

THE PAPER

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Monday, May 1, 1978

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.

—Langston Hughes

Black Condition At College To Be Assessed.

What is the condition of Blacks at City College? Have you ever wondered? This question will be answered in a forum entitled "The Black Condition at City College", to be held this Thursday, May 4th (12-2) in the Finley Grand Ballroom. The forum, sponsored by Weusi Ujima, CCNY Chapter of the National Black Students' Association, will attempt to answer this question in the wake of recent attacks upon Blacks' right to benefit from this institution. Among those scheduled to speak are Prof. George McDonald, newly appointed SEEK Director, Marvina White of the Writing Center, Frank Laramie of the Black Studies Department and Selwyn Carter representing Weusi Ujima. According to a Weusi Ujima spokesperson, "with the Bakke decision hanging over our head, the now in-

famous article by Ted Gross in Saturday Review, the N.Y. Post claiming "Illiterates In The Thousands Passing Through City College", the air of uncertainty surrounding the SEEK program, and Dean Baumel stating that courses at City College have to be taught from a European perspective, it becomes necessary for Blacks at the college to examine our present condition and plot a course for the future."

The first program entitled "The Black Condition At City College" was held here in the Spring semester of 1977. Another one was held more recently at N.Y.U., addressing itself to questions of affirmative action and the like there. Both of these were productive and well attended. The success of this one will depend on your participation this Thursday in Finley Ballroom.

Students Demonstrate In Front of Administration Building

by Tim Schermerhorn

In the continuing effort to smash the two year enrollment reduction test, (freshman skills assessment program) a demonstration was held outside the administration building Thursday, April 6, from noon until 2 P.M. It was sponsored by a coalition of Third World and progressive student organizations that included Weusi Ujima (C.C.N.Y. chapter of the National Black Student Association), Concerned Asian Students, Anti Bakke Decision Coalition (A.B.D.C.), and the SEEK Student Government. Between thirty and forty students picketed in front of the administration building to chants of "President Marshak, you can't hide, we know that you're on Kibbe's side". "Reduced enrollment, hell no! The two year test has got to go" "Down with Gross and the New York Post" and "The students united will never be defeated".

Though only about thirty students actually picketed many others gathered in the area, watched the demonstration and listened to the speakers. Some expressed solidarity with the demonstration though they did not join. However what was most indicative of the political situation on the City College campus, the student movement, and the struggles of Third World people in general, was the questions that students asked. Many asked what the test was, why it was being given and how it will effect them. They also asked, why there was a demonstration, what it was supposed to do, what could they do to stop the test. Some joined the picket line.

Repression of progressive movements has created a situation in which people are situationally oriented and see political activities as being something strange and

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CCNY-Mini Academy: Kid's Blues News

by Fred Harris

The future of society lies in the hands of our youth. As strange as it may seem, our young, imaginative, energetic brothers and sisters, are the future policy makers and problem solvers of a society growing more complex each day.

In a city where the schools ill equipped to educate Third World or Africans properly, therefore our most valuable resources, our children, are becoming more and more stagnant in their educational growth. Fortunately, there is hope: the CCNY Mini-Academy offers the

Harlem community a unique alternative in dealing with the problems faced by so many of our children in today's educational system.

The Mini-Academy, (located on the side of Finley Student Center opposite Wagner Hall) offers the Harlem community a wide variety of services, ranging from health screening for children, to family guidance services. The main forte of the Mini Academy is its "achievement of academic gains for the children", as well as "a learning experience for all participants in the program."

The Academy operates an after

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15,000 Demonstrate Against Bakke As Media Blacks Out D.C.

by Tim Schermerhorn

Whenever fifteen thousand people demonstrate around an issue it is significant. And when that group includes students, union and non-union workers, unemployed workers, Blacks, Latins, Asians and even whites—people of diverse political philosophies from left to 'moderate'; marxists, nationalists, integrationists, gays, feminists...all united on one issue; demonstrating in the capitol of the United States around a supreme court decision that will have profound effects on the lives of all people, especially oppressed nationalities, in the U.S., it is news, to say the least. When there is not a word about it in print or broadcast media, except the Amsterdam News, one must assume it was blacked out censored for some reason. Obviously agitation around the democratic rights of the United States' domestically colonized people is not considered media worthy.

On Saturday April fifteenth two busloads of people left from City College at seven thirty A.M., to join a U.S. wide Bakke decision demonstration in Washington D.C. The demonstration was called by the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision and was endorsed by numerous organizations in City College and, around the country. The broad support of the demonstration manifested itself in the masses of people that participated in it. When we arrived at the ellipse (the gathering point for the demonstration across the street from the white house) at about one o'clock P.M., there was already a large crowd of mostly Third World people, spiritedly chanting and holding banners. However the crowd doubled in size between the time we arrived and the beginning of the march. From here, the estimated fifteen thousand people—a crowd so large that from most points within the march you could

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Students Lend Direction To Black Studies Convention

by Selwyn Carter

On the weekend of April 15, when some 15,000 people were demonstrating against Bakke in Washington D.C., I was in Amherst Massachusetts, attending the 2nd Annual Convention of the National Council For Black Studies. This event, which attracted approx. 200 people from across the U.S., was held at the University of Massachusetts (U MASS); a school where Blacks make up less than 800 out of a population of 26,000.

The convention opened on Saturday April 15 at 7:00 pm, with speeches from persons who, seemingly, were ignorant of the conditions under which Black Studies was born. What shocked most of the audience was that these persons attempted to examine Black Studies' intrusion, maintenance, and survival on American colleges and universities without considering one underlying factor, Black Students. The most extreme of these opening presentations came from a negro representative of the Federal Government. The tone of his speech was that it was the 'benevolence' of the Federal Government which was responsible for the creation, and maintenance, of Affirmative Action and Black Studies programs. He com-

pletely ignored and undermined the Black community's intense struggle and 'forgot' that the Federal Government only saw fit to fund these programs as a means of quieting down Blacks, as a concession. This negro, whose very job was a product of the community's struggle, insulted several of the conference participants, who were directly involved in the Black Studies movement. One couldn't have imagined a worse beginning for a Black Studies convention.

Totally upset with the direction set by this opening session the students present, spearheaded by members of the National Black Students' Association, held a three hour meeting at the end of Saturday night's proceedings. At this meeting, which occurred while others were busy partying, the students voiced their concerns with what transpired in the opening session and proceeded to examine the convention's overall direction. The latter was accomplished through a thorough analysis of the weekend's schedule. It became clear, just from studying the workshops' structure and content, that the entire convention was called to serve the selfish needs of an elitist clique within the organization, and not to address the

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Are there any candidates for the 1978-1979
STUDENT SENATE GOVERNMENT
Executive Positions?

President

University Affairs Vice President

Community Affairs Vice President

Campus Affairs Vice President

Educational Affairs Vice President

Treasurer

1 Architecture Senator

2 Education Senators

5 Engineering Senators

4 Humanities Senators

2 Nursing Senators

7 Science Senators

4 Seek Senators

5 Social Science Senators

—37 Senate Seats in all—

2 Discipline Committee Representors

And

1 Student Ombudsman.

DAY STUDENT SENATE ELECTIONS MAY 15 thru MAY 19

PICK UP YOUR PETITION IN
FINLEY STUDENT CENTER
room 152 or room 119

Voting Machines will be located in:

Finley Student Center

Klapper Hall

Shepard Hall

Curry Hall

Steinman Hall

Science Building

and Goethals Hall

MONDAY — TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY — THURSDAY
from 10-6; and FRIDAY from 10-2

VOTE
on May 15 through May 19.

**Campaign materials may be picked up in
Finley Student Center, room 330.**

Regulations for campaigning are:

**DO NOT PUT PAINT ON THE
CAMPUS WALLS, or WALKWAYS.**

**DO NOT MALIGN
THE CHARACTER OF OTHERS.**

Do Not disturb classes during your campaign. If you would like to speak to an instructor's class, you must type a memo to that Department indicating a request of no more than 3 minutes to speak with the students of that class.

Lemme Pull Your Coat**B.R. BROWN**

Here we go again ya'll. On the first, in 1775, Gabriel Prosser was born. The Confederate Congress passed a resolution branding Afrikan troops and officers in the Union Army as criminals, dooming them to death or slavery if captured, in 1863. In 1866, the beginning of the Memphis Riots (where forty Afrikans and two whites were killed) 90 homes were burned along with 12 schools and 4 churches. Howard University was opened in Washington DC 1867.

Elijah McCoy, noted Inventor (57 patents) was born on the second in 1844. In 1924 Native Americans became 'American citizens' by order of the A.O.C. In 1973, Zayd Malik Shakura (aka James Coston) was killed by state police on NJ Turnpike; Assata Shakur was wounded and Sundita Acoli was arrested.

The Supreme Court negated racism in housing on the third in 1948. In 49, Willie Johnson (58) was killed by Ga. police for "looking suspiciously at a house. 12,000 people were arrested in Washington DC for demonstrating against the Viet Nam war, in 1971. On the fourth, in 1626, Peter Minuit 'purchased' Manhattan Island from the Native Americans for \$24. In 1784, North Carolina condemned and freed Edward Griffin, a Black soldier, for bravery. May Noyes, a twenty-three year-old mother of three was shot by crazed whites, in camp Hill, Ala., in 1947. Freedom Riders set out from Washington DC to New Orleans, in 1961. In 1970, the u.s. national guard shot and killed four students at Kent State University, Ohio.

On the fifth, in 1738, slaves escaped from a South Carolina jail and joined with others to begin a small-scale guerrilla war. In 1925, John Scopes, a Biology teacher was arrested for teaching the theory of evolution. Gwendolyn Brooks won a Pulitzer Prize for her poetry in 1950. Martin R. Delaney was born on the sixth in Charlestown, Va. in 1812, he died in 1885, 1/24. Crazy Horse surrendered in 1877. President Eisenhower signed the Civil Rights Act in 1960. William Hastie was made Governor of the u.s. Virgin Islands on 1946, on the seventh.

On the eighth, in 1674, the erroneous hanging of three Wampanoag Indians provoked the King Phillip's War. In 1902, Mt. Pelle erupted on Martinique killing 40,000. B.O.S.C.P. was organized by A. Phillip Randolph in 1926. In 1951, Willie McGee was electrocuted in Miss., on a frame-up "rape" charge. John Brown was born on the ninth in 1800. In 1802, Gen. David Hunter issued a proclamation freeing slaves in Ga. Fla., and S.C.; Lincoln revoked it. In 1933, in Germany, Hitler had 25,000 books burned, on the ninth Charles A. Houston received the Springarn Medal for Civil Rights legal work for the NAACP in 1950.

P.B.S. Pinchback, 'Tribal War' statesman was born on the tenth in 1837. In 1971, the Indians were expelled from Alcatraz Island after nineteen months of occupation. William Grant Still, a Black composer was born in 1895, on the eleventh. In 1967, Ben Brown died from police

bullets near Jackson State. Coretta Scott King opens the Poor People's Campaign in DC, in 1968. Joe Louis, former Heavyweight Champion was born on the thirteenth in 1914. In 1971, the NY Panther 21 was acquitted.

Brazil abolishes slavery in 1888 on the fourteenth. The Freedom Rider's bus was bombed and burned in Alabama in 1961. The fifteenth is International Day of Solidarity with Palestine. In 1970, two Blacks were killed at Jackson State. Stokely Carmichael was named the head of SNCC on the sixteenth in 1966. In 1723, seven slaves were sentenced to sale and removed from Virginia colony for conspiring to revolt, on the seventeenth. The Supreme Court ruled that school segregation was unconstitutional in 1954.

Lewis Temple, a slave, Inventor of the Temple Toggle Harpoon, vital to the whaling industry, died on the eighteenth, in 1854. 1978, Namibian Heroes Day, commemorating the death in battle of Tobias Hainyilo, first commander-in-chief of People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the SWAPO military wing. Ho Chi Minh was born on the nineteenth in 1890. El Hajj Malik El Schazz (Malcolm X) was born in 1925. Toussaint L'Overture was born on the twentieth, in 1743. Atty. Gen'l Kennedy sent u.s. agents to Alabama, in the "rider" march, in 1961.

Fats Waller was born on the twenty-first in 1904. In 1772, Great Britain issued a decree against slavery on the twenty-second. In 1865, the Tribal War between the States was ended. In 1948, two unarmed Black soldiers were killed by military police at a French army camp for allegedly talking to French women employed there. A Sgt. Carney was the first Black to win the Medal of Honor on the twenty-third, in 1900. In 1948, a Black Georgia prisoner was beaten to death by guards after refusing to work in a snake-infested ditch.

Lincoln U., was the first Black college, founded in Penn., on the twenty-fourth in 1854. George Washington Carver was born in 1864. In 1947, a 68 year old Black farmer was killed by whites defending his home and person, in Gretha, Va. Thomas "Blind Tom" Bethune was born near Columbus, Ga., on the twenty-fifth in 1849. Bill "Bojangles" Robinson was born in 1878. In 1971, Jo Etha Collier was killed in Drew, Miss. Afrika Freedom Day.

Dred Scott and his family were freed on the twenty-sixth, in 1857. In 1877, Crazy Horse, last of the Sioux war chiefs was "confined" to the reservation. The H.U.A.C. (House on Un-American Activities Committee) was established by the A.O.C. in 1938. In 1969, Fred Hampton was arrested and charged with stealing and 'distributing' ICE CREAM.

On the twenty-seventh, in 1963, Philadelphia Black workers led by RAM were attacked by whites on school construction site while demanding jobs for Black construction workers. U.S. high court ruled for a realistic desegregation plan in 1968. Jim Thorpe, All-American, was born on the twenty-eighth in 1888. Bowling Congress eliminated racial designations, on the twenty-ninth, in 1950. In 1882, a 'house negro' betrayed Denmark Vesey and 9,000 slaves in Charleston, SC; subsequently, 37 were hanged and 131 Blacks and 4 Whites were 'arrested'.

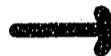
Poet Countee Cullen was born in 1903. In 1779, George Washington ordered the destruction of the Iroquois. When ML King was killed riots began in over 100 cities (U.S.) in 1968, also on the thirty-first. PEACE.

The Minority Business Information Institute, 295 Madison Ave., NYC 10017, is a research and reference center formed to meet the need for specialized reference focusing on minority economic development. With more than 1500 volumes, and subscriptions to more than 150 periodicals, it seems to be an extremely valuable resource to the minority community. Best of all, the head librarian, Ms. Gallop, is a Black Alumna.

"Nigeria: Art in Everyday Life"—An exhibition of bronze, wood and ivory artifacts of Nigeria's culture from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. April 19th to May 31st in Gallery '77 on the first floor.

The American Museum of Natural History

For Sam*



***Ex-wife
BRB 73**

i am young, foolish; but not yet of innocence. i was fool to think with my heart & yea all other frailties that man makes. my heart guided by tongue & my actions. and when i was threatened with impending destruction, i took over me. and yea, i began to think, it is said that wisdom is the gift of age. but i think that wisdom is like unto a tree, a tree planted in pain & suffering to come the body of understanding and who is his season bears the fruit of wisdom. i who acted like a child & gave speech of a child, would renounce all that i own to become as that tree. for love can make mighty the weak, rich the poor, in the name of love deathbed prisoner is set free. i have known love, been in love, i have rejoiced in the knowing that love that grows the tree, without which would wither & die. for the struggles of wisdom is aided by the sweet hand of love. o to be as the tree of wisdom, to have known & experienced . . .

father, who art within me, who makes me to lie down in green pastures. to keep watch in evening, to lie down beside the still water to have speech with that which you have created. this is my prayer to he who has been my guide in time of trouble, that gave me that which i am now with truth & truth shall stand even the dark shroud of death.

in mine moment of madness, to those of kin, i will say . . . i have known love & its diseases, and with this knowledge i have nourished the tree of understanding, and now in my own time, i have blossomed, & now become the fruit of god.

THE BLACK CONDITION AT CITY COLLEGE!

What is City College's commitment to Blacks? What are the repercussions of Ted Gross' article, the N.Y. Post and the Two Year Test on Black students? Does City College provide adequate resources and preparation for Black Students in the area of Basic Skills?

**Thursday, May 4
(12-2)
Finley Ballroom**

Speakers: Prof. George McDonald (Director of SEEK); Prof. Marvina White (Director of the Writing Center); Prof. Frank Laraque, Black Studies Dept.; Selwyn Carter (Weusi Ujima).

sponsored by: Weusi Ujima (CCNY Chapter of National Black Students' Association) and SEEK Student Government.

THE PAPER

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Comments, Questions, Criticisms & Cusswords

'The Condition of Black People in America is Colonial'

27 March 1978

Dear Tim,

I read The Paper a few days ago and I should've written this letter when the ideas of what I had read were fresh in my mind. But I've been riding with your uncle Howard for the last few days, and most of the ideas have now gotten away from me.

But what does stand out is Muhammad Ahmad's speech at the NBSA Congress. I certainly agree that the condition of Black people in America is colonial. But there's a vast difference between our condition and that of other people held in "colonial bondage", and the difference has to do with numbers, it has to do with a large, despicable Black middle-class who have sold their soul and heritage for the trinkets that America gives those who suck the asses of those who are really in control of things; and, yes, it has to do with those intellectual house niggers who find sweet words to cover the new and not too subtle shit that the cracker is now throwing in our face. Every Black neighborhood across the nation is in the process of being beaten into the dust as never before, and everybody knows it, especially the Black intellectual who sees the condition and knows the cause but who lacks the heart and courage to tell the people what is really being done to them. At this particular time in our history, the greatest enemy of our struggle is the Black politician who runs around deluding our people to vote for a motherfucking Democrat or Republican. Imagine getting a Black person to vote for the party of Eastland!! Or the party of Nixon!

Which brings me to the other piece that has stuck with me—THE WHITE CITADEL. Ted Gross's piece in the Saturday Review is consistent with the attitude of CCNY over the years. It has always been a racist institution. And it has always been run by narrow-minded men. It was primarily a college to educate the sons and daughters of the white middle-class of the City, those who didn't have money enough to send their children to "the other schools". When I was growing up, Black kids weren't being educated for college. And if we got as far as a high school, we were certain to be sent to a vocational rather than an academic high school. It was understood by practically everyone that CCNY was for the education of the children of the white emigrant. If a Black student got there, he had to be exceptionally bright. And for a Black teacher to be there was almost an impossibility. Many a brilliant Black student were denied entry into CCNY to make room for some mediocre white one. And the white man, in his infinite hypocrisy, now comes up with what he calls "reverse discrimination" in order to justify and cover the stench of his new form of racism.

But look, man, I'm one of those guys who never knows when to end a letter, and if I don't break it off somewhere, it would go on and on. So I'm gonna cut out. And if you ever wanna get in contact, get in touch with your uncle and we'll meet and rap or I'll write another letter.

Take care. And best always,
Jay

'I Am Not a Racist'

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In your issue of March 30, 1978, in a story about the open meeting for a discussion of the skills assessment test, Mr. Selwyn Carter distorted a conversation he had with me and misquoted me. Mr. Carter says that I said "...that Blacks and Chinese have never come up with a scientific discovery." I have been a student and colleague of many Black or Chinese scientists who have made significant scientific discoveries; almost all of my own publications have been in collaboration with scientists from these groups; I am aware of the long roster of great scientists from these (and other) ethnic groups. It is simply impossible for me to have said anything like the statement attributed to me by Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter and I had a long conversation about science and its relation to culture and philosophy. The paragraph that appears in The Paper is a severe distortion of the minor points I made and omits the major points. I would like to believe that Mr. Carter misunderstood me, but I have the nagging feeling that he has deliberately (perhaps even maliciously) misquoted me.

I am not a racist. I resent being called a racist. I resent even more being lied about and then, on the basis of the lies, being called a racist.

Sincerely yours
Philip Baumel
Assistant Dean

'Like Hell You Ain't'

To refresh Dean Baumel's memory your conversation with me was prompted by the question "If students are to be expected to learn how to read and write then when will courses in the Traditional Academic departments be taught from a World Humanistic perspective as opposed to a Eurocentric perspective?" You came up to me and said that courses have to be taught from a European perspective because that is what employers want; otherwise, you said the CCNY diploma would have no value. We entertained discussion around that point for a while whereupon you said that science has to be taught from a European perspective because science is European. You further stated, rather ludicrously, that science did not exist before the sixteenth century. I, of course, disagreed and proceeded to mention that Blacks have been working in science for thousands of years. At that point other students who were in the room gathered around, commenting to each other about how racist your remarks were. A couple of these students were Asians and I turned to them to get their reaction to your comments. At that point you challenged us to name an instance in which Blacks or Chinese came up with a scientific discovery. One student mentioned Acupuncture, which you said was not science. I mentioned the building of the pyramids and the fact that Archimedes, who was accredited with having invented the endless screw, observed

Blacks (while studying in Egypt) using the hydraulic screw to pump water. Dean Baumel immediately replied, "Civil engineering is not science," A statement which escaped me, for I thought that civil engineering was applied mathematics, i.e., science.

You obviously forgot Egyptian Astrology, about Black's ability to mummify bodies, about the fact that the Greek scholars traveled to Egypt where they received the bulk of their education, that the library at Alexandria, in Egypt, was the greatest library in the world, and that everyone went to the University at Timbuktu, the greatest of its kind in the world.

For you to claim that I 'deliberately' and 'maliciously' misquoted you is simply an attempt to maintain your liberal facade, especially in the era of Ted Gross and the New York Post. You were obviously 'on the spot' having to explain your comments to members of the college community, especially those Blacks who view you as being liberal. What, I believe, upset you is that I chose to put your comments before the public eye, however, even that is no reason to lie. I have to admit that even I was surprised to hear you make such remarks for I have on occasion talked, and even joked, with you. I am deeply concerned about your hostile letter, for I maintain that I only called you racist because that is exactly what your comments were.

Selwyn Carter

Monetary Awards

The Black Action Council of the City College of New York has authorized the granting of at least two (2) or more monetary awards (to be given each June) to graduating seniors. Winners will be determined by its "Selection Committee".

A candidate eligible to receive this award must be a Black student who has completed the requirements for the baccalaureate degree issued by the City College and must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A. Has overcome obstacles of inadequate preparation and/or financial hardship.
- B. Has made satisfactory progress.
- C. Has demonstrated commitment and by his/her activities served as a model for his/her peer group and community.

Students who wish to be considered for this award must complete the council's required application and submit at least one letter of recommendation from an instructor, counselor or community person. Applications must be returned to Black Action Council, Finley 152, no later than Thursday, May 11, 1978. Applications can be picked up at the following locations:

J-1002—George Crouch
Mott 311—Mena Strong
F-152—Salley Green
S-206—Naomi Shelnut
G-105—Black Studies Dept.

Candidates shall express a willingness to appear before the Selection Committee for a personal interview. The decision of the Council's Selection Committee will be final.

Mini Academy

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school program that is unlike any program this reporter has ever come across. Where as most after school programs stress recreation, the Mini-Academy places its emphasis on the academic aspects of the program.

Saba Mchunguzi, the educational director of the Mini-Academy told THE PAPER in a recent interview that "we are trying to prepare them (staff and students) for the realities of life."

The majority of the staff that work directly with the children are college students, majoring in a variety of subjects, ranging from education to economics. Whatever your particular field of interest, the Mini-Academy utilizes that talent for the benefit of the program, and ultimately for the benefit of the children.

By now you may be wondering how such a together program has come about. In talking with Bill Burns, the executive director of the Mini-Academy, I got the impression that the evolution of the Academy did not come easy. The Mini-Academy set up shop on April 16, 1974 with the YMCA as its parent organization. Being sensitive to the economic plight of the community, the Mini-Academy accepted as many children as it could sustain **FREE OF CHARGE**. This caused a conflict with the YMCA, for the Y is a membership organization and it wasn't about to support a successful "poverty program" that was not bringing them any additional revenue.

Another conflict that arose between

the Mini-Academy and the "Y" can best be described as a "conflict of priorities," as stated by Saba Mchunguzi. "The 'Y' placed a great deal of emphasis on the **recreational** aspect of the program, whereas, we, the staff of the Mini-Academy saw fit to emphasize the **academic** aspect."

These conflicts led the YMCA to subsequently **cut-off funding** to the Mini-Academy. In essence what the YMCA was doing was trying to restrict the Academy's service in, and to, the community. As Bill Burns points out, "most poverty programs are designed to fail" but, the Mini-Academy did not fall into that mold. As a result, it has now become incorporated, and is looking forward to receiving its various summer employment slots from CETA, MANPOWER and the NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS.

"We are now implementing the struggle" says Lenny Burg, Program Analyst of the Mini-Academy. The struggle being that of actually establishing useful and well needed service to the Black and Hispanic community instead of just talking about doing it.

Those interested in finding out more about this very useful and well organized program serving the Harlem community, should drop by the Mini-Academy's office or telephone 862-2828.

Bakke

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not see either end of it—marched up Pennsylvania avenue, around the supreme court building and rallied in front of the capitol building, chanting "beat back Bakke" and, "we won't go back send Bakke back", throughout the march.

It is significant that fifteen thousand people, many of whom had gotten up before daylight in the morning and braved absurdly long bus rides to be there, felt the need to make their voices heard, in opposition to the promulgation of white supremacy. Allen Bakke is a thirty year old engineer, who is suing the University of California, Davis, for reserving a mere sixteen slots for Third World people due to an affirmative action program, and not admitting him. His charge of reverse discrimination fits in perfectly with the strategy of the government to liquidate the concessions won through Black and Third World National liberation movements and the struggle for democratic or 'civil' rights in the sixties and the early seventies. The fact that so many people demonstrated indicates that masses of people see Bakke, and his supporters, as the vehicle through which the de Jure legitimacy of white privilege can be won (as opposed to the de facto existence of white privilege which always exists in all realms of life in the u.s.) A legal tool for the furthering of the oppression of Amerikas domestically colonized.

Black Studies Convention

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serious issue of Black Studies' survival during this period of rollback.

The students presented their grievances and recommended changes at the opening plenary session on Sunday April 16. The first of these modifications was a proposal to include a speaker (on students' role in the creation, maintenance and survival of Black Studies) among those scheduled to address general body in the morning session. To accommodate this speaker, and discussion around the other recommended changes, the students succeeded in getting the convention's participants to extend the plenary session. Their other recommendations called for an additional workshop on student concerns and for the creation of plenary sessions that would allow convention participants to vote on resolutions emanating from the workshops.

The scheduled speakers for the morning session were Bertha Maxwell, outgoing NCBS chairwoman, and John Bracey, Chairman of the W.E.B. Dubois Department of Afro American Studies at U Mass. To speak for them on students' role in the creation, maintenance and survival of Black Studies, the students chose Akbar Muhammad Ahmad, a graduate student in Atlanta Georgia. Without a doubt he was chosen because of his consistent involvement and leadership role in the struggle for Black liberation in general and the Black Studies movement in particular, from 1961 through the present. Akbar's presentation, which turned out to be a major one, spoke directly to the issue of Black Studies' survival by correctly linking its origins to the Black Liberation Movement. He traced this movement throughout the 1960's, in particular the period from 1967-1970, when Black students all over the country took over administration buildings demanding Black Studies. According to him the turning point in the Black Student movement came in 1967 when "a group of Howard University's students engaged in a rechanneling of the student body's values toward changing Howard from 'a negro college with white inards' to a Black university relevant to the needs of a Black community and its struggles . . . Black students at other colleges began to pick up on what was going on at Howard and by 1968 the Black Studies rebellion had swept San Francisco State College and on to campuses (white and negro) across the country, and had spread as well to Black High Schools. By 1969 the Black Studies

revolt had hit over 50 negro colleges alone." Akbar, himself a former Black Studies instructor at U Mass, reminded the Black Studies professors that their degrees don't excuse them from struggle. "I have a degree and I may soon have a masters and even a Ph.D., but to Black students and the community I will always be 'AK'." He cautioned them that they are the role models of Black students and as such their behavior must be up to par. They must provide positive examples for Black students to emulate. For those who pretended not to hear the students' viewpoints, or attempted to dismiss them (and there were some) several professors stood up and reemphasized what the students said. "It is not a question of students vs. faculty, it is a question of political line. Are we here attempting to relegate Black Studies to the level of just another academic discipline, or are we going to open our eyes and see that Black Studies can't be detached from the Black

Liberation Struggle." That comment, coming from a Ph.D., served to unify many progressive teachers within the National Council and forced other members to seriously deal with the issue of Black Studies' survival. The overall discussion in that plenary session had such an impact that, a position statement released by several faculty stated, "as a result of the discussion at the NCBS opening plenary session on April 16, 1978, a number of people were moved to serious consideration of the goals of NCBS and the formulation of objectives, tactics, and strategy for the survival of Black Studies."

The above mentioned position paper was only one of the several others emanating from the workshops. Among the resolutions, which were all adopted, were two presented by the progressive faculty calling for (1) NCBS to adopt formal guidelines for Black Studies and (2) that NCBS encourage the use of the text *Introduction to Afro American Studies* and call on all Black Studies programs to join in the effort to criticize and make it better. In addition, a resolution was adopted calling for NCBS to recognize a student chosen committee which will encourage other students to join the organization. The students also succeeded in getting the organization to adopt a resolution calling for the NCBS to take an anti-BaKKKe position as well as one calling for total u.s. economic and military withdrawal from southern Afrika, and inform President Carter, the press and African delegates at the U.N. of their position.

The conference on the whole was a productive one, however it is now up to the executive board of the NCBS to decide whether or not to implement the adopted resolutions. As a passing note, CCNY's Black Studies department chairman, Dr. Leonard Jeffries, was in attendance all weekend, yet he did not participate in the conference. I wonder what was his purpose in being there.

Students Demonstrate

continued from page 1

new. For this reason the demonstration was an essential activity, this a crucial time for organizing students.

After the picketing, speeches were given by several people representing organizations in the coalition, who articulated the contradictions students have with the actions of the administration, the college president in particular, as the administration represents only enemy forces to the students.

In spite of what some students may have learned, and the fact that progress has been made—one speaker remarked that last year there would have been about five people out here—this is only one action. Isolated, the value of the demonstration is lost. There must be a continuing campaign to organize students against all forms of repression.

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That the day session activity fee be increased by a \$2 media fee effective September 1978;

That any student who wishes not to support the Media Board may, upon appropriate application to the herein described City College Media Board, receive full reimbursement of his/her media fee within the first two weeks of the semester;

That there shall exist a City College Media Board which will allocate day session student media fee fund via an equitable formula;

and that the membership of the City College Media Board shall consist of:

The chief operating officers of *WCCR*, *The Campus*, *The PAPER*, *Observation Post*; the president of the Day Student Senate; the chairperson of the Student Services Corporation; three members of the faculty who shall be chosen for staggered terms of three years by the Faculty Senate.

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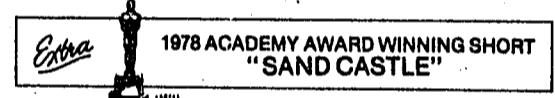
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