BLACK PEOPLE MARCH ON CITY HALL

By Joe Carter

On Thursday September 28th thousands of black people expressed the mood of New York City's black community, through a march from Brooklyn to City Hall where they were met by six hundred police in riot gear. Led by Reverend Daughtry of the Black United Front, the angry crowd shouted, "We're fired up, can't take no more."

After marching around City Hall, Reverend Daughtry, escorted by members of the B.U.F., hung a primary list of ten demands on the door of City Hall. Included in these were: "The end to police brutality in the black community, an end to the massive mis-education of black children in the New York City public school system, and an end to Koch's manipulation of CAP and Model City funds." Several banners bore similar slogans protesting the genocidal policies black people are subjected to, and there were also a number of black liberation flags.

Following this the crowd assembled and rallied on Murray Street and Broadway. A platform was set up and a number of distinguished black activists made speeches amplified by bullhorns. Flo Kennedy sang a warning song which included the words, "Move on over or we will move on over you. Black folks time has come."

The message echoed here was: it is time to put an end to the inhumane conditions that black people have suffered throughout their history in America.

After mentioning that they had been quiet too long, Jiu Weusi of the East read a letter from a black captive who is "behind the wall" (in prison). The letter claimed a state of undeclared war. The letter also expounded how racist unions use the power of lobbying to help pass repressive legislation. The

continued on page 3

FOR REASONS OF HEALTH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has recommended support totaling over $340,000 for a five-year program at City College that is designed to increase the number of minority students entering Ph.D. programs in the biomedical sciences. CCNY has received an award of $62,583 for the first year of the program from the Division of General Medical Sciences, NIH. Under the MARC Program (Minority Access to Research Careers), highly qualified students, many from minority groups, will be supported during their junior and senior years at City College with stipends of up to $3,000 per year, based upon financial need. In addition, those admitted to the program will have their tuition fees paid under the NIH grant.

OF NOTE

Gabriel Haslip-Viera, an instructor in the College's Puerto Rican Studies Department, has been appointed Coordinator of Affirmative Action, it was announced today by Provost Alice Chandler. Mr. Haslip-Viera succeeds Gwen Colbert-Kushner who resigned to become Assistant Commissioner of New York City's Community Development Agency. Mr. Haslip-Viera received his bachelor of arts in history from City College in 1973 and his master's degree from Columbia University in 1975. He also earned a master's in philosophy from Columbia in 1976.

He has served as lecturer in history at Columbia University and as instructor and director of the education program of Harlem's Confrontation Program: A Drug Therapeutic Community. He was the recipient of a 5-year Ford Foundation Fellowship for Puerto Ricans, 1973-1978. He has also received numerous other fellowships, from Columbia, Princeton and New York Universities as well as a Social Science Research Fellowship during 1976-78. Mr. Haslip-Viera is about to complete his doctoral dissertation and expects to receive the Ph.D. degree by the end of January.
NEWS BRIEFS and COMMENTS
Hi! - What's Happening? - Well before you answer that question with a hurled word or two or some clever phrase, let me "pull your coat" and otherwise inform you about events, from last week to today, which went this way:

Sept. 25. Racial problems, which have been steadily increasing through the city over the past few months, has raised its evil specter in the Bronx at J.H.S. 135. Sept. 26. Congressman John Conyers demonstrated his humiliation at President Carter's unwillingness to act towards domestic problems with the same determination as was applied to the Camp David peace accord, by walking out of a meeting between Black Caucus members and the President. Sept. 27. Defense Minister Botsha becomes Prime Minister of Namibia. Sept. 28. Rev. Herbert Daughtrey and other citizens of the Black United Front and the City Wide Coalition of Black Organizations staged a successful demonstration in front of City Hall. Thousands attended.

(continued, Next Week)

RECORD WATCH
Ray Charles' new record "Give The Poor Man A Break," has a message for the President and Presidential hopefuls. Gil Scott Haron's "Secrets" has strong appeal for all ages in songs such as "Angl! Dust!" and "Third World Revolution".
The Rolling Stones new album "Some Girls" has received criticism because of its derogatory remarks concerning Black and Latin women. - Rev. Jesse Jackson has called for a boycott of all Rolling Stone records.

ASIAN HISTORY WEEK
Concerned Asian Students at CCNY, which is part of the ECASU, is planning a broad program of activities Nov. 15th & 16th. to bring out the History Week's principles. Right now the tentative plans for the program include: using the ECASU Asian History slide show and photo display, films and cultural presentations.

Through utilizing the ECASU Asian history slide show and photo display, CAS will help build inter-campus solidarity between Asian students. The broad outlines of the program will show the wide variety of Asian student interests and talents as well as the commonality of experiences Asian peoples have faced historically and face currently.

All Third World and progressive students are invited to attend the program. All Asian students interested in participating in the program should contact CAS through Finley 152. Watch for further information and details.

Would you like to learn the Fundamentals of Writing? Would you like to brush up on your writing skills and techniques? The Lorraine Currely International Writer's Collective will present a six writing workshop series on the Fundamentals of Writing. The series is scheduled to start September 30, 1978 on Saturdays from 11:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. The series will be taught by author/photographer, Judith O'Loughlin. Registration starts September 18, 1978 Mon. - Fri. from 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.

FOOD
Good soul food restaurants are a rarity in New York City, but now there is a new and welcomed addition to the select list. The Peach Tree (557 W. 125th St. between Amsterdam and Broadway) is not the kind of restaurant you prepare to visit. There's no need to dress up or make reservations. Where you're going or where you've been is unimportant—you come as you are; your interest is the Southern-style home cooking.

The restaurant is small with a warm, friendly atmosphere—almost like visiting a friend. Conversation is easy and casual, and you find yourself chatting with strangers. The brown and beige walls are covered with art work made of wrought iron, cork, rocks, and wood highlighted by creative lighting. Framed theatre memorabilia decorate another wall and the lighting is intimate.

Lookit!)
Hi gang, we're back! I lived through my summer with a minimal amount of damage to my person, (a few improvements here and therebelieve it or not, I'm actually looking forward to another bout with the madness brought on by the same moody crew that gave you headaches (in the southern posterial region) last semester—good ole' CCNY.

Oh yeah! Did you check out that "article" in the CAMPUS? The one purportedly concerning the new VP for Public and Community Affairs Cyril Tyson; more specifically, the second paragraph, which begins, "Tyson, who last . . ." I mean, c'mon now Ms. Wolfe, isn't that a little weak? And I thought we were supposed to be grown-ups. Is this what CCNY turns out? At least personalities that are still dealing in the pettiness one usually associates with Junior High Schools? Um, um, um.

Ah well, it's a new semester and, therefore, a time for new ideas with a new group of creative writers. I may well tell you (my fans), due to very poor reader response, Lemme Pull Ya Coat will revert to its original format—something different each issue. See, I also inherited a new batch of responsibilities so I can no longer put the time into "Coat" that I would like (for you addicts out there, I've got a couple more editions of Coat, so if you be good, who knows).

I had three programs shot to sh-- at registration and a migraine which rated three on the Richter scale, on the one hand I have a lot to say but here is not the place and on the other, we welcome back, wel-come ba-a-ack. See you later gang, gotta run. BRK
overall cry was that we must move together, because collectively we shall survive, while individually we shall perish.

Two late speakers, Cennie Williams, Co-Chairman of the march, and Assemblyman Alberi Vann from Bedford Stuyvesant elaborated on the same key point. Williams said we are sick of disrespect and stated that we should endeavor to bring out the largest number of black votes, in New York City’s history, during 1980. This way we could stop asking for what we need, because we will have the power to fulfill our own needs. Vann stated that our move should be based on community force, which is power. The point here was—give power to the people.

Then the Reverend Calvin Buts of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem also said power to the people. He later quoted the late congressman and former revery of the Church Adam Clayton Powell Jr., “Children walk together”.

Sharing these views was Jim Haughton of Fight Back. He quoted the fifty year old words of Dr.

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SOLIDARITY FROM BEHIND THE WALL

Greetings:

For black people in the U.S., collective survival has always basically been a question of power versus powerlessness. In the black colonies of Crown Heights, Bedford Stuyvesant, Harlem, and the south Bronx, our people are consistently and systematically subject to the reactionary violence of the status quo.

The same conservative-liberal white establishment that has declared black youth obsolete and have little use for black adults except as servants to their political and economical power and racist privilege, murder us daily in so many different ways. Their armed mercenary police gun our youth down in the streets, murder our community leaders, frame and imprison our freedom fighters as common criminals, and lubricate the law of the racist status quo with our blood and suffering.

The many poor are subjected to the dictatorship of the few rich and told they are the beneficiary of "reverse discrimination", welfare "handouts", and white democracy. Racist vigilante’s pounce on the city streets pouncing upon unwary blacks and Puerto Ricans while the racist government pretends it is opposed to them. Truly, every aspect of our existence is part of an undeclared domestic war. We are living in a state and condition of undeclared war. The conditions under which we live attest to this basic fact, and in our individualness fear stalks our community.

When a large proportion of the black community sat silently by while scores of Black Liberation Army fighters were murdered, hunted, framed, and imprisoned, that silence allowed black peoples ultimate enemy to remove their fighters from their midst, and today we are paying collectively for our individual silence. Individually we will perish. Collectively we will survive. We must gather in our thousands to oppose the gathering forces of racism and reaction.

Racism and reaction are once again on the march in America. In New York City the racist PBA (Patrolmens Benevolent Association) a civilian political arm of the police department, and other white reactionary forces have created strong legislative and government lobbies that are pushing ever increasing repressive laws aimed at our communities. We must fight back! We must gather in the tens of thousands not only to protest the police brutality and conditions in our community, not only for those killed, but for the living as well.

We should not only protest the murder of our community leaders, but demand freedom for our own black prisoners of War now languishing in jail. History should be our teacher. It is because of our individual apathy concerning political prisoners and black prisoners of war in the past that today we are all potential victims of increased brutality, racism, and roving racist bands.

We should not only organize for self-defense, though to do so is a good thing and not a bad thing. We must also organize for our survival on our terms and not on the terms of our oppressors. And if there are to be funerals let there be funerals with both sides. If there are to be tears let there be tears on both sides and not only in the eyes of black mothers. Only with such equal distribution can the powerful begin to understand we will not consent to our wholesale powerlessness.

Struggle for Liberation
Struggle for Unity and
Build to Win!

R. Dhoruba Moore
Prisoner of Domestic War

Ji Tu Weusi read a statement by R. Dhoruba Moore a Political Prisoner and Black Freedom Fighter

Banners of Arthur Miller and Malcolm X at the rally
Another Chance

B.R. Brown

The Mini-Institute of CCNY has just begun its program, sponsored by C.T.E.A. (Comprehensive Training and Employment Act); on Friday (Sept. 4) and will expire August 31st 1979. It will have 60 members enrolled in its various courses from which 42 will be placed in companies that are already lined-up. The program will consist of innercity youths from the ages of 18-22 years, who, from the lack of education and job skills, feel the economic crunch more than any other groups.

The courses will include that of Teacher's Assistant Trainees, where the CETA worker will tutor children, assist teachers and supervise children's play. They may be employed as teacher's aides when finished. The Secretarial Trainees will learn to type, file, and take minutes of meetings; with opportunities to become a secretary at courses end.

Administrative Assistant Trainees will learn to sort, review and evaluate written material, also channel communications. These may expect an Executive Secretary's position should they complete training. The pay will be $3.00 per hour, screening to begin Sept. 15th and continue through Oct. C'mon round to the Mini-Inst, around by Finley Center and get down.

Dear Editor:

I urge your readers to write their legislators in favor of laws requiring all pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers to intensely pre-test all products for carcinogenic possibilities before releasing them for public consumption. At the present time the FDA does not require this. As a result we have had such unsafe products as hexachlorophene, retin-A acne lotion and hair dyes on the market. The unsuspecting consumer must risk hazard because of corporate irresponsibility and short-sightedness.

In addition I urge your readers to write their legislators in favor of more cancer research and more laws prohibiting the use of cancer-causing chemicals and pesticides in agriculture.

H.G. New York City

WHAT IS A BLACK RACIST?!!

Recently, Mayor Ed Koch implied that the Reverend Herbert Daughtry, of the House of the Lord church, was a community activist (the Black United Front) was a Black racist. Reverend Daughtry called the statement ridiculous—which it was—but the Mayor was serious and the television media took it seriously, which gives us an insight into racism in the United States. Besides being obvious propaganda, strategically released at a time that Black people were organizing (A citywide march on City Hall was about a week away), it betrays the Mayor's own racism.

It arose from a confrontation outside the House of the Lord church. Koch was leading a noisy parade, which disturbed the church service. Reverend Daughtry, along with members of the church, went outside to see about the disturbance. After a brief confrontation, standoff and the intervention of New York City's uniformed defenders of white supremacy, Koch was ushered away in an automobile declaring that he would not be intimidated, and the parade continued. Later on Koch uttered a half truth about racism (When asked about the incident with Daughtry, Koch declared, "There are white racists and Black racists.", which is half true, there are white racists.) in reference to the incident.

A New York City law states that it is illegal to conduct parades or noisy activities at the same time and in the same vicinity as a religious service. A law that the city was quick to enforce in July, when Black people were organizing marches against police and white terrorist repression and murder. The religious services of the Hassidim—a group of white people who show their upstanding morality and devout religiosity by brutalizing Black people—most notably the stomping near death of Black youth Victor Rhodes only because he was Black and alone—were important enough to delay marches of thousands of Black people. But when Koch leads a European invasion into the Black community, it is as if the law did not exist. On top of that obviously racist inconsistency, Koch has the arrogance to castigate the victims. The Mayor of a city where police and white terrorists arbitrarily murder and attack Black people without penalty, where Black people are forced to live in unlivable and infested firetrap housing, where the Black community suffers epidemic unemployment, rampant redlining and a host of other policies that constitute genocide—where Black people have found the organization of a Black United Front and community parols necessary measures for survival, claims Black people are opposing him.

Racism requires one people have to be homogenous over another. It is a situation in which a peoples rights, opportunities, growth and development, or quality and style of life is interrupted, impeded or dictated by the dominating people. It presupposes power; in the U.S. that translates into control of institutions that determine peoples lives. Hence, the only form of racism practiced in the U.S. today is white supremacy. Third World people do not presently have the means to dominate white people. White people possess the wealth, the productive forces and the political power. It is Their system and they design it—and use all tactics—to perpetuate white privilege. In what way do Black people—the colonized—dictate the lives of white people? We are the ones who have had our lives and history disrupted, who have destruction dictated to us daily. How do we injure the Mayor on the basis of his being white? The Mayor feels this way—no doubt—because he feels it is right to interfere with the life of the Black community. The racism that permeates America is so much a part of white peoples' psychology that any challenge to white privilege—their racism—is viewed as racism. Koch saw nothing wrong with disturbing the lives of Black people. Europeans see it as a basic right to exploit other communities in any way they see fit. That natural reaction to the disruption of a religious service, led by a white racist who has already embittered the Black community with his overtly racist administration, was resistance, is not even deemed a possibility.

The same laws do not exist for Black people. Racism does not only manifest itself in collective exploitation but, in the individual desires and reactions of white people. Like Ed Koch leading a parade through the Black community to further his political career, even though, in violation of New York City law, it interferes with life there. Or Fred Richmond viewing the Black community as a pool for sexual preferences he doesn't dare expose in the white community. That is the way of white privilege. And they regard it as a basic human right that they postulate for themselves. No, Reverend Daughtry is not a Black racist—indeed in 1978 none exist—but the Mayor of New York is profoundly racist as is the system he works for.

GROWING THEATRE, INC. is looking for one act plays for possible production. Please submit all manuscripts with stamped addressed envelopes for return of manuscript. Send all materials to Ms. Lorraine Currelley 207 West 133rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10030. For further information call (212) 926-0382 Mon.—Fri. 1:00 p.m. until 5:00 p.m.
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SCHEDULE OF FREE LESSONS

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**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR 1979—1978**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Research Council will again advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's program of Graduate Fellowships. Panels of eminent scientists and engineers appointed by the National Research Council will evaluate qualifications of applicants. Final selection of Fellows will be made by the Foundation, with awards to be announced in March 1979.

Initial NSF Graduate Fellowship awards are intended for students at or near the beginning of their graduate study. Eligibility is limited to those individuals who, as of the time of application, have not completed postbaccalaureate study in excess of 18 quarter hours or 12 semester hours, or equivalent, in any field of science, engineering, social science, or mathematics. Subject to the availability of funds, new fellowship awards in the Spring of 1979 will be for periods of three years, the second and third years contingent on certification to the Foundation by the fellowship institution of the student's satisfactory progress toward an advanced degree in science.

These fellowships will be awarded for study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, and in the history and philosophy of science. Awards will not be made in clinical, education, or business fields, in history or social work, for work leading to medical, dental, law, or public health degrees, or for study in joint science-professional degree programs. Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and will be judged on the basis of ability. The annual stipend for Graduate Fellows will be $3,900 for a twelve-month tenure with no dependency allowances.

Applicants will be required to take the Graduate Record Examinations designed to test aptitude and scientific achievement. The examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, will be given on December 9, 1978 at designated centers throughout the United States and in certain foreign countries.

The deadline date for the submission of applications for NSF Graduate Fellowships is November 30, 1978. Further information and application materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Research Council will again advise the National Science Foundation in the selection of candidates for the Foundation's National Needs Postdoctoral Fellowships. Panels of scientists and engineers appointed by the Research Council will evaluate applications of all candidates. Final selection of Fellows will be made by the Foundation, with award to be announced in February 1979.

Approximately 130 National Needs Postdoctoral Fellowships will be awarded for research and study on scientific problems related to national needs in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and social sciences, as well as in interdisciplinary areas. Awards will not be made in clinical, education, or business fields, nor in history, social work, or public health.

Application may be made by persons of any race who, by the beginning of their fellowship, tenure a doctoral degree in one of the fields of science listed above or have had research training and experience equivalent to that represented by a Ph. D. degree in one of these fields, and who will have held the doctorate for no more than five years as of November 3, 1978. All applicants must be citizens of the United States, and will be judged on the basis of ability.

The basic stipend for Postdoctoral Fellows is $1,000 per month; a housing allowance is also provided. In addition, the National Science Foundation will provide a fellowship institution, upon its request, with a cost-of-education allowance on behalf of the Fellow to assist the institution in meeting the cost of tuition and fees, and to providing the Fellow with space, supplies, and equipment. Fellows are also provided a special allowance of $300 to aid in defraying costs associated with their research. No dependency allowance is available.

The deadline date for the submission of applications is November 3, 1978. Further materials may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

W.B. DuBoise, "America can't correct itself on the problem of racism," and added, "That's why we are here in the streets today." He was followed by the mother of the brutally assaulted black youth Victor Rhodes, who also expressed her support for the movement.

Well-known black actor Ossie Davis also added words of wisdom. "It's a war between the have and the have nots," he pointed out. In one keen analysis he pointed out the displacement of many Southern blacks a decade ago by the mechanical cotton picker. He compared that to the present displacement of some whites by automation. Davis stated, "The fact is that blacks sold whites of the trend of industrialization, and it will be soon and the whites didn't listen and they are feeling it now." In concluding he referred to his middle class status, but said, "my foxhole is here with you when the economic crunch comes."

Time To Move

"We can bring the city's economy to a halt," said State Senator Major Owens. While exuding upon the various means that can be employed to reach our goals, Mr. Owens relayed the effectiveness of boycotts. His closing statement expressed a need for a winter, spring and summer offensive to reach our goals. "Once a year isn't enough," he stated.

After this Reverend Daughtery elaborated upon Owens principles of boycotts and the strategy behind them. He outlined the conditions that forced us here and said we should maximize our political power to help change those conditions. In concluding he said, "... If our needs are not met, we should stop the city. This means no business as usual."

The sentiments expressed by the speakers addressed poignant issues that affect many of us here on campus. Many of us are here from these areas where the manifestation of inhumane conditions is rampant. We use higher education as a one-way expression out. However, the crunch will come. As Mr. Davis said you must know where your foxhole is, because there is a war between the have and the have nots. The prisoner's letter stated that collectively we shall survive but individually we shall perish. The problem arises when we choose the foxhole that our education has shown, and that is individual. Think before you act or you may perish. Join the marchers.

The Black Alumni Association's 1978-1979 Schedule of Events

- Sept. 13th First General Meeting at Statler Hilton (33rd St. & 7th Ave.) Petal Terrace Room—6:30 P.M.
- Sept. 20th First Alumni Assoc. Board of Directors Meeting Location to be announced—6:00 P.M.
- Oct. 11th General Meeting—6:30 P.M. at Statler Hilton—Special Guest Vice President Tyson "The College and The Community."
- Oct. 26th Board of Directors Meeting—To be announced.
- Oct. 27th Career Opportunities Day—Finley Center—Nov.—To 7:00 P.M.—Bring resumes and card holders.
- Nov. 8th General Meeting—To be announced.
- Nov. 15th Alumni Association's Annual Dinner at Hotel Roosevelt (44th St. & Madison Ave.)
- Dec. 12th Board of Directors Meeting—To be announced.
- Dec. 13th General Meeting—To be announced.
- Jan. 10th General Meeting—Insurance Information
- Jan. 31st Board of Director's Meeting—To be announced.
- Feb. 14th General Meeting—To be announced.
- March 14th Seminar—The Future of Blacks in New York City
- March 15th Board of Director's Meeting
- April 11th General Meeting
- April 24th Board of Director's Meeting
- May 2nd Annual Meeting of Alumni Association
- May 9th General Meeting—Nomination of B.A.A. Officers.
- May 26th Black Alumni Dinner Dance. To be announced.
- June 6th Board of Director's Meeting
- June 13th General Meeting—Election of B.A.A. Officers.

*Note: B.A.A. meetings are second Wednesday of each month.

New Fiction Contest Announced For Young Writers

New York, September 20—Women and men between the ages of 18 and 28, who have not previously published fiction in a magazine with a circulation greater than 25,000 are eligible to enter Redbook's third annual Young Writers' Contest, announced today.

Details of the contest were published in the magazine's current (October issue where all five winners of last year's contest also appear. First prize winner was 27-year-old Chandler Gilman, of Durham, New Hampshire, who submitted a story entitled "Assumptions. Although Red book planned to publish only the first-prize story, the magazine's editors found the quality of the entries so high, they elected to publish the runners-up as well.

"There are so few good short story markets available to young and unknown writers, that Redbook is especially pleased to be able to encourage this talent," Contest Editor Jacqueline Johnson commented. It its first two years, Redbook's Young Writers' Contest has drawn nearly 10,000 entries.

The new contest, which offers a first prize of $1500 and publication in a future issue of Redbook, will be judged by a panel of the magazine's editors. Second price is $300, and there are three third prizes of $100 each.

Entry manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of white 8½ x 11 inch paper, not more than 25 lines to a page. The stories must be no longer than 20 pages, and only one story may be entered per author. Entries, which should be mailed to Redbook's Third Young Writers' Contest, Box 3-F, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, must be postmarked no later than December 31, 1978 and received by January 19, 1979.
MINORITY BUSINESS GAINS!??

Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps today announced that President Carter's $4 billion Local Public Works (LPW) Program has generated business for more than 6,000 minority firms throughout the country.

She also stated that currently available data indicate that by the conclusion of the program, bona fide minority firms will earn at least $500 million, or 14 percent of the program's total funds. Secretary Kreps noted that this will substantially exceed the program's statutory requirement that 10 percent of each grant—a total of $400 million—be expended with minority business enterprises.

In a special interim report on the results of the Local Public Works Programs ten-percent minority business requirement as of September 5, she concluded that the experience gained by the Economic Development Administration, the Commerce Department agency which administers the program, indicates that a minority business preference program, such as that in the public works legislation, is an effective way to help develop and expand minority-owned firms.

The report also concluded that administration of the Local Public Works Program shows:

- that ample qualified minority-owned construction and supply firms are available for public construction projects; and
- that it would be feasible to institute minority business preference requirements in Federal construction programs.

Robert T. Hall, the Commerce Assistant Secretary who heads the Economic Development Administration, noted that members of each minority group identified in the legislation are receiving contracts under the program. Currently the data indicate that more than 3,200 firms owned by blacks have received almost $215 million in contracts, while approximately 1,750 firms owned by Spanish-speaking persons have obtained contracts worth $143 million.

Construction is under way, or completed, on virtually all of the $5.543 projects funded under the second round of the Local Public Works Program. EDA is conducting an on-going survey of the minority business requirement in order to determine whether:

- each minority business participating is at least 50 percent owned by members of a minority group;
- those minority group members manage and control the minority business as distinguished from being passive or even merely paper owners; and
- the minority business performs substantial and commercially useful functions, as distinguished from acting as a mere "front," or, "conduit" to or from, a nonminority firm.

Of the approximately $159 million in minority business expenditures reviewed, more than $113.5 million, or 71 percent of the expenditures, have been fully verified. In addition, 227 or 16 percent of the 1,386 minority business suppliers and contractors involved, were found not to be bona fide. The approximately $15 million involved, which represent less than 10 percent of the total value of the contracts reviewed were not counted toward meeting the 10 percent requirement. The remaining $30 million in contracts reviewed were given credit only as broker transactions.

"As a result of these monitoring efforts, EDA is reasonably confident that almost all of the minority business preference for which credit has been given is genuine and in accordance with the statutory objectives," Assistant Secretary Hall said.

"In addition, EDA has granted waivers to 589 grantees which were unable to meet the ten percent requirement. However, full waivers have been given in only 158 cases. In other cases, grantees did use minority-owned firms, but spent less than 10 percent of the grant funds for them.

The agency anticipates that additional partial waivers will become necessary as it continues the in-depth monitoring program, and the expenditures of some firms claimed as minority businesses are either totally or partially disqualified.

The report notes that although 27 legal actions have been filed seeking to enjoin enforcement of the minority business enterprise requirement on constitutional grounds, court rulings have left EDA free to fully enforce the provision in all of its projects except one involving a small subcontractor.

Hall said today that he was gratified by last week's decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York upholding the constitutionality of the minority business requirement. The decision was handed down the same day the report was being printed. Copies of the report are available from the Office of Public Affairs, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce 20220.

The School Psychology Training Program will be continuing its affiliation with the Hunter College Campus Schools at Park Avenue and 94th Street. A beginning course in the psychological evaluation of children will be conducted on the Hunter College site. This course is part of the curriculum of the Masters Degree Program in School Psychology, and will be under the supervision of Professors William M. Greensstadt and Robert Schwartz. About 12 students each semester will test and evaluate students in the Elementary and High School as part of their training in methods of evaluation and consultation.

Dr. Bernard Miller and Stanley Seidman of the Hunter Campus Schools are to be credited with having lent their support and cooperation in effecting this affiliation.

Opinions Wanted

The Paper is seeking submissions for this page from members of the college community. Readers are welcome to submit either a campus comment or a letter to the editor on any subject that pertains to the college and, to a lesser extent, any other topic. It is suggested that letters be limited to 200 words to increase their likelihood of being printed. Comments, Questions, Criticisms, Cusswords should be either 350 or 800 words in length. All letters should be signed, although names will be withheld upon request. "Cusswords" will not be used unless signed, and the writer's telephone number should be included. All submissions should be addressed to Editor-in-Chief, The Paper, Finley 337. The deadline is the Thursday prior to each issue. No submitted material can be returned.

The Paper

BEGINNING IN SEPTEMBER, 1978, the School Psychology Training Program of the School of Education of The City College, CUNY, in collaboration with the Child Psychiatry Department of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, will conduct an advanced course for school psychology Certificate students (graduate students working toward a New York State Certificate in School Psychology) at Mount Sinai. The course will be held on Tuesdays (9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.) in the second floor of Guggenheim Hall. Under the supervision of its two instructors (Professors William M. Greensstadt and Samuel J. Meer), about 12 advanced graduate students will conduct psychological evaluations of outpatients of the Child Psychiatry Department. It is hoped that the affiliation will continue indefinitely.

Instrumental in arranging this affiliation were: Drs. Mortimer J. Blumenthal, Margaret I. Kofkin, and Nitaia Shimrat, Mrs. Inez Greensudd, Director of Recreational Activities of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, and Mrs. Gail Kuhn-Weissman, Director of Nursing, gave invaluable assistance in coordinating the affiliation and in finding space for the program.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Community Sex Information, Inc. (CSI), a free anonymous telephone information service now beginning its 7th year of service to the New York Community, resumes its phone hours on Monday, September 11 after a summer hiatus. Sixty professionally trained volunteers answer sexual health care questions, offer support and provide medical, psychological and social service referrals to callers Monday through Thursday from 6-8 P.M. at (212) 677-3320.

"One of the outcomes of the so-called new sexual freedom is that more and more people are seeking answers to their problems and questions concerning sex," says Dr. Michael Carrera, President of CSI, Past-President of the American Association of Sex Educators, Counselors and Therapists and Professor at Hunter College School of Health Sciences. "Although there seems to be a great deal of public attention on sexual freedom today, our experience at CSI indicates that people are finding themselves confused and sometimes overwhelmed by this "new" choice. Instead of resulting in true freedom, it is more often resulting in inner conflict and anxiety."

CommunitySex Information, the first sex information telephone service to be established in the United States, has answered over 12,000 questions in the last operating year.