Administration Balks
On Amnesty for Vets

By Edwin B. Lake
with Rudy Sanders

The Veteran's Association now seems generally confused about the administration's plan of action for repatriating their members. At a general meeting to publicize their plight to the student body last week, the officers of the association were present for the noon meeting, and a number of students was written in connection with their grievances.

At that meeting, it was disclosed that charges would be filed against the 400 member association rather than specific individuals involved in the take-over. The paper has learned since that two members of the association, Karl James, the association's president, and Domingo Nievez have been formally charged by the administration with participating in the take-over and will face disciplinary action. More individual charges may be pending.

The crux of the confusion returns to the original December 22 meeting during the period of the take-over. It has been reported that President Marshak, Acting Vice-Provost Herbert DeBelly, Vice-President Robert F. Carroll, Provost Egon Bessner, and Vice President John Canavan were all present at this meeting.

The veterans allege that through their discussions directly with V.P. Canavan at this meeting they were sufficiently convinced that the administration was more interested in ending the occupation peacefully rather than causing a disturbance which would arise if the police were called in to remove demonstrators.

V.P. Canavan is believed to have given his assistance that "No one will be recognized when they leave the building." This assurance could have been misunderstood by the veterans as a condition by which no disciplinary action would be pending. One administration indicated that they were talking about were police arrest, not amnesty.

One Veteran Association member told this reporter of another meeting during the period of the take-over. It has been reported that President Marshak, Acting Vice-Provost Herbert DeBelly, Vice-President Robert F. Carroll, Provost Egon Bessner, and Vice President John Canavan were all present at this meeting.

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Medical and veterinary school students who are thinking of applying to Italian medical schools and their families, must act immediately. New Italian government regulations require that pre-inscription applications be filed with the Italian Embassy in Washington, D.C. (and Italian Consulates, before April 15, for consideration for medical and veterinary school admission in the fall of 1976.

27 distinguished Italian medical schools accept Americans. Several hundred Americans now are studying at Italian medical schools. All applications must reach the Italian Embassy and Consulates before April 15. Medical and veterinary school applicants who need assistance in language and cultural orientation, and pre-inscription, writing, editing and other medical school-to enable the practice of medicine in the U.S. should contact the Institute of International Medical Education. The Institute was helped more American men and women enter European medical and veterinary schools.

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**News in Brief**

**SEEK Orientation Held**

Special to The Paper

Orientation for incoming SEEK students was held at Finney Student Center’s Grand Ballroom on January 27. A number of speakers addressed the incoming freshmen and transfer students.

Malcolm Robinson, Director of SEEK, allowing to budget cuts and a range of city services, stated that "We are very fortunate (to be here). At the same time the place is a tremendous burden on you. The young people of the city of New York are the ones we're counting on."

Robinson stressed that "in order to get through an institution of higher education you must have self-discipline. All of these bodies of knowledge are necessary if our communities are to survive."

The SEEK Director contended that "SEEK is designed to help you meet your responsibilities and develop self-discipline. Every member of the SEEK program is a team helper and part of this institution, 50% of the SEEK relationship; you (the students) have the other 50%.”

Provost Egon Brechner affirmed that "City College has been the mainstay of fee public higher education. We are fortunate to be doing the same thing 128 years from now as just as effectively."

Brenner further stated that "City College is a place of opportunity, we do not just give people education here, we offer them the opportunity to educate themselves. We do not give degrees, we give them the opportunity to earn them."

Brenner asserted that "You will find your at CCNY before you graduate rewarding and exciting. I hope that we do not place bureaucratic obstacles in your way. Your courses should be challenging so that you make you use your abilities and full potential."

Kev Carrington, Chair of the Committee of Seek Student Government, stated that "This is an honor for me, just having you here, all after the fights we've had with B.H.E. In the 100's people had to be convinced that we needed a SEEK program. Today they still have to be convinced that we need a SEEK program. And this is the business that I'm in.”

Carrington further stated that "Rockefeller in 1961 declared war against fee tuition. It was only because of people in the city that city were opposed to his efforts that we have been able to thwart his efforts."

The former Student Senator Tressler asserted that "We have not won anything because the people who control this university are the Board of Higher Education. As long as these people are still there we haven't won anything; they've just given us concessions."

**Cuts, Cuts, Cuts...**

**With an exclamation requesting the necessary information, “To plan for an effective and efficient 1976-77 budget,” President Robert E. Marshall affixed his signature to a letter addressed to CUNY Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee, detailing an additional $1,791,000 in the current and expenditures budget for the Spring semester here at the college.**

As part of this total figure the SEEK Program here has substantiated a cut of $147,600 from its Spring budget. According to Special Program director Malcolm Robinson, this new cut will not effect students in the area of student money, books, or free course by SEEK. The $147,600 was derived from a surplus created in the Fall semester budget of SEEK, when Board of Higher Education officials mandated an increase in individual faculty teaching payments from $2,000 to $2,400.

When the increase in faculty teaching load was coupled with an order not to hire any new personnel within Special Programs a surplus was created. The surplus, however, diminished the Fall surplus to a negligible amount. Dr. Egon Brenner, the Provost of the college stated that the period since the June-July of 1975, when the budget for the college was first known, the college has lost 12.4 percent of its budget through cuts or deficit financing. 

Drs. Brenner further stated that the college is now operating in an extremely strict budgetary confinement and he is really bewildered about the future outlook. It seems a certainty that the state will become control CUNY possibly sometime before the end of the Spring Semester. This reality most definitely means that "we will have even less money" in the Fall semester of 1976.

The other categories outlined for a reduction are: Personal Services, $557,000, Vacancy Control, $76,400, Light and Power, $290,000, Fuel Oil, $19,000, General Service $174,750. $200,000 (this figure concerns the Wachenbut contract for the years stated and is currently under litigation).

"Geography, $85,000, Supplements, $100,000, Office Supplies, $65,000 and Fringe Benefits, $40,000.”

E.B.L.
$25 Million Suit on Behalf of Black Women Prisoners

By Penelope Baker

When approximately 150 women inmates of the largest state prison for women, North Carolina Correctional Center for Women in Raleigh, North Carolina for an all-night vigil on Sunday, June 15, 1973, city police and prison guards, all fully equipped with riot gear, descended upon the unarmed and began to beat these women, who offered no resistance. Later several of them were placed in the “hole,” for 10 to 15 days. Apparently, it was

It was on the behalf of 37 of these women prisoners that the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL) filed a twenty-five million dollar damage suit last December against the state of North Carolina. An evidentiary hearing was scheduled on the behalf of the women prisoners December 29, in US District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina in Raleigh, to determine if an injunction should be granted in the suit against the Governor and appointed prison officials of North Carolina.

The NCBL member-attorneys representing the women are: Corinth Thigpen, of Raleigh, North Carolina; Lennox S. Hinds, National Director of NCBL; Professor Marvin Oppenheim, Howard University Law School, and Professor Haywood Burns of the New School for Social Research Law School. These attorneys anticipate an extended legal struggle in the suit, which is the first of

Lenny S. Hinds, National Director of NCBL, its kind on behalf of women prisoners in the United States.

The prisoners at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women had been asking for improvements in the conditions of the center prior to the demonstration. Their demands included: (1) improved medical conditions which they charged were inadequate; (2) improvement of the Diagnostic Center which takes care of transfers, releases, counseling, and other services. (3) abolishing the laundry equipment which was inadequate and had caused serious accidents, falls and otherwise, etc.

There were similar complaints raised with the prison administration on October 4, 1974 and November 16, 1974. On October 4, two work stoppages were staged and approximately 38 inmates refused to return to their job assignments in the laundry. On November 16, complaints were raised, but with no response from correctional officials.

The women continued to file numerous grievance forms with the prison administration in reference to the problems previously mentioned. The women, however, rarely received responses to these grievances and little change in working conditions ever resulted. These women, often harassed by male prison guards, have been severely beaten, unjustly transferred and denied access to counsel.

The complaint filed by NCBL details the prolonged and punitive aftermath of the peaceful demonstration by women for improved conditions at the center. Repercussions against the complainants have continued since last March when state legislative inquiry into the condition of women prisoners in North Carolina began December 4, at the Legislative Building in Raleigh.

Lennox S. Hinds, National Director of NCBL, stated, “The conditions under which all women in North Carolina are incarcerated and the specific treatment of our clients must shock the conscience. The brutal and inhumane treatment of these prisoners, almost all of whom are Black, is characteristic of the state which convicted Rev. Ben Chavis and the Wilmington Ten on 'bought' testimony, and which has more people sentenced to the death penalty than any other state. This is just one more example of North Carolina’s contempt for the lives of Black and poor people.” This suit, said Hinds, “is the first of its magnitude in history because of the $25 million damages being filed against the state of North Carolina.”

Asked whether the case involving a little Little had any influence on the filing of the suit, Hines replied, “that she went through is exactly what these women prisoners in North Carolina fail victim to everyday. They are constantly victims of harassment by police guards.”

He went on to say, “The state of North Carolina is one of the most lawless states in the country. There are more prisons in the state than there is need for in comparison to the population.”

Hines expects that, “This suit may have all to go the way of the Supreme Court, in which case it may take over a year to come to terms.”

BEOG Cuts Restored

(Continued from Page 1) changes in the program that vir-
tually guaranteed the result of the heretofore overappropriated monies.

With this year program there was an increase in the award ceiling from $814 to $4000 although non-
tuition paying students average the $50 figure. The program is also now open to 3/4 and 1/2 time students for a proportionate amount, so these students can be contributed heavily to the 16% increase in full participation.

The college receives the BEOG money from the Department of Health Education and Welfare about two weeks after the official distribution dates. When the absence of a more equitable arrangement, was obliged to cut each allocation by 50%.

The new program from the Financial Aid Office is that the remainder of the student grants will be forthcoming in the near future, but will not come before Congress takes supplemental action. It can affect virtually payments perhaps as early as late March or early April since Mr. Sherman has indicated that BEOG is an "en-
ferron" entitlement program, with the Federal Government committed to full funding. Unfortunately these future events do nothing to alleviate the hardships for those students who need their aid to carry on with the day to day activities associated with living.

This new infeasibility has come at a time when the college is pressed for cash. Accordingly, Ms. Thelma Mason, assistant to the director, has expressed regret that there is not and will not most likely be any emergency money available in the interim period to help meet ends meet. This puts those students who have already borrowed against their BEOG for registration and books in a very precarious position.

In terms of advice, Ms. Mason suggests that those affected re-adjust their budgets somehow until the money arrives. In terms of commiseration, she’s “hoping Congress will act speedily.”

For the Wise

Students are strongly advised to get ahead of the ballgame as far as next year’s financial aid applications are concerned, as well as making note that BEOG applications for 1976 can be filed until March 15, 1976. New applications for next years financial assistance “should be ready for distribution early next month,” says Marvin Oppenheim, a FAO coordinator, who also warned, “Those students who do not get their applications in on time will have their paperwork processed only after the first group of awards have been made.”

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Moon Is Right

"You better stop children. What's that sound? Everybody look what's going down."

—Stephen Stills

As one crosses Convent Avenue on the North Campus of the college on a bright sunny day such as those we have been blessed with during this past week, he or she can observe a sea of faces. They are Black faces for the most part mixed with waves of other nationalities. This phenomenon has its own pleasing aesthetic in spite of those who try to infect the student masses with the achievements of their own hate potential.

The point that has become increasingly clear is that the beauty and freedom nurtured by a free university shall be severely curtailed if not destroyed altogether. This means that lives will be damaged and in some very tangible cases, destroyed.

While we scurry around as individuals pursuing an education and trying our best to make positive sense out of our existence, we can no longer afford to ignore the larger issues which serve to illustrate step by step the dire peril we are all in.

We are Black and under attack. Every significant advance we have made since 1969 here is about to be invalidated. Now, we can remain motionless as if paralyzed by fear or we can take action so that the white backlash does not cut us to the quick.

We want you to know that we of The Paper are doing our damnedest to stay on the case. We shall provide the who, what, where, when and how of what's going down before it is too late to take direct and decisive action.

Every time those who would not serve our best interests attempt to wield their barbarian blades, they should see a multitude of Black faces scrutinizing their every move and intention.

There are many of us who do not appear to care, but in your Blackness, consider the fates of those who came before you and those who are to follow.

Take constructive action now! It could very well be that the Moon Is Right. . .

Vice Provost Appointment

(Continued from Page 1)

The Question

With these facts in mind I asked President Marshak at his February 4 press conference the following: "Mr. President, in light of the fact that the Vice Provost for Student Affairs is a long term appointment and in the face of 1.) the U.S. Global Mission of the college as part of this university; 2.) Affirmative Action, which requires the contractors to do more than ensure employment neutrality with regard to race, color, religion, sex, and national origin; and 3.) the very thin spreading of Black faculty and administrators as opposed to the student body's ethnic composition: why did you allow an internal search?"

A Mouthful

President Marshak responded with a mouthful. He applauded the appointment of Ann Rees on the basis of her performance record, and said that he "did not make the decision" as to whether the search would be internal or external (nationwide). He said, "The Committee makes that decision in accordance with the charter of the College." He did not specify, however, whether he meant the Search Committee itself or the Executive Committee of the Faculty Senate.

That's the way the cookie crumbles

This becomes a significant point because the charge letter to the Search Committee, dated November 18, 1975 and signed by R.E. Marshak, President, designates that, "The Search Committee for Vice Provost for Student Affairs shall conduct an internal search, to be completed by January 15, 1976 . . ."

He further asserted that the process to fill vacant positions should not be ordered "to have a desired effect."

The Bake Shop Finals

At the end of his discourse, Mr. President wound up his comments about the Vice Provost appointment with "that's the way the cookie crumbles this time."

The trend, as evidenced by this appointment, is not a positive one for minorities on campus. The consensus of Black opinion translates into "They feel they no longer have to be considerate of our needs."

Every move made by the powers that be in any restructuring or reformation have consistently cut colored behinds to the quick. Without primary input into decision-making policies we are blunted long before the "official" death notices.

And just how do you feel about it all . . . Nigger!!!

Notification of Title IX

It is the policy of the City College of the City University of New York to recruit, employ, retain, and promote employees, and to admit and provide services for students without regard to sex, age, race, color, religion, or handicap. As a public college, City College believes, in accordance with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 and the implementing Federal regulations, in a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of sex in the operation of the City College's educational programs and activities. Federal requirements of nondiscrimination on the basis of sex include employment by the College and admissions to the professional and graduate programs of the College. City College is approaching Title IX enforcement in good faith to insure that sex discrimination does not occur.

Inquiries concerning the application of the Federal law and regulations to City College of the City University of New York may be directed to Mrs. Gwendolyn C. Kushner, Coordinator, City College, Administration Building, Room 206, Convent Avenue 138th Street, New York, N.Y. 10031.
White America Killed Him Long Ago

By Edwin B. Lake

Paul Robeson did not die on January 23, 1976. America killed him many years ago, by denying him open access to the avenues of his chosen profession, to estranging his personal resources from a height of $100,000 per year in 1947 to a mere $6,000 per year in 1952, and by distorting his words and their meanings in the masses of the 35 million Black Americans that live in this country today.

In November of 1951, the Young Progressives and a "non-partisan student" committee requested that Paul Robeson be allowed to conduct a meeting in the Great Hall of City College on January 10, 1952. The Student Faculty Council voted in favor of the student council voted against that request. A compromise offer was worked out by which Robeson would have to debate a forum of opponents; this Robeson refused. He stated, "I will debate anybody, and that includes President Wright (Harry N. Wright, then president of the college) after the present issue is resolved." Needless to say, neither did Robeson not speak or sing at City College that year.

The only other time Paul Robeson spoke at the college was in 1947. On this occasion he was introduced by Jonas Shapiro, a classmate of his at Columbia Law School and then president of the CCNY Alumni Association.

Paul Robeson was born on April 9, 1898 in Princeton, New Jersey. He was the youngest member of a family that consisted of four other children; William D. Jr., Reen, Benjamin J., and Nathan, to whom, in addition to his father whom he was nine years old. The world was a much different place when he was nine years old. Steadfast William D. Robeson, his father, lost his church and relied on the earnings he made as a watchmaker of shoes from homes that burned wood for fuel and as a coachman to support himself and his family.

Robeson's character was influenced by the personalities of his brothers and sister, and it was molded by the discipline and foresight of his father. From Reen (called Reed by the family), "Don't ever talk like the least bit of a fool! Teach me, Bbn (Harry), teach me, and I'll stand up to them and hit back harder than they hit you!"

"Bill was the principal source of my learning how to study. During the summer he was away, he was always at home, between colleges and railroad runs, and he spent much time directing my studies. He never scolded me for misbehaving. He never asked why? He would insist sharply. What was the relation of one fact to another? What was the system, the framework, of a given subject? He would insist that I should think for myself and clearly justify the mystery to me; and to my constant amazement he could do that, after a very short while in even in subjects he himself had not previously studied."

About his brother Ben, Robeson said, "Ben was my favorite. It was he who first took me out into the world beyond my own small family."

"It was my brother Ben who inspired my interest in sports. Ben was an outstanding Athlete by any standards, and had he not been so seriously injured in the games of the coming year he considered he would have been chosen All-American."

Of his sister Marian he said, "As a girl she brought her beautiful, blesssing of laughter, so filled she with warm good humor."

Letters To the Collective

To the Collective:

While it is understandable and even laudable that _The Paper_ should support the concerns of the third world, we feel that your "Inhuman Policy," substitutes unsustainable rhetoric for true and effective action.

Your editorial writer asserts that "Israel is a white country... It is not and has not been a country for Jews; it is a white country for white Jews." In fact Israel is a Semitic country whose population of 3.2 million people includes 400,000 Palestinian Arabs who are citizens of the state. Of the total population, 78% is Jewish, 15% (55%) come from Northern Africa and other third world countries of the Middle-East. One can argue, that the white Jews fled persecution at the hands of right-wing and in some cases extreme left-wing Muslims in the countries of their only place of refuge was in the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

We do not claim that countries do not represent to us a more reasonable group in the North African conflict," your writer no doubt alludes to, that "intensified oppression of minorities within Arab countries and particularly to murder thousands of black people in a useless struggle in the Sudan. Many if not most of the Black African states have begun to rebel from Arab attempts to manipulate the Organization of African States (OAU) and it surely would be an appropriate time for all third world supporters to carefully consider the options available."

We condemn to your attention a recent statement by Black Panthers which indicates support both of the right of Israel to exist and for the Black Africans to achieve self-determination within their own state. Such a solution would promote interests of progressive, third world peoples; although this position does not meet with the objections of either side, it is increasingly spoken of within Israel and within the ranks of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. In conditions with PLO leaders whom I met in Beirut last summer I found some hope that the "Israelization" which to you refer may be nearing a conclusion. But I must repeat that this critical issue is one of crucial importance to us and not a good time to stir up emotions with chauvinistic which is unpatriotic, I hope. _The Paper_ will open a dialogue on these important issues.

General Serotta

CCNY Hillel Rabbi

(Rabbi Serotta, we thank you for your thoughtful letter and deeply appreciate his humanitarian overtures.)

There are, however, some factors to make note of.

**Whether Israel is a white country**

Israel is not a white country, and is addressed solely in physical terms (population). Emphasis must also be placed on the governing elements of that state, its principles and direction.

The fact that some Black leaders suppose Israel's "right to exist" is significant, but how should the relate to geographical terms? Should the state of Jews be established in the Middle East, (territorially) as a matter of course, and what of the lands occupied by the Six Day War of 1967 and 1968?

As far as opening a dialogue on these important issues goes, consider that done. That's one of the things these pages are for.

(The Collective)

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**Black Journal Joins the Pepsi Generation**

By Nadine Johnson

Dedicated to the survival of a positive Black image, Black Journal has been made possible by grants from the Pepsi Cola Company and the show will be aired by 250 Public Broadcasting Stations across the country. In New York City the program opened its new season on WNET television (channel 13) on January 22.

"There are no strings attached," insists Brown, referring to Pepsi Cola's sponsorship, "though never before has any white corporation sponsored a Black television show."

As part of a massive advertising campaign Pepsi is scheduled to announce that Black Journal is now part of the "Pepsi generation," and the corporation is distributing a free pamphlet titled "A Library of Little Known Facts," a brochure on Black history written by Mr. Brown.

**Black Journal** is one of the few program series on T.V. that deals with issues affecting the Black image in an entertaining, positive and historical manner.

Mr. Brown, in his new variety format, which was started as an experiment last season, combines the elements of a talk show, a game show, and the entertainment of "Soul!" (A former program on WNET which was taken off the air because of lack of funds).

The old format consisted of most economical type of programming; and according to Mr. Brown, this caused some of the fears of the White media since a variety format is not too "heavy," yet attracts a wider audience.

In addition to the entertainment aspect of the show Black Journal will also offer a weekly ten minute segment on Afro-American contributions to American Society, a Black Centennial segment, and a mini-game show utilizing the participation of a live studio audience. There will also be a series of "incomprehensibles" of dramatic reenactments of the words and philosophy of Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Brown contends that, "the only thing in this Bi-Centennial celebration that we as Black have to celebrate is the fact that we have had to overcome society's obstacles to get by."

Tony Brown, who is a former Dean of Communications at Howard University, further states that, "Black people have a sense that Black programs should indict white people, but we have been indicating them for 400 years." Mr. Brown says he is concerned with establishing and reinfating a positive Black image and seeing to it that that image is perpetuated throughout the media. The variety format of the show provides a forum for Black celebrities to sit down and talk about their Blackness.

Black Journal conducted the first in-depth television interview with basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1972. In this interview we got a sense and understanding of the man himself, instead of public image. Abdul-Jabbar said, "This program shows people where I'm at for real, rather than as explained by other people who don't understand."

**Riley's 'Gilbeau' Glitters**

(Continued from Page 8)

Instead of do the play because every line is paraphrased.

Graham Brown's Gilbeau is marvellous and he delivers his lines with the feeling of age which is the crucial element tearing Gilbeau apart. A great deal of attention should be paid to Maurice Woods who plays Herman Bell, the blind man who is hired to assassinate Gilbeau, because one definitely knows that Mr. Woods is an experienced and dedicated actor. A play like Gilbeau is one which must be seen at least twice with friends and foes if you must.

Black artists like Clayton Riley, Philip Hayes Dean and Leslie Lee need to be recognized because of their revolt against the many forms of racism oppression, sexism and dog-eat-dogism. They are writers who speak with heavy voices to people who must stop, look and listen. If we, Black folks, don't help these artists and truly listen to them concerning the destruction of souls and the destruction of a country then who will?
Revolution a Solution in 'Every Night'

By Edwin B. Lake

Every Night When The Sun Goes Down, is a play written by Phillip Hayes Dean and directed by Gilbert Moses. The play which is now being shown at the American Place Theatre, on West 46 Street, is a prophetic exhibition which depicts the plight, motives and vain nature of individuals in the hope that a firey regeneration will push us all upward.

The play is set is in an imaginary town named Moloch, Michigan which is a midway between the ghetto and the hotel. Moloch has an assortment of characters who are afflicted with the damaging vices of lust, conquest, destructive ambition. The main action within the play is centered in a house of nightish which serves as an important status symbol for its owner Clean Sam, played by Les Roberts. Clean Sam has taken over the hotel and the Blue Room from its previous owner and his former business partner Blood, played by Frank Ads. Blood, at the beginning of the play, is just returning to Moloch after doing three years in prison.

All the characters in the play have a crutch or an obsession. Sneaky John, who plays the American Place Seneca, is an old wino who is rewarded by Clean Sam with a supply of pills, wine by any other name is still "the grape"), to keep the hotel and the Blue Room as clean as he can. And Clayton, played by Marge Elliot, is a hard-headed, sharp-tongued prostitute who turns her community down for the gain, enjoyment she derives from using her "pussy" and who begrudgingly turns over some of her "换来 talking" pimp, Pretty Eddie, played by Roscoe Orman, who is a dope fiend.

When Blood returns to Moloch he quickly learns that Clean Sam, Dream Merchant, a dope pusher, and Jimmy Bill, his runner, have control of all the action. Clean Sam makes it clear that he will not give anyone an opportunity that he has obtained and become accustomed to. Blood also learns that his wife Ballerina, played by Marki Bey, has moved into the hotel and now dances and sells drinks in the Blue Room for Clean Sam. Ballerina, who is tormented by her light-skinned, near white companion, enjoyed and "proper talk", lives in a Black sub-culture because she scores the middle-class background she came from.

Blood finally reveals to Ballerina that he has returned to Moloch because of a promise he had made to Brother Joseph, a militant teacher he met in prison. Brother Joseph taught Blood to listen to his "higher voice", which can be analyzed in the context of the play as one's conscious.

Blood shows everyone that they are diseased by their own thinking and manners. In one scene, where everyone is sitting down and eating various parts of the pig from pigs feet and pig's ears to "mountain oysters" which are pig testicles, Blood tells them that a pig is a cross between a dog and a rat and is unfit for human consumption. This cuts off the swine feast and sets up the closing episode of the play.

The Blue Room had been closed for a week prior to Blood's return because of an incident involving the town's mute twins called the Drakes. Dream Merchant had given the Drakes some drugs and they had wandered into the Blue Room and started to dance with each other on the club floor. Everyone in the club watched the Drakes as they drew knives out and rhythmically stabbed each other in the body and stabbed at each other faces until they collapsed upon the floor in a pool of blood, holding onto each other and smiling in death. Each character reveals his own realization of the Drakes' performance and Phillip Hayes Dean uses this symbolic occurrence as the focal point of his play. From the destruction of the Drakes by the Drakes he moves to the destruction of Moloch by its inhabitants.

Clean Sam is not Pretty Eddie know that the "Gingers" — a group of things bad another prostitute and put her in the hospital. Pretty Eddie argues with Clean Sam not to go out on the square. An explosion creeps and Blood appears on stage wearing a red and black armband and a khaki in his head (he is Molchi skulking). He reveals the leader of the Gingers who are rampaging all over the Black community. He tells that he has to burn down the Blue Room so that he can put an end to the exploitation of Blacks against Blacks and the control of the white man over Blacks.

In the final razing scene, one by one the characters join Blood in an assault and venger against the oppression. Fresh Ads really comes through in this film. Throughout the beginning of the play he seemed structurally stable but somewhat stereotyped. His own true definition was not yet proclaimed. Jericho, a college-educated Black nel's, played by a portly modern day slave-driver in charge of keeping the ghettos in line for the man downtown, Cockeyed Rose played by Billie Allen, is an elderly woman who has a vicious detestation for the town.

EVENTS FOR THE WEEK OF MARCH 1

Monday, March 1 — Concert — Voices of Victory of New York — Gospel, Soul, 2 PM, Butlinweiser Lounge, Finley Center.

Tuesday, March 2 — Mulher — Progressive Jazz — 12:30 PM, Butlinweiser Lounge, Finley Center.

Thursday, March 4 — Spirits of Rhythm — Afro-Jazz — 12:30 PM, Butlinweiser Lounge, Finley Center.

Thursday, March 4 — Lecture — Author and Journalist: Jimmy Breslin, 2 PM, Finley Grand Ballroom.

Friday, March 5 — King of Hearts, starring Alan Bates, 1 & 5 PM plus Sometimes a Great Nation, starring Paul Newman, 3 & 7 PM Finley Grand Ballroom.

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