

the paper

Vol. 51 No. 8

Published at City College, New York, N.Y. 10031

Thursday, May 22, 1980

...and look out
on the world
and wonder
what we're gonna do
in the face of
what we remember

Langston Hughes

PAS May Make The Difference

by Andre Martin

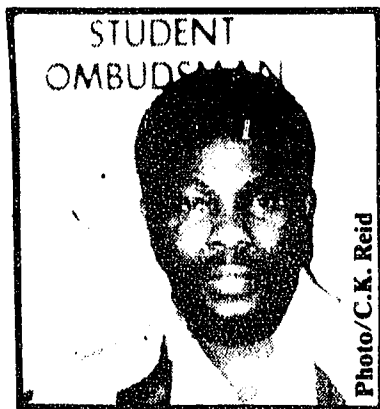
Students who have kept up with campus activity are well aware of the Day Student Senate's disorganization and their scandalous endeavors in recent times.

Now that its election time many must wonder if this will continue.

This year's election features two parties: Progressive Active Students (P.A.S.) and Student Active Party (S.A.P.) and also a few independent candidates.

Members of P.A.S. recently commented about their methods of changing the senate's corrupt image saying "We plan to have as many open meetings as possible inviting all students to participate." In addition to that they plan to have at least one open forum per month discussing key issues facing the students. "We want the student to tell us, as their representatives, what they want us to do to solve those problems. This way students will always be in touch with senate activity. We want to avoid the isolation between students and the senate that prevailed recently."

Mike Edwards who is running for president of D.S.S. under P.A.S., said, "We will put policy in effect that states, any senate member abuses his power or violates the by-laws of the student senate will be stripped of their position and forbidden to hold any student government position throughout their stay at



Mr. Mike Edwards

Photo/C.K. Reid

C.C.N.Y. and will be subjected to punishments based around students' judgments."

Tony Antoine (P.A.S.) is seeking the position of executive V.P. of D.S.S. and said, "P.A.S. reiterates that the most valuable asset of the entire college system are the students and their inalienable rights. As such they are entitled to maximum participation in the decision-making process of the college at all levels. P.A.S. will fight vigorously to see that this is achieved.

Ernest Hannah, an independent candidate for the Ombudsman's position, plans to conduct a survey to find out students' attitudes on controversial campus issues in order to determine which existing policies, procedures and structures should be improved to the advantage of the students.

Phil Benjamin (P.A.S.) is making a big effort to obtain

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B.E.O.G. Decrease on the Horizon

by Ian Carter

Instead of a \$50 reduction in BEOG, students across the country can expect a \$124 decrease if the legislation in the U.S. Senate is approved. At CCNY the maximum BEOG award would be reduced from \$1,238 to \$1,114 affecting some 5300 students here at CCNY who are eligible for BEOG.

According to Marvin Oppenheim, Assistant Director of Financial Aid, "We have a large group of low income students and with the inflation rate it becomes difficult to make up the difference." He predicts that it will affect independent students the most while causing many problems for older parents who have returned to school. As of October 25th, 1979, Oppenheim reports that out of 5300 who applied for BEOG 4600 were eligible for maximum awards.

Students will also have to fill out line 33 of Section D in the BEOG forms. This requires that they declare all income they made during 1979 minus income tax paid.

For the students who had jobs last year, but for various reasons are not working this year, the new guideline will probably get their awards reduced more. According to Oppenheim, students are being taxed for something they are not making.

Due to this situation Congress is possibly considering possible changes in that rule because of the large number of students unjustly affected. However, the applications are currently being processed with this information.

All students are urged to write the legislators on the House and Senate Appropriations Committees (Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare).

Minorities Losing Out, As SEEK Is Stifled

by Dorothy Thomas

The SEEK Program has had its share of problems since its inception 15 years ago, and as if the tradition can't be broken, 1980 has shuffled in additions to the pile. The Department of Special Programs which administers SEEK is being restrained yet further in its efforts to assist minority students in their Search for Elevation, Education and Knowledge. Budget cuts, instructional losses, counseling inadequacies, financial aid disappointments—just name it, they have it.

One problem which reduced the Department's counseling staff from 23 to 21 (for a student population which averages about 1900) seems headed for resolution. Because of forceful efforts which demonstrated that a 95-1 student/counselor ratio makes it difficult for the program to do its job effectively, two of SEEK'S counselors who were cut for budgetary reasons appear

likely for reappointment.

Dean George McDonald, Director of the Department of Special Programs, explained however that "the Department is losing its ability to retain faculty. While we have been able to hold on to the Department's Counseling budget (which incidentally has been reduced by 50% over the last 6 years), there no longer is a SEEK Instructional budget."

—Analysis—

City College's budget for the 1980-81 academic year calls for a reduction of 35 faculty lines and SEEK will be affected. Because the program has three unfilled positions resulting from two resignations and one faculty death, these lines are to be merged into the college budget and consequently these positions will not be filled. This means that for the College Skills course, it may be necessary to use faculty from other departments or increase the

size of classes.

The allocation for the City University's SEEK 1980-81 budget has been cut by \$386,000. There will be a reduction in enrollment by approximately 700 students. The rippling effect of the Bakke decision continues. Of particular interest in the Governor's Executive Budget is the wide gap in stipend allocation for lower and upper division SEEK students. Stipends which once ran as high as \$900 per year are recommended at an average of \$521 per SEEK lower division student (increase of \$5 over last year) and \$35 per upper division student (increase of \$21 over last year). One wonders what is believed to happen to existing financial needs when a student moves from the lower to upper division. This discrepancy has existed for the past two years and what CUNY has done is let all students share available financial

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S.E.E.K. Grads Urged To Carry On The Torches

by Ian Carter

Congratulating S.E.E.K. graduates for disproving the myth that "these types of students couldn't compete in higher education" Guest Speaker Victor Goode urged them to carry on the torches. "The sixties laid out the principles and the seventies tested them. Now you must put them to work in the eighties," he declared.

Goode, National Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers (N.C.B.L.), was speaking at the tenth annual tribute to S.E.E.K. graduates on Wednesday, May 14th, as he addressed himself to the theme of the program, "Torchbearers of the Eighties."

While speaking on putting things to work, Goode outlined the tremendous task ahead, explaining increasing unemployment rates among Blacks and Puerto Ricans, the changing job markets as it affects those groups and many other crucial social problems. He then placed the hard question of how to solve them and in the same breath delivered the answer. "We shall solve these problems with your leadership," he declared.

Goode concluded his remarks



Attorney Victor Goode

by urging all to return, not necessarily in the physical sense, but in the spirit, to serious commitment to social change.

Following Goode, citations for academic achievements were presented, and included in the group was student ombudsman Michael Edwards. Upon receiving his citation, Edwards borrowed the microphone and presented a strong statement regarding the politics here on campus.

Calling for the continued survival of SEEK, Edwards demanded that the members of the administration present in the audience, including acting President Chandler, Provost Silberberg and Dean of General

Education and Guidance Allan Fiellin, to make pledges to fight for the life blood of SEEK.

He took us back to 1969 and declared that we should understand how we got here, referring to the bloody battles that started to bring the end to "the white citadel on the hill" in Harlem. "We have an obligation to carry on that struggle in order to perpetuate our existence here at CCNY," he declared.

Edwards, like his fellow students, received great applause from the audience. They applauded him because of what many called his "getting to the point."

Photo/C.K. Reid

Minorities Losing Out

continued from page 1

aid depending on need and classification (independent or dependent). And the increases really spell decreases in light of inflation figures. But as Dean McDonald stated, "This means that students' share of the pie is even smaller."

The original intention of SEEK was to offer financially disadvantaged students a stipend to make it possible for them to attend school full-time with the least possible amount of financial pressure. "However," Dean McDonald explained, "as reductions have come to the SEEK budget, students have become more dependent on federal aid. But with diminishing guaranteed support from the federal government, more students are going into debt through loans. This decreases the possibility of graduate school for many of our students." He explained though that there is a push by concerned SEEK administrators to increase the amount of money going to the SEEK student and one strong possibility for the future is entitlement to SEOG funds for which they presently remain ineligible.

Because of the nature of the

SEEK program in terms of Basic Skills courses, program participants have five years to earn their undergraduate degree. As far as eligibility for BEOG for a 9th and 10th semester, Ms. Lillian Brown, SEEK's Coordinator of Counseling, explained that "In order to qualify for a 9th semester of BEOG, a student must have taken from 1-12 hours of remedial work with no credit attached. All SEEK courses, except four, offer some credit so that most of our students will be eligible for aid for a 9th semester. Eligibility for a 10th semester, however, will pose problems insofar as a student would need at least 13 hours of non-credit work. There isn't that much non-credit work on campus. So as it stands, no student will qualify for BEOG for a 10th semester."

Problems are also being faced by SEEK's nursing students in terms of day care services for their children. If a student is receiving public assistance, that student can only receive an award for day care if she is enrolled in a vocational training program or community college. Senior colleges are off limits for public assistance recipients. A blatantly discriminatory policy.

The mounting pressures being placed on SEEK students are seen by Ms. Brown "as a complete contradiction to the tenets the program was founded on and which contributed to the program's success. The idea was to give students with lower incomes an opportunity to enter college with certain support systems (financial aid, remedial help and counseling) to assist them in overcoming handicaps and thereby enable them to move on." Crippled support systems can only frustrate the efforts of the program.

The search for elevation, education and knowledge by minority students is being stifled. The climate for and commitment to the program's goals appear to have fizzled away. Dean McDonald says that "there exists an inverse correlation here. The program has been tried and proven successful. But the better we get, the less resources we have to work with."

The SEEK faculty knows that the program has made significant gains, the students know it, and the community knows it. Yet, the State Legislature still piles cutbacks on top of cutbacks. And the politics of it all go on.

College Office Robbed

by Lorraine Baez

Two males, one armed with a rifle, held up the office of Romance Languages, located in Shepard Hall, Room 106, and escaped with \$43.00 in cash, an antique watch and chain, and several other valuables. The robbery occurred at approximately 2:40 p.m., Tuesday, May 13th.

According to one of the victims, Ms. Gudelia Fuentes, secretary in the office, two men posing as students, entered the office and inquired about financial aid assistance. Prof. Antonio De La Campa, also present, noticed an uneasiness in the men, and called to Fuentes.

It was then that one of the two

men produced a rifle from under his jacket, and huddled the people in the office to an adjoining cubicle. He then cut the telephone line, and demanded money and jewelry, and asked Fuentes to turn over her purse. Fuentes only had a dollar bill and some loose change, and, after finding nothing else of value, the robbers became angered and intimidated Ms. Fuentes.

After the robbers fled, Prof. Jeanette Getty, unaware of the robbery in progress, called the police immediately after realizing what had occurred.

The 26th Precinct located at 520 W. 126th St. is currently handling the matter.

P.A.S. May Make the Difference

Continued from page 1

position as treasurer of the DSS, and is looking forward to working very closely with the executive body in all financial deliberation. He said, "I am of the opinion, that the bookstore should revise its policy towards the buying and selling of used textbooks." Mr. Benjamin is one of the most viable candidates for that position. He is known by many as a very productive individual with respect to experience as treasurer of CCNY Students for Cultural Exchange.

Edwards says that he plans to utilize the vast powers vested in the student government to enrich the academic, social and cultural life of students. He wants to make the general atmosphere more conducive to learning so that students feel proud about their experiences at City College. He said, "I will fight vigorously to eradicate the numerous injustices that currently exist here at CCNY BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY."

Other P.A.S. candidates are

Cedric Washington, for V.P. of Campus Affairs, Stephen D. Williams, V.P. for Community Affairs, and Robert Trower for V.P. of Educational Affairs.

Current D.S.S. Vassan Ramracha is running for executive V.P. of D.S.S. under S.A.P. and has claimed that S.A.P. stands for the thing Mike Edwards stands for. Other candidates under S.A.P. are Baytoram Ramharack for treasurer of D.S.S., and Arthur Jeffers for D.S.S. President.

Independents include Violet Chew for D.S.S. Pres., Alec Aird for V.P. of Educational Affairs, and Ernest Hannah for Ombudsman.

Voting began on Tuesday, May 20th, and ends tomorrow, Friday, May 23rd. Voting hours are from 10am to 7pm in Shepard, Baskerville, Curry, Harris, Steinman, and Klapper Hall. Votes will also be taken in the Science Building which is now officially called the Marshak Towers.

Editor of Black Enterprise Lectures at Student Meeting

—Urges Minority Owned Businesses—

by Andrew Watt

Joel Dreyfuss, managing editor of Black Enterprise magazine, was the special guest in a meeting of the Engineering Student Council on May 16th where he lectured on many topics, focussing on the status of Black owned businesses in America.

Mr. Dreyfuss, a graduate of City College, is also the co-author of the probing book, *The Bakke Case: The Politics of Inequality*. He has an extensive journalism career which includes reporting for the New York Post (in its better days), the Associated Press wire service and has written numerous articles in magazines and newspapers.

Black Enterprise, a Black owned and operated monthly publication, devotes itself to complete and comprehensive coverage of business concerns of the Black community. Among the services that the magazine provides is its noted Top 100 Black businesses list.

"Ninety percent of the top Black businesses did not exist ten years ago," stated Mr. Dreyfuss illustrating the growth of the Black Business community. He noted that this growth has been accelerated by government regulations that seek to insure minority owned businesses a sector of the economic market.

Despite the growth of Black businesses, Dreyfuss remarked that they make up a small amount of the U.S. business community.

He indicated this by saying that the combines earnings of the Top 100 Black businesses would



Joel Dreyfuss

Photo: C. K. Reid

constitute only a fraction of the earnings of any of the top 500 U.S. businesses. "Lack of substantial capital is a big block to minority business growth," stated Mr. Dreyfuss reinforcing his point.

"However Blacks are seeing the limitations of white corporations and are therefore starting their own businesses," said Dreyfuss. He advised the students to gain experience in government, in foreign countries and corporations but to keep in mind the aim of starting their own businesses.

On the impending recession Dreyfuss noted, "A lot of Black businesses fold in a recession." However he declined to call the outlook bleak. He pointed to the Third World as a natural partner for Black businesses, and rapid growth of businesses based on technology.

The second point was greeted with great interest in the audience which consisted of members of the Engineering Student Council (E.S.C.). The 8 year old student organization is devoted to serving

the needs of the minority engineering students at City College.

To achieve this it provides tutoring services, conducts trips to engineering companies, conducts seminars on study skills and invites speakers such as Mr. Dreyfuss to its weekly meetings.

Having a notable speaker such as Mr. Dreyfuss was a culmination of the efforts of the E.S.C. for the past year. Through the hard work of its members, especially its officers, Motital Jagdes, May Adams, Carl Towe, Ed Stevens, Dave Nixon, Roderick Miller, Michael Turner, Charles Segure, Wilbur Nedd, and Yolie Durand, it has proven itself to be one of the most vibrant and significant student organizations on campus.

To: ALL DEPARTMENTS AND INTERESTED STUDENTS
From: THE CENTER FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

Subject:
THE HANFT AWARD (\$450)
and
THE SAMUEL & ESTHER SHAPIRO FELLOWSHIP (\$1,000)

ANY CITY COLLEGE STUDENT WHO IS ENTERING LAW SCHOOL IN THE FALL OF 1980 IS ELIGIBLE

A committee will interview each applicant and will base their award decision on each candidate's academic record, written application and personal interview, in light of the language of each award and the intent of the donors. Students may submit written work, a resume, letters of recommendation or any other material which they deem pertinent as an appendix to the application and to their eligibility for these awards. The awards will be presented at Graduation in June 1980.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AT:
THE MAX E. AND FILEMON M. GREENBERG CENTER FOR LEGAL EDUCATION AND URBAN POLICY SHEPARD HALL 8
PLEASE RETURN APPLICATION TO ABOVE BY NO LATER THAN JUNE 1, 1980

Song of Praise

A. BALLARD IS A LEGEND

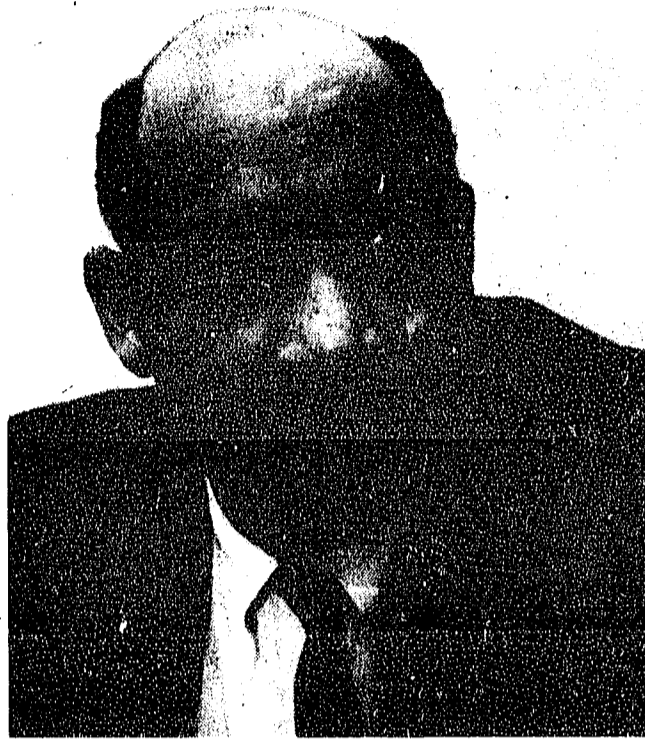
by Ayesha Mutope

Dr. Allan B. Ballard, Jr., Professor in the Political Science Department of City College since 1969, goes on a one-year leave of absence from the College as he takes a sabbatical from the end of this semester. Dr. Ballard has had a long and distinguished career in the City University system since he first came to New York in 1961. At that time he was still reading for his doctorate degree in Government from Harvard University. This he attained in 1962.

Dr. Ballard has held several key positions in the City system from 1969 to 1976, among them, Dean of Academic Development, Dean of Faculties, and Acting Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. At City College, where he started as a Lecturer in 1961, he advanced to Assistant and then Associate Professor, before becoming a full professor in 1969. He also had the honor of being the first Director of the SEEK Program, a position he held from 1967 to 1969.

Educated at Kenyon College in Ohio, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1948-1952, Dr. Ballard was one of only two blacks enrolled there in his year. He graduated with high honors in Government, Magna Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa. After taking up a Fulbright Fellowship in Bordeaux, France from 1952-1953, and doing two years of military service at SHAPE headquarters in Paris, he returned to the U.S. where he studied for his Masters degree at Harvard University from 1955-57 in Soviet Area Studies.

Among his many publications in journals and magazines are, "White Colleges, Black Students" for *Change Magazine* in 1974, "Compensatory Education" for the *New York Times Education Yearly Supplement* in 1976, and a host of articles on socialist life and government in the Soviet Bloc. He also did lecture stints at Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University and Boston University Junior College, and has been the recipient of several awards of distinction, among them, a



Dr. Allan Ballard

and discrimination served to knit and strengthen the black community, and consequently produced black people who had a sense of pride and black dignity. There was always a strong reliance on the teachings of black history, and not surprisingly, the first ever black high school in the United States had been started in that city by a group of Haitian black nationalists in 1840.

Such is the profile of the city which Dr. Ballard chooses as a case study for his forthcoming book. Apart from

are awarded to people who have done nothing for the Harlem community, and active, socially conscious groups and individuals in the area are bypassed," he stated.

When asked if he would consider accepting the post of President of City College, were it offered him, Dr. Ballard was firm. "No! Not at this time. My prime concern is to 1981." This research will take him to North Carolina in the Fall of 1980 for a one-year sabbatical at the National Humanities Center in the Research Triangle Park.

But, why his change in research focus from the course of the educational development of the black nation, to a historical perspective study of the black community as a unit? Why not a sequel to *The Education of Black Folk*, continuing from the early 1970's to the present? "It's simple," he says, "I wanted to go back in time as far as possible, to the beginnings of the black nationalist movement in the United States; to understand the nature of the black sense of community. I focus on Philadelphia because I wanted to trace how the sense of the Black Nation and culture and the Black intellectual emerged there since it is where I was raised. By returning to Philadelphia, both literally and figuratively, I would have a better chance to appreciate and understand the land that formed me and my people. I am interested in documenting the past because through the knowledge of it we will know how to act in the present."

Dr. Ballard believes in being in tune with Time rather than opposing it, and several times during our interview he would reply to questions with: "Because the time was right," or "It was time to move on." This harmony with time is probably explained in these words of his: "As you get older," he says, "you become less interested in perfection in the world." He did not feel there was anything like a sequel to his first book to come—at least, not from him. He had written it at a time when he was directly involved with Special Programs—as Director of SEEK—and "There are too many people around here who can take up the thread better than me. It's not my time anymore."

"It is absolutely necessary," he counsels, "that the College have a Black President at this time; it is even necessary for those whites who tend to oppose such a nomination."

Fulbright Fellowship (1952-53), a John Jay Whitney Grant (1955-56), two Ford Foundation Grants (1956, 1960), and in 1974 the First Award for Distinguished Service to Black Education, of the Yale University Black Alumni Association.

Dr. Ballard wrote his first book in 1973. Entitled *The Education of Black Folk: The Afro-American Struggle for Knowledge in White America*, this publication traces the long and bitter struggle of blacks since slavery to gain acceptance as people fit for education in a prejudiced society. Drawing heavily on his knowledge as one of the few fortunate blacks chosen to attend Kenyon College (1948-52) and Harvard University (1955-62), as well as his wealth of knowledge as Director of the SEEK Program at City College, Dr. Ballard outlines the history of Black education in clear and poignant detail, relying entirely on facts and historical data to compile his chronicle of the black struggle for education. Rarely can it be said that a black man fully understand his history and the bitter effects of discrimination while remaining as calm, unemotional and clear-sighted as Dr. Ballard.

When confronted with the question of his ability to view life from a position of such equilibrium, Dr. Ballard could find no easy answer. But, undoubtedly, this is the spirit that has taken him through these many years of being at the other end of racism. He remembers his early school years in Philadelphia when at least 5 of his class mates died of tuberculosis before the 7th grade. Those were the years of segregated schools and movie houses, rampant black poverty and race riots. He also remembers the event in those early years at school that led him to investigate, in depth, the education system as it affects blacks in America: At age 14 his white high school teacher was explaining that "slaves love being slaves," and was using history books to prove her point. Dr. Ballard feels that this very segregation

being his hometown, Philadelphia offers all the material that he needs for his concept of the "Creation of the Modern Black Community." Research for this book began

complete the research on my next book for publication in 1974 (one year after publication of *The Education of Black Folk*), and takes us back to 1920, to the beginnings of the Black Nationalist Movement in Philadelphia.

He sees Philadelphia as a special black community, drawing its influences from both the north and the south, and so having an experience unique, yet universal to the Black condition in the United States. In addition, Philadelphia has had the distinction of being one of the few cities that was surrounded by black colleges. This fact, combined with segregated schools resulted in black kids being exposed only to black staffs and a considerable body of black scholars and intellectuals. **Dr. Ballard is adamant in his view that it is vital for black kids to have black teachers, and he sees the preponderance of white teaching staffs in heavily black areas as detrimental to the development of Black children.**

Within this same context, he fully supports the drive for a Black President of City College. "It is absolutely necessary," he counsels, "that the College have a Black President at this time; it is even necessary for those whites who tend to oppose such a nomination." He bases his view not only on the fact that the majority of the CCNY student body is Black and Hispanic, but also on the reality of the College's location. "The College will not survive unless it launches into some kind of mission with the Harlem community." At present, he sees the College as an anachronism in Harlem. "Its emphasis is wrong, and this is evidenced by the irrelevant proceedings that are conducted at the graduation exercises; where honorary degrees

Much of Dr. Ballard's scholarly life has been spent in the pursuit of studies of Socialist life and theory. These studies took him to the Soviet Union in 1957 and 1958, and he resided there for one year from 1959-60. Several of his literary contributions to periodicals deal with Collective Farming, Soviet agriculture and State Farm Development in the Soviet. Dr. Ballard feels that socialist ideology bears great value for the black struggle and experience in America. In fact, he explains, at this point in history it (socialist theory) will influence African development a great deal as new nations evolve, and seeking any other direction will only mean going backwards. Increasingly he sees the Black population here in American leaning toward socialism and some kind of collective solution to black problems. This he sees as inevitable.

If I were to sum up my conceptions of this man—Prof. Ballard—I would say he is a quiet missionary. He has been selected as the first, or one of the few in several white institutions, but he has never lost sight of brother, teacher and leader of his people. During the term, this unassuming, quiet and humble man could be seen having breakfast or perhaps a tete-a-tete at lunch with some of his students, not in the faculty lounge, but in the Finley Snack Bar. He has an easy smile and always seems ready to have an informal chat with his students.

Those who have had the good fortune of having such a brilliant and compassionate scholar for their lecturer of Political Science would undoubtedly have their own fond farewells for him. *THE PAPER* takes this opportunity to wish Prof. Ballard a fruitful and successful year at the National Humanities Center in North Carolina, and we hope that he will be back with us at CCNY in the Fall of 1981.

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THE EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE
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The City College and The City University of New York are not responsible for the contents of this paper.

The CARP Affair

To The Editorial Collective:

Regarding Bruce Baryla's column "Graffiti," May 9, 1980, this is a very appropriate title because that is exactly what it is, "a scrawling written or drawn to be seen by the public on a wall or lavatory door." The stench coming from his article resembles that coming from unflushed stools.

What kind of research did he do on the CARP seminar in Florida Dec. 29-Jan. 2? This is truly a mark of yellow journalism. He uses as his major source Debbie Block. The infamous Debbie Block, and I'm getting tired of repeating this, was at the seminar for 3 hours before leaving! She ate a big dinner (unlimited sloppy joes), heard a professional band play for 45 minutes, followed by a 10 minute introduction to the seminar given by the seminar director. By 10 p.m., everyone was assigned sleeping quarters so that everyone could have 7 hours of sleep. This is what you call a "concentration camp atmosphere," "brainwashing session," "food and sleep deprivation?"

Also, his abundant ineptitude to report a story is shown by his inaccurate dates. He states that Jan. 5, was the day Florida State Police escorted Miss Block and 4 others from the seminar. But by Jan. 5, the entire seminar was completed and everyone on their way home. What incident is Mr. Baryla exactly referring to? To be a responsible and respected journalist, one had better get their facts straight first! The mere appearance of this article in THE PAPER degrades the respectability and any kind of intelligent authority placed to it. If this story is such "hot" headlines as you may think, why print it so haphazardly 5 months after the event?

We do not take kindly to scoundrels that sniff in corners, making up stories that defame goodness and virtue. This reporting will not be taken lightly. We are consulting our lawyer's now about his article and possible court action taken against Mr. Baryla for libel. Also, we are drawing the administration's attention to his article.

Mr. Baryla challenges CARP to justify its existence on campus. Does not CCNY's catalogue for undergraduate study state on page 35: "Any group of students may form an organization, association, club or chapter by filing with the appropriately elected student government of the College or school at which they are enrolled or in attendance and with an officer to be designated by the faculty of the College or school at which they are enrolled."? CARP has met all requirements and has many full-time students actively involved in its campus activities along with many supporters. CARP is popular among students because we take a strong stand against pornography and immorality for they degrade human dignity and respectability as a child of God. We stand against Communism for it is atheistic and the worst violator of human rights that humankind has ever experienced in history, i.e. Cambodia, 3 million dead; Vietnam boat people; Cuban boat people, 30,000 and still growing; Russian dissidents; and Chinese dissidents.

CARP is proud to be at CCNY as an active campus organization. CARP is proud to be founded by Sun Myung Moon. And if we take unpopular stands on issues today that most people would disagree with us on, that's good. Someone must stand for decency.

If you have questions Mr. Baryla of what really happened 5 months ago, we suggest you consult us at CARP. We'd be glad to inform you of the facts. However, you would understand of course that you may not receive such a hospitable welcome. People don't take kindly to being the brunt end of prejudice and bigotry.

Sincerely,
Denise Martin
CCNY CARP

Bruce Baryla replies:

I do not "make up stories."

Your rebuttal has been printed in the interest of presenting both sides of the story.

As you point out, my major source is Debbie Block and her word, as reported by United Press International. She said she was given little food. She said she was allowed little sleep. Your reference to a "brainwashing session" was not even in my article. What you probably meant was her reference to the "deprogramming" she was told she would have to undergo if she left, in the words of a Unification Church member. The phrase "concentration camp atmosphere" was the opinion of the Florida State Police.

You are correct on one count, that of an inaccurate date. My column states that the police arrived to escort Miss Block on January 5. In fact, they arrived on December 29, which would seem to indicate, as you claim, that she was not long at the seminar. But let us remember that her claims are not based solely on only those three hours' experience, that she had been in contact with the CARP organization for six days previous to leaving the Florida seminar. Something made her want to leave.

You seem to contend that everything Debbie Block told UPI are lies and that, seemingly, the Florida State Police are a party to the conspiracy. And you might even be correct. But you have presented no evidence, save for your naked outrage that I would dare speak out against your organization.

I sympathize with your cause as you have stated it above, and I do not doubt that CARP has met all official requirements as a City College student organization. But if CARP is as popular with students, as you claim, why has your Finley office been vacant for nearly the entire Spring Semester? Why hasn't the City College CARP Chapter President responded? And why hasn't THE PAPER been flooded with City College students (or anyone else for that matter) denouncing my story and informing us that your Florida seminar was one of the finest and enlightening experiences of their lives?

You state that you are proud to be founded by Sun Myung Moon. I don't think I would be as proud to be found by a man who turned evangelist after making his fortune as an industrialist, among whose products are instruments of war: armaments.

Stop the Ludicrous Rhetoric

With all of the ludicrous rhetoric spreading through the halls of the College about closing the Day Student Senate for the next academic year, one would conjecture that all sane minds had left the City College community.

Despite the declining number of students vying for Senate Office, we believe that the next government will use extensively its power of appointment to fill the vacant seats.

To advocate the closing of the Senate which means stopping the close to 100 clubs and organizations on campus is essentially non-productive. With no organizations providing extracurricular activities and no student officials participating in the decision-making bodies of the college, students, undoubtedly, are in the same position as those people who advocate the closing of the Senate, helpless.

We say stop this destructive trend in order to begin working towards eliminating the inadequacies that now plague our much-needed student government.

The Fire This Time

The racial warfare that is taking place in Miami comes as a shock to many but a surprise to all too few. It is a case of the fire *this time!*

In order to gain a realistic perspective on what precipitated this eruption, besides the acquittal of Arthur McDuffie's murderers, there are some more subtle facts to consider.

The acquittal was effected by the change of venue (or trial) from Miami to Tampa. Sources inside Florida, particularly Tampa, reveal that this tactic is nothing new.

Tampa has a reputation for being easy to get folks off certain crimes, especially one so trivial as killing a "nigger." Within the past year, Tampa has witnessed several acts of police bestiality similar to the McDuffie slaying.

Besides several commonplace beatings, there was an incident in which a Black man on a motorcycle was blown away by a motorcycle cop in a traffic incident. The man's hands never left the handlebars of his vehicle.

The President can send as many Black leaders as Carter has liver pills (the cost is mere peanuts) to Miami to tell Blacks to "cool it," but they will get no response unless they can respond to the gut feelings of those people.

It's particularly time for Black America to face facts about why it is not together—in toto—instead of allowing its individual elements to continually find excuses to turn their backs on each other.

The question is on the floor: "Is this *Apocalypse Now?*"

The Graduate: Actress Kim Yancey Moves On

Here's to you Mrs. Robinson. Heaven holds a place for those of us who pray. I've prayed, cried, cursed, sighed, studied, crammed and examed my way through four years of study at City College. I entered City just as tuition was imposed on the City University system and now I leave as tuition is about to strangle the system and its students. I entered when the dream of a Leonard Davis Center for the Performing Arts was a hole in the ground and now I leave as a brand new building begins a future that my '76 fellow classmates and I sought to build a foundation for where there was only the dream.

In my two years of writing for THE PAPER I discovered a talent for writing that has created another branch of communication that will serve to voice my opinions and thoughts wherever life's journey will guide me. There is a strength in words just as there is power in action. I don't agree that the pen is mightier than the sword but I do believe that our "written voices" can be made strong to bring change and improvement to our lives. Editorials written to magazines, newspapers and radio or television stations are chances to let our elected and appointed officials know that they should get into action and leave the words to us.

College gave me a false sense of security until I began a part-time job in my junior year. Thrown into the "nine-to-five" syndrome I encountered various laborers in the

marketplace. I met unskilled and semi-skilled workers who wished they had more education. I met executives and managers who graced bookcovers with captions that read "You can do this too!" What the ad didn't say is that you've got to bust your tail in college, repeat the process in graduate school, make contacts, then scratch and claw your way to the handful of available jobs. This may seem like glamour and achievement to some people but it doesn't appeal to me. I'm not into Karl Marx's "pure communism" but I'm not eager to be sucked into the vortex of the nine-to-five syndrome either. Perhaps I'll find an alternate solution or have to go along with the crowd, but four years in City has hammered and chiseled away at this frail shell so that I recognize and accept my uniqueness and capabilities.

To be or not to be an artist, that is the question. I know I've got the skills and equipment to do a job well and to make a place for myself in the theatre. I must learn to cope with rejection and criticism. You may question why I want to pursue my dreams with these obstacles ready and waiting. I can only answer that I have a deep faith in myself and believe despite all the negative aspects of "show biz" my craft will be the proof that I am serious, dedicated and ready to do business. I've met some phonies in my life who are stars and some down-to-earth people who are excellent artists, but unknown. I'll take the

unknowns everytime. It's important for me to be real and to be myself at all times. That means loving my family and friends and most importantly me, knowing right from wrong and helping others along the way whenever I can.

These four years haven't been a breeze, neither have they been long stretches of torture. I know my education hasn't ended as I march on south campus field keeping time to the graduation beat. Some of the most important learning I'll do will be on the streets of New York or the roads of foreign countries. My years at City College have opened my eyes to the plethora of experiences that await me beyond the "ivy league" walls. To those of you who return to college in the fall, I urge you to remember that school is an entrance to the world and not an avoidance of it. I am filled with sad and joyous memories as I graduate but I would not go through it again for anything! College is a once in a lifetime experience that is unique to each student who enters the "hallowed halls."

If there is any philosophy I have acquired to summarize my years at City I must quote from the essayist Douglas Woodruff who wrote, "Nothing is easier in America than to attend college and nothing harder than to get educated."

—Kim Yancey

Open Forum

It Must Be The Bullet!

In Cleveland, Ohio, at the Cory Methodist Church on April 3, 1964, Malcolm X, a master orator and profound Black practical intellectual, delivered one of the most impressive speeches in his repertoire, "The Ballot or the Bullet."

In this speech Brother Malcolm indicates that the Black people of America are capable of implementing two forms of revolution: the so-called bloodless revolution, as opposed to the bloody revolution. The former is implemented through the electoral process, the ballot. The latter is implemented through the gun, the bullet. We all should be able to realize which form of revolution Uncle Sam favors, and which form acts as a specter.

In 1976, the black vote turned out to be the deciding factor in the Presidential election. Jimmy Carter was the beneficiary of that vote and showed his appreciation by appointing Andrew Young as the chief United States delegate to the United Nations. This, however, is only advantageous to Andrew Young; what happens to the other thirty million blacks across the country?

The Carter Administration and the predominantly democratic Congress were supposed to work as a cohesive unit, in order to produce some meaningful legislation to benefit the poor. Whatever happened to that legislation? We the black people of America have been waiting for that type of legislation since March 30, 1870, when the Fifteenth Amendment supposedly gave us the right to vote.

The Carter (cracker) administration is a carbon copy of every previous U.S. administration. They all have

displayed, in their customary blatant form, a complete disregard for black people and our political, economic and social needs. This fact is true whether our vote was the deciding factor in an election, or whether our vote was an insignificant factor. We are still today the victims of political oppression, economic exploitation and social degradation.

After one-hundred and ten years of legally being able to participate in the electoral process, we have yet to benefit from any meaningful change. The electoral process has only produced tokenism, which is nothing more than another form of slavery covered up with certain niceties of complexities. Tokenism has and will always benefit only the few, never the masses. If you and I were to scrutinize the gains that black people have made on a massive level, we would not see one iota of progress (scrutiny is essential here due to the expertise of Uncle Sam's trickery and distortionism). We have actually been operating on that great American treadmill, which is foremost in the world in creating that chimerical sense of progress. The electoral process has definitely come up short when our interests are threatened, therefore we must find another means of protecting our interests.

What methods are used by Uncle Sam in order to protect his interests? Uncle Sam doesn't suddenly become quiscent when his interest is threatened. He doesn't embark on a voter registration drive, nor does he accumulate a bunch of meaningless and useless signatures on a petition. No, when Uncle Sam's interests are threatened

on a domestic level he sends out the National Guard and the F.B.I. (federally funded Ku Klux Klan). When his interests are threatened on an international level, he sends out the Armed Forces and the C.I.A.

Not one of the above mentioned organizations are known for their civil disobedience tactics. Not one of the above organizations are known for their voter registration drives or the circulation of petitions. If petitions are so effective, Uncle Sam would have used them in Attica, in Watts, in Vietnam and more recently in Iran. Uncle Sam definitely knows what methods to use in order to protect his interests and they definitely are not based on passivity. In fact, Uncle Sam has the audacity to send us (Black people) to protect his interests and he teaches us to be his most violent soldiers. However, when it is time to protect our own interests right here in the lion's den, he tells us to register to vote and to circulate petitions. This is an obvious inconsistency. It is time for this inconsistency to end.

We must learn to protect our interests the same way Uncle Sam's does. The bloodless revolution, the ballot, has proven itself to be ineffective. It was designed to be ineffective. There is no other alternative, it must be the bullet.

Note: On the appointment of a Black president at City College, what impact can he or she really have? After all, you cannot deposit a drop of Bosco (chocolate syrup) in an ocean of milk and expect to change the complexion of things. Would a Black president in the White House change the Black situation here in America?

—submitted by RAH

The Haitian Slave Contract

At a time of growing concern about how Haitian refugees are treated abroad, a cultural evening was organized last year, as a gesture of solidarity with the Haitians in the Dominican Republic. Yet, although no mention of them is now made in newspapers such as "The New York Times," "Daily News" nor "The New York Post," the situation of the Haitians in the Dominican Republic has grown worse.

An indication of this is the kind of contract the Haitian and Dominican governments have signed recently, whereby 14,000 Haitians will go to the Dominican Republic this year, at the time of sugar-cane harvest.

This contract is unfavorable both to the Haitian and Dominican sugar-cane cutters. It is a striking evidence of the collusion between the Haitian and Dominican governments which ensure the continuation and strengthening of exploitation of the Haitian and Dominican workers by the ruling classes in both countries. (Those two governments are indeed representatives of the bourgeois, the big land-owners, the multinationals who pillage the natural riches of both countries, and those who's interests those two governments defend).

In the Dominican Republic, there are two types of Haitians: those who live there, and those who cross the border twice a year, only to work in the sugar-cane harvest. But the inhuman working conditions affect all workers, there, including the Dominican labourers. However, the kind of contract the Haitian and Dominican governments recently signed concerns particularly the Haitian migrant workers.

Every year the Dominican government hires through the Haitian government tens of thousands of Haitians to work in the sugar-cane harvest. It only takes a close look at the clauses of the working contract, to realize that it is nothing else but a slave contract.

In fact the Haitian government sells those Haitians to the Dominican sugar-fields owners and the money that the "State Council for Sugar" production? ("Consejo Estatal de Azucar, CEA) pays the Haitian government contributes in no way to the well-being of the Haitian workers, since once back to Haiti, those workers never receive a cent from that supposedly "differed wages."

TERMS OF CONTRACT

As Article 11 stipulates, the Haitian government

authorizes the CEA to "deduct every two weeks one (1) Dominican dollar from the wages of the Haitian agricultural labourers. This money is converted into US dollars and handed to the Haitian Embassy in the Dominican Republic at the end of the harvest, so that it is distributed as differed wages to the Haitian workers once they are back in Haiti."

This means that the Haitian Embassy receives monthly \$28,000 from the workers' wages (that is 14,000 multiplied by 2); which round up to \$168,000 at the end of the six-month period that the harvest lasts.

It is also stated in the contract that the CEA is to pay the workers "DR\$ 1.55 (Dominican dollars) for each ton of cut sugar-cane." But on top of the fact that this price is very low, those who weight the sugar-cane always manage to compute several tons less of cut sugar-cane, than what the labourers had actually produced.

According to another clause of the contract, the workers should benefit from Dominican laws on Social Security. Yet, in one article published in a Dominican newspaper, it is stated that "in the 1980 budget recently approved by the Legislature, there is no allocation of even one cent so that the State (Council) comply with its economic obligations in Social Security." The Dominican workers don't get their dues either.

To top it all, the Dominican State grants the privilege to the Haitian Embassy in the country to "nominate eighty (80) inspectors and seventeen (17) supervisors to protect the Haitian agricultural workers." "The normal salary for each supervisor will be DR\$ 385.60 monthly," and that of the "inspectors, DR \$ 220.00."

But what it all boils down to, is that these "inspectors" are there to spy on the workers, to keep them from getting organized, from participating in or organizing work suspensions, or keeping them from going on strike or from getting in touch with the Haitian revolutionaries in exile in the country.

Added to all this, the State (CEA) refuses to give their dues to the labourers. According to the "Law 80," 15% of the total sale of sugar consumed in the country, in the form of salary, should go to the workers.

The CEA now owes several millions of dollars to the labourers. As a result, the sugar-cane cutters refuse more strongly to work in such conditions, and the workers are more decided to fight for their dues. And those who had previously worked in the "zafras" are more reluctant to go back. (That is one of the reasons why the plantation

owners have to recourse to the Haitian migrant workers). Sugar-cane cutters claim that the Dominican government retains \$13,000.00 which pertain to them, according to the "Law 80."

What makes this slave contract possible is the global situation in both countries, a situation of political repression and exploitation of the workers. It is the degrading situation of the Haitian workers in Haiti which forces them to accept such working conditions.

Moreover, both governments create a division between the workers of both countries: while exerting more repression on the workers, both governments try to neutralize the growing anger of the local workers (Dominicans and Haitians who reside in the country), by hiring much cheaper labour from Haiti.

These practices are one more indication of the reactionary nature of both governments which get along so well to repress the workers in both countries, in the interest of the bourgeois, the plantation owners and the big foreign corporations.

It is only when the situation in both countries changes completely, in the interest of the workers, that there will no longer be such slave contracts.

—Y.V. Emmanuel
C.C.N.Y. Student

Open Forum

The PAPER is now accepting opinions, essays, poetry and other forms of literary productions. These works should be kept to a maximum of four type-written pages and cover CCNY affairs or the international arena to a lesser extent. We feel this is necessary in order to aid the growth of The PAPER and also as a vehicle where students and the public can have a chance to air their views in an open forum.

All submissions are due the Monday prior to date of publication and are subject to the discretion of the editorial collective.

VOTE NO TO FRAUD

The Day Senate is seeking to take the student activity money now going to fund N.Y.P.I.R.G. by promising to spend it on medical care, an Emergency Medical Team (EMT) and legal services.

No Written Plan

The Day Senate has produced nothing in writing as to how the medical and legal services will be provided.

No Budget

The Day Senate has given no budget showing how they expect to provide tens of thousands of dollars worth of legal and medical care for just \$2 per student.

History of Corruption

The Day Senate has faced scandal after scandal in the last three years. If we couldn't trust them before, why should we trust them now?

**DON'T GIVE THE STUDENT SENATE
MORE MONEY**

**VOTE NO TO THE MEDICAL
AND LEGAL SERVICES SCAM**

Elections go from Tuesday, May 20th
to Friday, May 24th

Polling Places:

- Finley 152
- Curry Lobby
- Baskerville Lobby
- Shephard (Lincoln Lobby)
- Klapper Lobby
- Steinman Lobby
- Harris Basement Lobby

N.Y.P.I.R.G. is a statewide, student activist organization with a chapter here at CCNY. N.Y.P.I.R.G. is fighting tuition increases, challenging testing abuses of minority students, working for part-time financial aid, opposing hospital closings, fighting nuclear power, and working to build student power.

Downer, Room 203
234-1628



GRAFFITI

by
bruce baryla

Wouldn't it be wild if the first signs of extraterrestrial life were found right here on Earth?

Cyril Ponnampereuma, says that he has found just that,

and he doesn't write science fiction. He's a Ceylon-born geochemist at the University of Maryland, who has devoted his career to answering the questions: how, and when, did life begin?

In the late 60s, he created precursors of life in laboratory simulations of the earth's primitive atmosphere and in 1970, while with NASA, identified amino acids in the Murchison meteorite, which had fallen in Australia a year earlier.

Recently, while analyzing material from two meteorites found in Antarctica where they had been frozen in ice for over 200,000 years, Ponnampereuma and his colleagues discovered more amino acids. Oddly, half of them were different from any that are found in living organisms on earth. Unlike the Murchison meteorite, which had been contaminated by earthly organic matter after it fell, the Antarctic meteorites were pristine, containing only the amino acids they brought to the earth from space. In addition, when polarized light was passed through solutions of water and some of these amino acids, it was deflected to the right. "In all the amino acids we know of on earth, the polarized light turns to the left. In all the prebiotic experiments conducted in our laboratory, we got both lefthanded and righthanded amino acids," says

Ponnampereuma. He concludes that these amino-acids are not due to terrestrial contamination, but to pre-life forms that evolved somewhere in space.

Ponnampereuma's detractors suggest that perhaps the acids did come from the primitive earth, from a time when Antarctica was not ice-bound. Others maintain that proof of the creation of the basic building blocks of life elsewhere in the universe does not prove that life as we know it has formed out there.

I'd say that if Dr. Ponnampereuma's aminos did in fact come from the stars, the chances that there's somebody out there must be revised dramatically upward.

Goodbye—

And that's it for this semester, folks. I enjoyed writing this column and I hope I succeeded in throwing information you found interesting your way.

I almost forgot. The coin that does an excellent impersonation of a NYC subway token is the now-obsolete penny coin from Barbados, circa 1970. They don't make it anymore, but then again, soon the same will be true of our beloved fifty-cent subway token.

Art Society Picnic

The Art Society is planning a Picnic Outing to Storm King Mountain on Saturday, June 7, to kick off the summer on the right foot. Buses will leave from 133rd Street and Convent Avenue at 8AM. Wine and Cheese will be provided but bring some food.

The cost is \$12 for non-members and \$8 for Art Society members. For more info inquire at the Art Department Office in Eisner Hall or talk to Malcolm Sweet or Bob Davis. The rain date is Saturday, June 14.

Career Counseling Conference

The Career Counseling and Placement Association of CUNY will hold its annual conference on Friday, May 28, at the Graduate Center.

The conference is designed to serve as a step forward in strengthening relationships between CUNY and potential employees of its graduates.

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F03171. THE SECOND DEADLY SIN By Lawrence Sanders New York's ex-chief of Detectives Edward Delaney is lured out of retirement to solve a vicious murder with no clues or witnesses. The backdrop: the elegant New York art world, the mysterious death of a famous painter and a jungle of greed, passion and power. 412pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$9.95. **\$2.99**

D06172. THE TANGENT FACTOR By Lawrence Sanders Assassination, bribery, espionage, sexual intrigue and fullscale military invasion highlight a startlingly plausible novel of the future, when an African nation unleashes a war that threatens the entire world. 308pp. N.Y. 1978. Pub. at \$9.95. **\$1.99**

C06257. MAIGRET AND THE SPINSTER By Georgette Simonon Of what importance could a self-effacing old woman's notions be to a world-renowned detective? Not much—or so Maigret thinks, much to his great regret. 164 pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$1.99**

C06255. THE HATTER'S PHANTOMS By Georges Simonon A powerful, dynamic chiller of brilliant proportions—five old women killed in three weeks, a murderer stalks a town's dark alleys and arcades killing randomly and the one man who knows the killer's identity does not dare reveal it. 172 pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$1.99**

C05852. TRANSATLANTIC BLUES By Wilfred Sheed Monty Chatworth's got the blues. Doubting the validity of his fame, the international TV star makes a cathartic confession to his tape deck during a routine transatlantic flight, recalling romance, betrayal and his first stumbling steps in society. 312pp. N.Y. 1978. Pub. at \$9.95. **\$1.99**

F03758. THE HARVEST By Meyer Levin "The Jewish War & Peace" (*Los Angeles Times*) chronicles a family's hardships and triumphs in wartime Russia, Auschwitz and the final settlements in Palestine and America in the definitive novel of the triumphant creation of the Jewish homeland. 670pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$11.95. **\$2.99**

E00773. FREDERIC REMINGTON By P. Hassrick The works of the great American realist whose dramatic paintings of Old West panoramas are etched in the cultural mind. 73 illustrations, most in color. illus. Paper. 157pp. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$2.99**

E00775. THE SCIENCE FICTION BOOK: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY By F. Holtenstainer A survey of the pictorial aspects of sci-fi as well as a comprehensive history of the inter-galactic manifestations in literature, comics, magazines and T.V. International in its scope. 216 illus., 186 in color. Paper. 160pp. N.Y. 1975. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$2.99**

E00778. THE POSTER IN HISTORY By M. Gallo An elegant history of poster design from 1769 to 1970 with delicious reproductions, many in exquisite color. illus. Paper. 232pp. Pub. at \$7.95. **\$2.99**

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C06224. LAZARUS. By Andre Malraux A personal meditation on death and transcendence, this is perhaps Malraux's most moving work since *Man's Fate*—the result of a near-fatal illness that brought a powerful, dreamlike vision of the end of life. 149pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$7.95. **\$1.99**

D06303. MALRAUX: A BIOGRAPHY By A. Madsen A fascinating biography of the adventurous life of the revolutionary, novelist and art historian, illustrated with numerous photographs from Malraux's own archives. 383pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$11.95. **\$2.99**

G07192. FOUR ROSETTIS: A VICTORIAN BIOGRAPHY By Stanley Weintraub This brilliant portrait of the sons and daughters of Dante Gabriele Rossetti moves among the radicals, artists, dreamers and bohemians of Victorian London, who circled around the bizarre family marked by, as Max Beerthohn noted, "a silver thread of lunacy." 304pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$14.00. **\$2.99**

E00772. GRANDMA MOSES By O. Kallir The pictorial history of Anna Mary Robertson Moses, who astonished the art world by producing important works after her 60th birthday. 107 color reproductions. illus. Paper. 159pp. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$2.99**

E00776. THOMAS HART BENTON By M. Baigoll This colorful, representative selection conveys a solid impression of Benton's populist perspective on the American heritage and myth, accompanied by an edifying text. illus. Paper. 159pp. Pub. at \$6.95. **\$2.99**

E00777. EDWARD HOPPER By L. Goodrich From the definitive collection of the great American painter, oils, watercolors and drawings, many in color, accompanied by a critical introduction. illus. Paper. 159pp. Pub. at \$7.95. **\$2.99**

F06286. VOYAGING TO CATHAY: AMERICANS IN THE CHINA TRADE By A. Tamarin & S. Glubok A brilliant recreation of a fascinating period, when young men sailed fragile ships around Cape Horn—the exciting exchange of trade, overnight prosperity, the illegal opium trade and much more—in a handsome, profusely illustrated book. 202 pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$10.00. **\$2.99**

F06249. FRANÇOIS RABELAIS: A STUDY By Donald Frame Did Rabelais use satire to jolt the religious and social establishment? Was he mainly concerned with profound ideas or with comedy and fantasy? In this fascinating study of the writer and his critics, the author integrates many of the paradoxes and ironies reflected in his works. 238 pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$12.95. **\$2.99**

J06523. THE SLAVES: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF 'THE MONSTROUS EVIL' By S. Everett More than 300 illustrations, 40 in color, bring the world of slave and slaveholder throughout history vividly to life. They chronicle the horror of capture and the commonplace brutalities of plantation life in the U.S., West Indies and South America, also telling the story of the men and women who rose up to defeat it. 252pp. N.Y. 1978. Pub. at \$20.00. **\$4.99**

G06679. BALLETTOMANIA THEN AND NOW By A. Haskell This popular introduction to ballet and the wonderful addiction the author coined "balletomania", is filled with passionate enthusiasm for the great Russian dancers, Pavlova, Nijinsky, and all the major choreographers. 303pp. N.Y. 1977 repr. of 1934 ed. Pub. at \$12.50. **\$3.99**

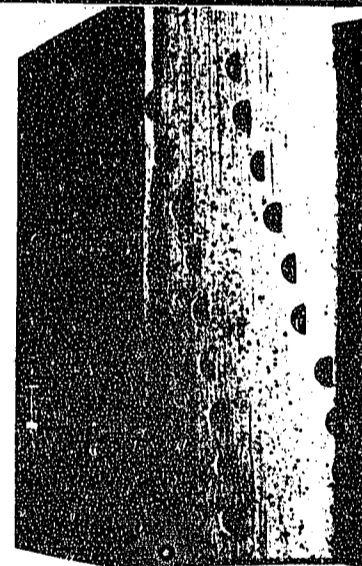
D06286. FAR EASTERN BEGINNINGS By O. Vlahos Intriguing, colorful survey of our antiquity in the extraordinary past of Asia, covering the origins of man, the battle axe people of the Steppes, much more. 202pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$10.95. **\$1.99**

K06525. THE WAY OF SAMURAI By Richard Story Werner Forman's magnificent color photographs convey the majesty and ritual splendor of the fearsome warriors who lived and died for Japan's honor; their complex codes and culture are revealed with precision in the detailed text. Chronology, glossary, map. 128pp. Large format. N.Y. 1978. Pub. at \$14.95. **\$4.99**

B06269. THE STATUE OF LIBERTY By Marvin Trachtenberg This engrossing chronicle of America's foremost symbolic monument explores its origins, patronage, symbolism, colossal scale, spectacular setting and much more. More than 115 photos. 224 pp. Paper. N.Y. Pub. at \$5.95. **\$1.99**

G06022. UNCERTAIN GREATNESS: HENRY KISSINGER AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY By R. Morris This intriguing, balanced study sets the achievements—the reopening of relations with China and détente with the Soviets—against the failures—Bangladesh and Chile—and outlines similarities between Kissinger and Nixon in the making of foreign policy. 312pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$10.95. **\$1.99**

D06375. ALGER HISS: THE TRUE STORY By John Chabot Smith Was Hiss guilty of espionage? Or did Whitaker Chambers knowingly deceive an entire nation? The debate rages, fueled by this extraordinary investigation that builds a meticulously detailed case for Hiss' innocence—and points to the one figure who had the motive, opportunity and the means to do the job. illus. 485pp. N.Y. 1976. Pub. at \$15.00. **\$2.99**



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Z02626. THE NEW COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA This fourth and latest edition of "the finest single-volume encyclopedia in the English language" (Bowker's Encyclopedias Buying Guide) contains over 50,000 articles in every area of knowledge. Updated with 7,000 new articles, you'll find concise, authoritative information on the arts, history, literature, philosophy, religion, science, geography, sports and current affairs. Plus: 66,000 cross-references and 44,000 bibliographical sources; hundreds of maps, illustrations and dozens of tables complete this remarkable reference. "The standard of excellence as a guide to essential facts."—*The New York Times Book Review*. Published by Columbia University Press. 3052pp.

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C06128. THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM By Vivian Gornick Unforgettable portraits of American Communist Party members "in which the Stalinist robots who inhabited Joe McCarthy's movies about the party in the fifties disappear and people emerge... shatters some of our cherished national stereotypes... a fascinating study."—Michael Harrington, *New York Times Book Review*. 266pp. N.Y. 1977. Pub. at \$11.50. **\$2.99**

International Culture Festival A Potpourri Fun and Culture

by Avery Moon

The sound of African drums could be heard clearly at the other end of the campus. These drums along with many other exciting events were part of the Third Annual International Cultural Festival.

Hundreds of students gathered at the Aaron Davis Plaza, on May 15, to see various dance groups perform and entertain. In addition, Prof. Jesse Oliver's dancers rendered an excellent dance performance.

Also on hand was the Freshwater Band whose performance well deserves praise. Displays featured exquisite African art, a Polish display, and hand-made Haitian dolls.

Not only was there a feast for the eyes, but for the stomach too. There were Nigerian, Haitian, Polish as well as Caribbean dishes.

Mr. Jean Charles, Students Organizations Coordinator and organizer of the Festival, felt it went well and was pleased with the number of students that attended the affair. He was also pleased with The Students For Cultural Exchange's contribution to the Festival.

Their display consisted of thirteen photographs (11" x 14") of Cuban life, pictorial plaques



Photo/C.K. Reid

from eight countries they visited and various artifacts, paintings, and woodcrafts. He commented by saying the display was "excellent beautiful and very good." In addition to Charles the exhibit was seen by Dean Ann Rees, Vice Provost for Students Affairs and some 400 or more students.

Prof. William Wright, faculty advisor for the Students for Cultural Exchange, was also present to speak with observers.

Bringing people together for fun, food and the exchanging of cultures was what the festival was all about.

Fundraiser To Aid Justice in Greensboro

A group of professionals, committed to the prosecution of the KKK and Nazi murderers of the anti-Klan demonstrators in North Carolina last November, held a fundraiser in the Science Building last Thursday. Thirty students and faculty attended the event sponsored by the Greensboro Justice Fund.

The program, which was coordinated and chaired by Dr. Frances Hubbard, of the College's Bio-Med department, included a video-tape of the murders and speeches by Dr. Neil Prose of the Justice Fund, and Dr. John Hatch, of the Sociology department. After the tape, Dr. Prose explained what actually took place: how the police were absent when Jim Waller, Bill Sampson, Sandy Smith, Cesar Cauce and Mike Nathan were brutally gunned down, and later showed up, only to arrest six of the demonstrators. These persons are on trial while the killers, whose defenses are being funded by the taxpayers through Legal Aid, were released on low bail. The Greensboro Justice Fund supports justice for these six persons.

According to Prose, the widows of the four slain men and widower of the slain woman were denied the right to a private prosecutor. The D.A., however, made prejudicial statements against the CWP5 saying that

"they deserved what they got." The original charges against the Greensboro Three were replaced by felony 'riot' charges against them and three others arrested later.

Dr. Hatch followed and pointed out that in periods of economic downturn, such as in the thirties and today, groups like the KKK and Nazis surface and are promoted in the media. Also present to show support were Dr. Leonard Jeffries, Chairman of the Black Studies Dept., Prof. Eugena Bain, of Black Studies, and Queen Mother Moore of the African People Party. During the discussion period Prof. Bain and Mrs. Moore placed the murders in the context of economic oppression faced by black people in this period of recession.

"Why did the Communist Workers Party choose to march in a black neighborhood?" asked one student. Dr. Prose answered that the march was fully integrated and welcomed into the Morningside community. "The Klan," he said, "is a divisive tool used by the Textile Industry management in the South and the Ruling Class." He described the history of the four men and one woman killed as a constant struggle to unify all workers to fight for better conditions.

Submitted by
Derek Saldivar RYL

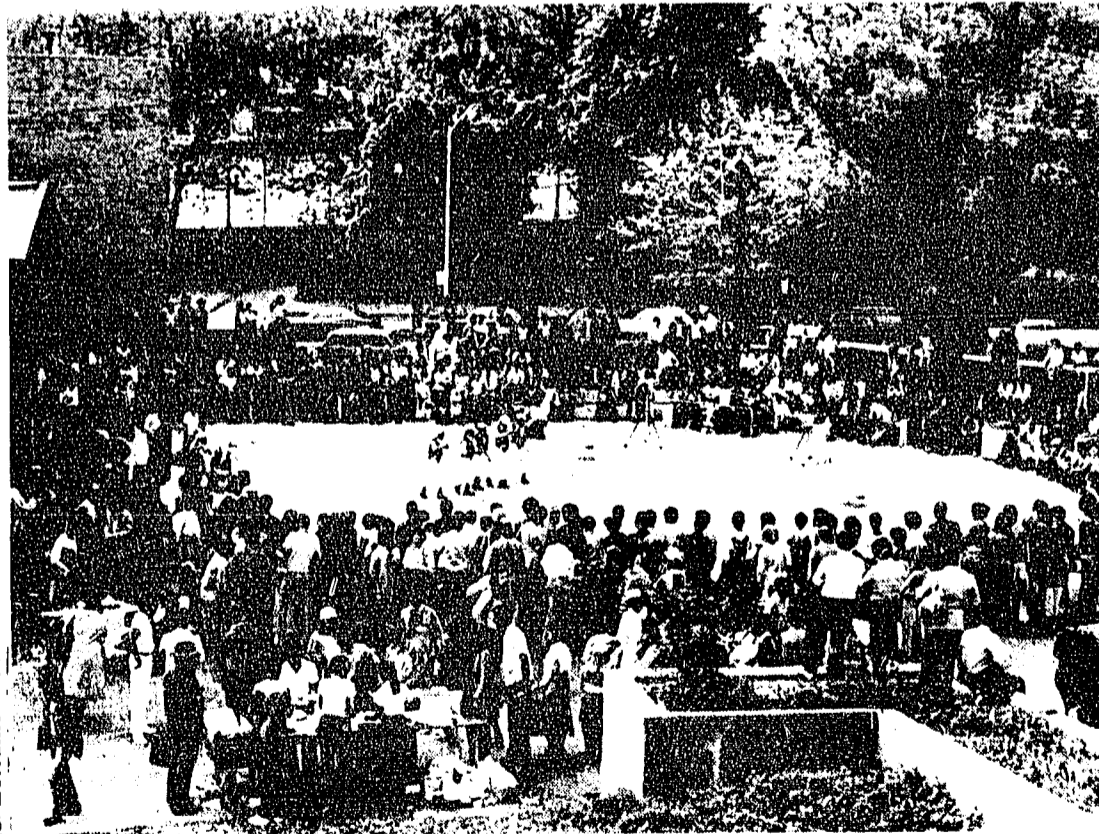
4th Annual Harlem Renaissance



Photo/Lorraine Baez

Gil Noble addressing the opening reception of the 4th Annual Harlem Renaissance Program on Tuesday, May 13.

He reminded students that college is just a "depot where you acquire the necessary tools needed to fight the fires that are burning in your communities," referring to the deplorable state of the Black and Puerto Rican communities.



Photo/C.K. Reid

Although severe financial problems plagued this year's Harlem Renaissance Program, many aspects of it did succeed in keeping the spirit of the original program.

Above, hundreds came together to witness the variety of cultural events happening on Thursday, May 15. This crowd also witnessed the International Cultural Festival because at one point during the day both programs shared the same stage at Davis Plaza.

The shortage of finances caused Dick Gregory, the main speaker of Friday's program, not to show.

However, Friday's audience did hear the fantastic sounds of Mastermind, a band based in Brooklyn. Jazz, funk, disco and calypso were all part of their act.

However, the College Community Cleanup scheduled for Wednesday the 14th didn't materialize. A lack of volunteers made it impossible to clean the area of the community surrounding the College.



Photo/Lorraine Baez

Selwyn Carter, co-founder of the Harlem Renaissance Program, made a special appearance at Tuesday's reception and addressed the audience on the formation of the program. "Making the College an integral part of the Harlem community," he stated, "is the fundamental premise of the program."



Photo/Lorraine Baez

Revolutionary poet Amiri Baraka inspired Tuesday's audience with many of his forceful readings. He gave a revolutionary interpretation of Black arts beginning with the original Harlem Renaissance period in the 1920's and 1930's.