dealing with a society they could accept but couldn't accept them. Even though some of the photos are a little blurred they still exhibit a special part of us we always definitely want to remember. They also illustrate the togetherness Blacks have been able to maintain one way or another and the persistence of character that will enable us as a people to continue to survive no matter how tough the going gets.

The *Black Family Album* is a wonderful exhibit. Please do yourself a favor and pay a visit to the Studio Museum in Harlem where you can have a memorable family reunion with the *Black Family Album*.