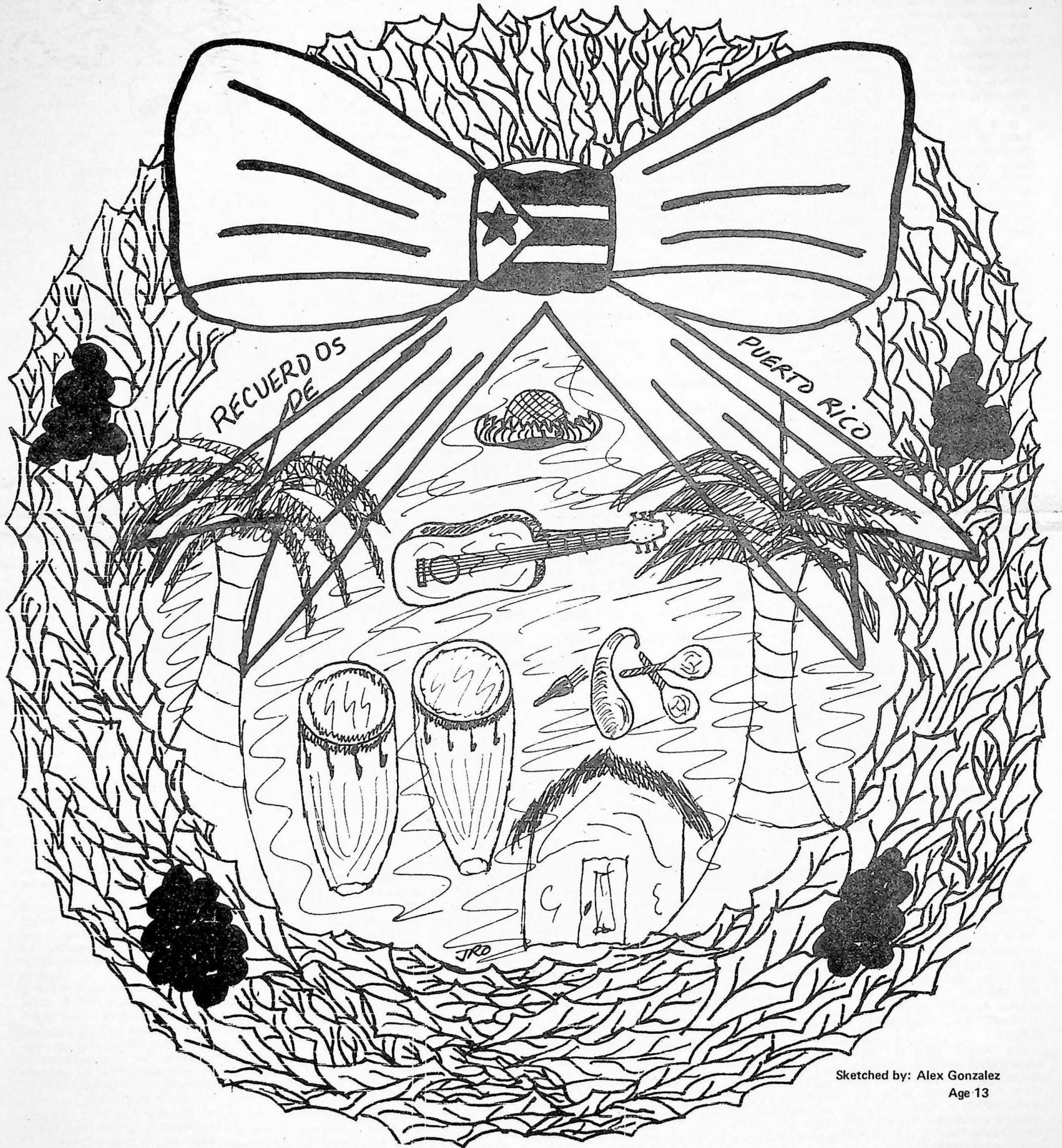


Punto



Sketched by: Alex Gonzalez
Age 13

S.I.C.C.

BUDGET CRISIS

DECEMBER 4, 1974

USS, PSC CALL FOR CITY HALL RALLY AGAINST CUNY BUDGET CUTS, DECEMBER 12

Reacting to a request from the Mayor that CUNY make multi-million dollar cuts in its present operating budget, the University Student Senate, which represents the students of the 20 campuses of the City University, and the Professional Staff Congress, representing the instructional staff, have called for a protest rally to be held at City Hall on Thursday, December 12 at 12:00 noon.

In a joint statement issued today by USS Chairperson Jay Hershenson and PSC President Belle Zeller, the two leaders urged students, faculty and staff to "join together" on December 12 and, "voice their opposition to the crippling effects that these cuts will have on everyone."

"There is no way in which the University can sustain these massive cuts," Hershenson and Zeller proclaimed, "without severe damage to the very fiber of the City University and to all members of the CUNY community."

The joint statement pointed out the possibility of hiring freezes, firings, course cancellations, reduced library hours and credit load limitations as some of the effects of the budget cuts. It also indicated that some actions have already been taken in anticipation of the cuts.

"We support the efforts of the City to obtain additional funds from State and Federal sources," the statement continues, "but we do not accept the cuts as a viable alternative."

A copy of the complete statement has been attached.

Anyone seeking additional information can contact either the USS or the PSC.

JOINT STATEMENT ON PROPOSED CUNY BUDGET CUTS by JAY HERSHENSON, CHAIRPERSON, UNIVERSITY STUDENT SENATE and DR. BELLE ZELLER, PRESIDENT, PROFESSIONAL STAFF CONGRESS

(Continued on Page 7)

I write you this memorandum on Friday morning knowing that I must deliver to the Chancellor by this evening some version of budgetary alternatives.

I neglected when I wrote you yesterday to note that our problem includes not only the accrual item of last August, and the current additional shortfall to be assessed by the City, but also the absence as of this time of any allowance for an 800 FTE increase in the Fall—an additional \$850,000 item!

It appears, therefore, that as of this time we are attempting to address a gap in our budget in the range of \$1.25 million, notwithstanding steps taken in the Fall which resulted in substantial expenditure reactions.

Among the items now on my desk for consideration are the following. I have yet to reach final decisions, but I report these possibilities to you as a partial context in which our decisions must be made.

ITEM	Projected Value of Savings
1. Do not admit projected new student enrollment for Spring Semester.....	\$250,000
2. Reduction in Evening Session. No Saturday or Friday night classes.....	100,000
3. Reduce average student hour load to 14.....	175,000
4. Reduction in Science Labs by 1 hour.....	50,000
5. Require teaching hours to equal credits in all courses.....	110,000
6. Close Library from 5:00 P.M. Friday to Monday A.M.....	10,000
7. Additional Savings in OTPS Budget.....	80,000

8. No classes under 20 except remedial.....	80,000
9. Reduce Miniversity budget from \$35,000 to \$20,000.....	15,000
10. Abolition of Catalogue.....	30,000
11. Redeployment of counselors where qualified to teaching.....	20,000
12. Instructional contribution by administrators.....	15,000
13. Released time reductions.....	30,000
14. Increase of standard teaching load in College from 12 to 15 hours.....	250,000

Choices must be made from among these possibilities in addition to steps previously taken in anticipation of the Fall Semester. Those included

- careful regulation of class sizes;
- a reduction in the OTPS Budget;
- non-filling of open instructional and administrative lines;
- the abandonment of new programs scheduled for launch.

The Council of Presidents will meet especially on Monday, November 18th, to debate the Board's Report on Academic Practices.

The two-year College Presidents will meet especially, at 3:00 P.M. on Wednesday, November 20th, to consider further the special funding problems confronting the community colleges. Accordingly, I will have to leave the Faculty Council Meeting on that day early, but during the first half hour I will report whatever additional information I then possess.

WMB cc

—s— W. M. Birenbaum



Mayor Abraham D. Beame, faced with a \$330-million inflation recession budget deficit for the current fiscal year, said today "that proposed departmental budget cuts - which would result in an estimated 20,000 job layoffs and major cutbacks in critical city services - were "far too drastic in terms of the city's economy and the public's welfare."

The Mayor said the consequences of layoffs in the tens of thousands and curtailment of vital city services were "unthinkable at a time when the nation's economy is reeling and the ranks of the unemployed are growing continually."

"After reviewing and weighing the budget plans submitted by city agencies in accordance with the 8½ per cent cutback requirements to meet the deficit, it becomes clear that we will

have to modify substantially the number of jobs and services which we cut," the Mayor said.

"As a result, I am prepared to institute savings, beginning December 1, which we can carry out without crippling our vital services - but which is, nevertheless, the tightest austerity program undertaken by the city since the Depression," Mayor Beame added.

The Mayor said the immediate steps he is taking would require dropping 1,000 additional provisional jobs and 510 permanent title positions, and reassigning 782 permanent employees to reduce overtime. This does not include cuts by the Board of Education and several other non-Mayoral agencies whose cutback proposals have not yet been fully completed. Further, the City will institute a 100 per cent vacancy freeze, reduce overtime and carry out other job savings approaches to

reduce the budget by \$43.8-million in personnel savings.

Another \$9.9-million will be recouped through a number of other-than-personal services savings, such as contract reductions or eliminations, and reduced appropriations.

Further, \$46.7-million will be attained through added revenues brought about by proposed increases in fees, permit costs and revenue collection improvements. A major portion of these new revenues is represented by \$26.9-million in reimbursable claims which the Health and Hospitals Corporation recently learned was available. The Corporation offered to turn these funds over to the City rather than effect drastic cuts in patient service or hospital closings.

These announced steps total \$100.4-million - of which \$88.2-million is City tax levy funds. "This \$100-million together with

the cut to be submitted by education and other non-Mayoral agencies, is as far as I can permit cutbacks at this time," the Mayor said. "I cannot, in good conscience, recommend further slashes until after I have had an opportunity to explore this problem with Federal and State officials.

"I recognize we are still far short of closing the gap," the Mayor continued, "but we cannot punish the citizens of New York City for an inflation and a recession which are national in origin and require actions which are beyond the abilities of our city to institute.

"I plan to meet with Governor-elect Carey and the New York Congressional Delegation at the beginning of next month," the Mayor said. "At that time I hope to seek their views on how we can bring immediate and longer-range assistance to this city which is forced to maintain its

services at disproportionate costs and with excessive sacrifices by its citizens.

"I am determined to establish a fiscally responsible budget program for this City," the Mayor said, "but the solutions we seek cannot be found wholly in the arithmetic of budget balancing. There are overriding human equations which must also be considered in our plans.

"The course we have outlined, while less damaging to our economy and our standards of service than the full 8½ per cent cutback, will undoubtedly be unpopular and painful.

"However, all New Yorkers must recognize that there are no easy alternatives.

"We are trying to find a balance between maintaining fiscal integrity for our city and meeting the day-to-day requirements of running the second largest government in this nation at acceptable stan-

Medical Careers for Minority Students

by Jose A. Martinez

One of the hopes of white, middle-class, America is that its sons or daughters will choose to become doctors or other professionals. But the average minority parent and student don't even see any reason on which to base such a hope. Minority students have long been conditioned to education which prepares them for trades or provides some sort of industrial skills. We are quite used to accepting a place near the bottom of the educational and career ladder.

It is a matter of grave concern that as a whole, the minority populations of this country are not receiving quality health care services. Equate this, if you will, to the fact that although Blacks, Chicanos, American Indians and Puerto Ricans make up 17 per cent of the U.S. population, they have less than 3 per cent of the more than 305,000 physicians. These ethnic groups are generally concentrated in the densely populated urban areas, and it is here that the health care problem is most acute.

Welcome Changes

Somewhat belatedly perhaps, the government and other groups in a position to effect some changes have recognized this problem and have taken steps which, hopefully, will discover, develop and sustain an interest in medicine among minority students. The medical associations, medical schools, colleges and government agencies have set up or funded programs designed to meet this need. A noteworthy example is the City College of New York's Center for Biomedical Education. This innovative program seeks to recruit qualified minority group students right out of high school for a six-year training period leading to the M.D. degree. The first four years are spent in City College's medical program, after which the students transfer to one of the cooperating medical schools for the remaining two years. The six-

year accelerated program is based on an intensive science core curriculum, therefore, students with an aptitude in science stand the best chance of admission. Further information can be obtained by contacting: Ms. Marjorie Henderson
The City College of New York
Center for Biomedical Education
Rm. 110A, Administration Building
138th Street and Convent Ave.
New York, New York 10031

A further example of the new attitude are these excerpts from a policy statement on minority group medical education adopted Dec. 16, 1970, by the Executive Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges: "Medical schools, working with cooperating preprofessional colleges, are urged to help increase minority student awareness of the opportunities for professional education and the specific preparation necessary for medical school." and "... medical schools are urged to identify a faculty member or administrator who can be specifically charged with responsibility for minority student affairs."

Project 75

Perhaps the most ambitious program is the one developed by the National Medical Association and known as Project 75. Its name derives from its stated goal of achieving a 12 per cent minority student enrollment in the nation's medical schools by 1975. The program was originally funded July 1, 1970 by the Office of Health Affairs, U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. This initial funding was to cover administrative costs incurred in the first year.

The project's aims are implemented through five regional offices, with the Chicago, Illinois facility serving as a national office. These regional offices, or opportunity centers, as they are called, serve to:

1. Develop a pool of potential medical students by registering candidates in their National Data Bank.
2. Coordinate the efforts of professional and other persons to help minorities along their chosen path.

Punto

3. Act as a site for information dissemination concerning medical careers.

4. Coordinate efforts of related programs.

Additionally, Project 75 provides counseling and tutorial services and locates the sources of financial assistance for their registrants. They also encourage the formation of on-campus pre-med clubs by the registered students at the schools they attend.

If you are interested in this program, write to:

Project 75
901 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Financial Aid

The question of finances remains a formidable obstacle to minority students considering the medical profession. Again we quote from the aforementioned statement of the AAMC: "Financial assistance for minority students must be maximized and medical schools are urged to pursue actively the expansion of minority student support funds at the local, state, and federal levels."

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963, as amended, provides loans and scholarships of up to \$3,500 annually to help medical students in need. Also, the National Medical Fellowships, Inc. is an excellent source of financial aid to medical students from minority groups. Still another source is the American Medical Association Education and Research Foundation which makes loans up to \$1,500 per year. Detailed information on these and other financial aid programs can be had by contacting:

Minority Student Information Clearinghouse
Association of American Medical Colleges
Suite 200, One Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

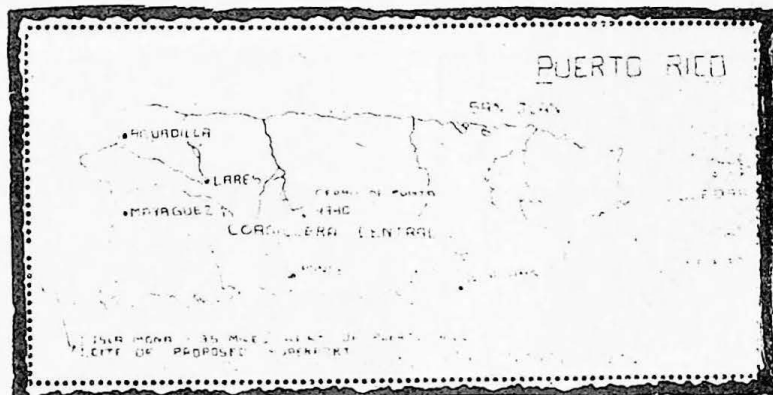
Support For The Puerto Rican Studies Dep't. At Brooklyn College

On Monday, November 25, 1974, students from Brooklyn College met at the Hillel Gate. There they united and demonstrated against the administration's dictatorial stand on the appointment of Elba Lugo, which was done without the consentment of the Puerto Rican Studies in Brooklyn College. Lugo was approved by the Board of Higher Education, but not by the students in Brooklyn College. Their chosen representative is Maria Sanchez, who they feel will represent the Puerto Rican Studies to their benefit and not Elba Lugo, whom they feel is more for the administration.

Later that day, they took action and went to the Board of Higher Education on 535 E. 80th St. in Manhattan, in which transportation was provided for these students. A meeting was held there and the students brought forth information which would force the casting of Elba Lugo.

Lugo claims title of Professor, but a letter from the Dean's Office of the University of Puerto Rico states that she holds the rank of Associate Professor. Presently Lugo doesn't qualify for a full-time job, because she's on sabbatical leave from the UPR, which prohibits full-time employment.

Alfred A. Giardino, chairman of the Board of Higher Education refused to accept the documents presented by the students and faculties of Brooklyn College. At the adjournment of the meeting, he promised to investigate their allegations. A picket line was formed outside with 75 active protestors chanting "Sanchez, yes; Lugo no".



PUNTO

Puerto Rico Libre!

On the day of December 14, 1973, the United Nations Assembly subdued on the report of the U.N. committee on Decolonization. This resolution inclined the claim of the U.S. to have colonies. It assures the "inalienable right" of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

Puerto Rico became in 1898 a U.S. colony, after years under the Spanish rule. The Puerto Rican people in the past have made historical events upon resistance, for one, El Grito de Lares, the great rebellion against the Spanish in 1868, on the nationalist upsprings in the 30's and the 50's, and to this present day both here and the island.

Puerto Rican people today are

a divided nation. We have 2,700,000 of its population living on the island and 2,000,000 in the U.S. This is to the result of the capitalistic nation (U.S.) and its cognizant strategy. Its purpose to make Puerto Rico industrialized in the 50's, to aid an accessible path for the U.S. corporations seeking cheap labor and tax-free production. This brought destruction to the Puerto Rican agriculture, forcing our people to leave their land, going out to seek jobs which weren't at hand. It brought about migration of millions of Puerto Rican in the U.S. This operation called "Operation Bootstrap" was attemptly and cruelly used at our nation to destroy it and divide our people for the benefit of the U.S. corporate profit.

The U.S. continued to encourage emigration as a means of using defusing our people's resistance and stopping the mass

unemployment on the island. Offering low income jobs. In the U.S. we have 60 per cent of the Puerto Rican population earning less than \$100 a week.

One chief example of Puerto Rico's colonial relationship to the U.S. is the Superport, a petrochemical and mineral processing complex which the U.S. based as a multinational widespread for all companies. This means that more rich agricultural land than ever before will be destroyed and areas surrounded will become wastelands. Our people would be vitally affected by this project and there will be a physical destruction of Puerto Rico. We as Puerto Ricans cannot sit by and let this happen to our island. Forcing Puerto Rican people to leave their island and join in the many barrios of major cities and subjected to many attempts to destroy our culture and nation.

Colonization is already at work, at the island children in schools are denied the right of their nation's history and language. They are put in useless general diploma programs.

Our political leaders fighting for our independence are subjected to long imprisonment. But our movement of resistance has long had its roots, fighters like Albizu Campos and Lolita Lebron. Looking at these patriots that had made our resistance movement a beginning leaves us to say that our struggle is still on and we can and must assist in this resistance.

"Despierta Boricua"

Y

"Defiende Lo Tuyo"

!Venceremos!

By: Eneida Rodriguez

PUNTO

¿Sabe Usted Algo de Latinoamérica?

En las siguientes láminas hay tres preguntas de 21 países latinoamericanos. Como una prueba para el lector puede contestar las preguntas y después pueden comparar sus respuestas con las que están en la página 6.

Para aquellos que pueden lograr el total de 63 puntos les corresponderá el concepto de Excelente. Hasta 50, muy bueno; 40 bueno, y 30 regular.

Naturalmente los que logren menos de 30 puntos deben revisar la historia de Latinoamérica.

¡Despierten Hermanos Latinos!



COSTA RICA

- 1) País con el que limita al Norte.
- 2) Antigua puerto al que arribó Colón en su cuarto viaje en 1502.
- 3) Unidad monetaria.

CUBA



- 1) Principal cultivo de la isla.
- 2) Prócer de la Independencia muerto en combate.
- 3) Sistema actual de gobierno.

ARGENTINA

- 1) Pico más alto del continente situado en la Cordillera de los Andes.
- 2) Fecha de proclamación de la Independencia.
- 3) Actual presidente de la República.



BOLIVIA

- 1) Lago navegable más alto del mundo.
- 2) Importante centro minero productor de plata.
- 3) Antigua cultura indígena desarrollada en el Altiplano.



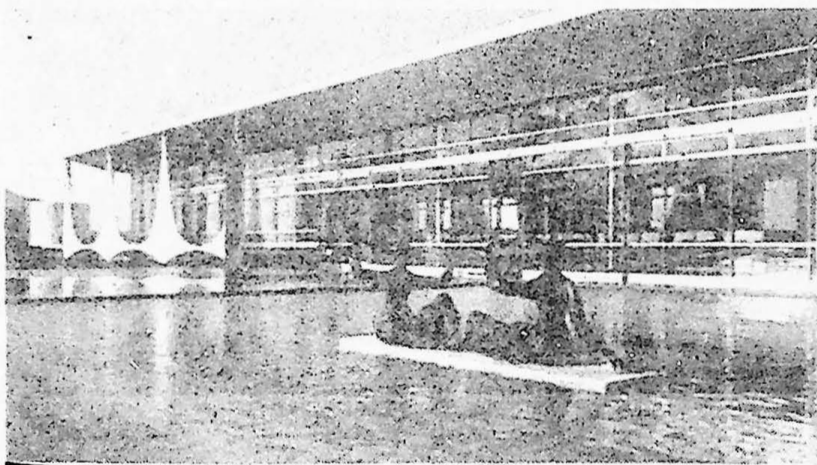
CHILE



- 1) Principal producto minero exportable.
- 2) Antiguos habitantes indígenas del país.
- 3) Máximo poeta chileno, premio Nobel en 1971.

BRASIL

- 1) Capital del país.
- 2) Primer presidente de la República después del Imperio.
- 3) El más popular futbolista brasileño.



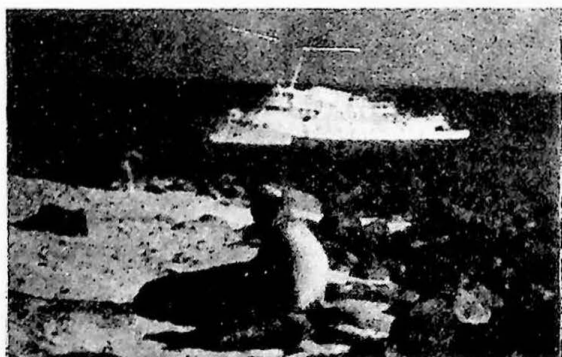
HAITI

- 1) Nombre de su capital.
- 2) Producto básico de la economía nacional.
- 3) Idioma oficial.

HONDURAS

- 1) Golfo que comparte con Nicaragua y El Salvador.
- 2) Antigua ciudad maya.
- 3) Principal fruto de cultivo.

ECUADOR



- 1) Islas del Archipiélago de Colón.
- 2) Célebre lugarteniente de Simón Bolívar, triunfador en la batalla de Pichincha.
- 3) Puerto más importante del país.

GUATEMALA



- 1) ¿A cuál de las tres divisiones del continente americano pertenece?
- 2) Unidad monetaria.
- 3) Nombre del escritor fallecido recientemente, premio Nobel 1967.

PUERTO RICO

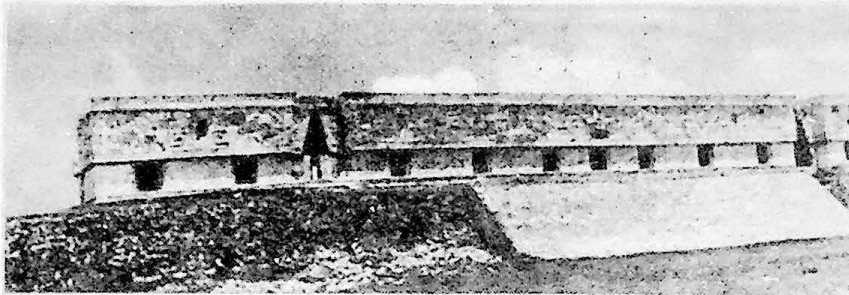
- 1) Superficie territorial aproximada.
- 2) Status político del país.
- 3) Antigua fortaleza española.

PARAGUAY

- 1) Característica geográfica similar a la de Bolivia.
- 2) Países contra los que sostuvo la llamada guerra de la "Triple Alianza".
- 3) Capital del país.

MEXICO

- 1) Famosa bahía y balneario internacional.
- 2) Antigua cultura indígena fundadora de un imperio que se estableció en la península de Yucatán.
- 3) Dos de los más importantes líderes de la revolución agraria.



URUGUAY

- 1) Río con que limita al Sur.
- 2) Prócer militar de la Independencia, capitán de los "blandengues".
- 3) Importante estadio futbolístico de la ciudad de Montevideo.

REP. DOMINICANA

- 1) Antiguo nombre del territorio.
- 2) Primer presidente de la República (1844-1848).
- 3) Nombre del primer hospital de piedra construido en América.

COLOMBIA



- 1) Famoso salto de agua conocido como el "Niágara del Sur".
- 2) Antigua ciudad fortificada.
- 3) Escritor y Novelista Autor de "Cien años de soledad".

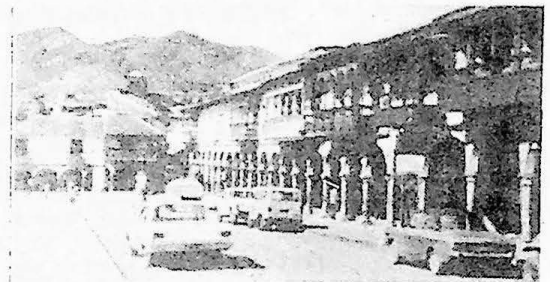
NICARAGUA



- 1) Capital del país, destruido por el terremoto de 1972.
- 2) Sistema actual de gobierno.
- 3) Unidad monetaria.

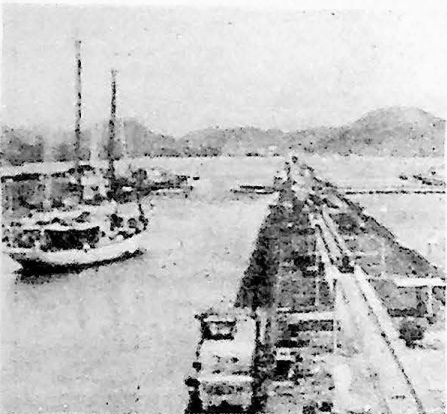
PERU

- 1) Puerto más importante a orillas del Pacífico.
- 2) Antiguo imperio indígena cuya capital fue Cuzco.
- 3) Unidad monetaria.



PANAMA

- 1) Longitud del canal de Panamá.
- 2) Antiguos aborígenes del país.
- 3) Presidente de la actual Junta de Gobierno.



EL SALVADOR



- 1) Característica geográfica relativa a su superficie como nación centroamericana.
- 2) ¿A qué Federación perteneció antes de convertirse en Estado independiente?
- 3) Prócer que suscribió el acta de la Independencia del país.

VENEZUELA



- 1) Importante cuenca y río, tercero en Sudamérica por su magnitud.
- 2) General y estadista nacido en Caracas y caudillo de la emancipación americana.
- 3) Principal riqueza mineral exportable y de la que es uno de los más grandes productores del mundo.

The Ferre Family By Clarissa Pomales

Don Antonio Ferre born in Cuba in 1877, was the son of an engineer of french descent. To escape the revolutionary "Chaos" of Cuba, he fled to Puerto Rico in the late 1890's twenty years later he established a small machine shop foundry near Ponce. The Puerto Rico Iron Works started out with \$30,000 with Don Antonio as the minority shareholder and manager. By 1959 the family converted this minority to 89 per cent ownership.

Don Antonio sent his four sons off to school in the United States, an important step in their Americanization. Jose, Luis, Herman and Carlos all joined the Iron Works. Jose and Luis joined in 1927, Herman in 1928 and Carlos three years later. Don Antonio lost his fourth son Carlos in 1958 when he suffered a heart attack.

In 1929 the Ferre's initiated a program of Medical Care and other fringe benefits for their workers. The Ferres' attitude toward labor and the treatment of their workers with a cautious hand was a direct result of their training in the United States.

War brings profit for the Ferres.

During World War II in 1941 the United States government was building the Roosevelt Roads Naval Base in Puerto Rico to keep German U-Boats from U.S. waters. The United States government loaned the Ferres capital to establish the Ponce Cement Corporation.

In 1950 the Ferres acquired Puerto Rico Cement along with Paper, Glass and Clay plants from the government as a part of a \$10 million dollar package deal.

In 1963 it became the first Puerto Rican firm to be listed in the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1940 Luis Ferre entered into Puerto Rican Republican Politics and became Vice-Pres. of the Statehood Republican Party.

In 1950 Munoz Marin wanted to sell a group of State-owned Cement, Paper, Glass, etc. that were going out of business. The Ferres secured the sale for \$10 million with a Multi-Million dollar loan from Chase Manhattan Bank. Governor Munoz remarked "We think Ferre has better sense about industry than politics."

In 1950 Luis became the chief candidate for elective office of the Statehood Republican Party.

The Ferres Dirty Linen

In 1969 the growth of gambling had attracted underworld elements from the mainland and had created a demand for prostitutes who entertain important gambling hotels with the full knowledge from the Hotel Manager and Directors.

The Ferres have interests in two of the Islands 15 Casinos, the family also have sizeable investments in the Ponce Intercontinental Hotel controlled by Pan Am and is owner of the Hotel Borinquen formerly called the Juan Darlington named after its original owner. The Ferres administration broke a ten-year Empresas Ferre was launched into a Multi-Million dollar enterprise.

The Ferre Family strongly believe in statehood for Puerto Rico. Most of the wealth was gained by the aid of the United States government. Their interest are as follows:

- Banco Ponce
- Banco de Ponce
- Banco Popular de Puerto Rico
- P.R. Cement Corp.
- P.R. Glass Corp.
- P.R. Drydock Corp.
- P.R. Clay Products Corp.
- P.R. Iron Works
- and others in Florida.

gambling Casino permit freeze, long enough to secure Hotel Borinquen, the former owner had been forced to sell because he could not compete against the hotels with Casinos. After they bought the hotel they reimposed the freeze.

When asked about casinos operation and organized crime, Maurice Ferre laughed at the idea that opening a casino meant that "all the mafia would move in." Part of the entertainment in The Hotel Borinquen offered to attract quest was a girlie show presented every Wednesday in which the girls modeled underwear in varying degrees of nudity.

Description of the Show;

Let's see Evelyn, is she wearing panties? No, Evelyn isn't wearing panties. She is from Bayamon- this is pure Puerto Rican Meat.

Then the nude women came to the tables where the wealthy executives are eating, seductively displaying what Governor Ferre has called "The most poetic part of the woman."

Puerto Rico as a State would benefit the Ferre Family and not the Puerto Rican people.

As Pedro Albizo Campos said you're "either Yanqui or Puerto Rican."

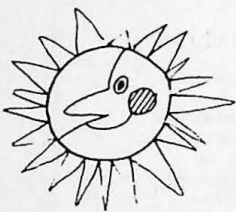
PUERTO RICAN ORGANIZATION

The Puerto Rican Organization of Staten Island Community College is one of the most active clubs in the college. Sam Mielles is the president, Jose Martinez is vice-president, Eneida Rodriguez is secretary and Jose Ortiz as treasurer.

P.R.O. also has four active central committees, which are the Political Committee under the head of Carmen Andujar, Educational Committee under David Reyes, and the Cultural Committee under Clarissa Pomales.

During this semester, P.R.O. has had people from the Federacion Univesitaria Socialista Puertorriquena (FUSP) to broaden the student's political knowledge, in which films were shown. Also speakers from the Muslim group were invited. We've also participated in the Open House for the incoming freshmen. As one of our members was getting married, we made all the arrangements necessary and gave her (Clarissa Pomales) a surprise bridal shower.

On December 19, a Christmas dance will be given for the Mount Loretto Orphanage Home in Staten Island. A band should be expected.



Position of Dr. Najim A. Jabbar (Physical Education Teacher) by Elizabeth Perez

Again this year, Dr. Jabbar, the only Physical Education teacher with a doctorate degree has been asked to leave for the following year for no obvious reason by the Personnel and Budget Committee of the Physical Education Department. He is one of the most qualified and ranks the sixth highest out of the 25 teachers in his department.

Dr. Jabbar has been teaching in SICC for the last 4 years, totaling 18 years of teaching experience on all levels in Physical Education (Ped). As he entered SICC, he contributed to the Ped. Dep't. by developing 4 new courses which are now being offered to the students of SICC. Due to Dr. Jabbar's deep concern, these courses are the following:

- 1) Gymnastics for men
- 2) Intermediate gymnastics for men
- 3) Tumbling & Trampolining (co-ed)
- 4) Track & Field (co-ed)

He's also been the coach of SICC Cross-Country Team, Track-Field Team, Gymnastic Club, etc. At his own time and expense, he designed and built a pair of low parallel bars to be used in gymnastics. He also trained and coached a student from SICC, who held the title of the most valuable player award in the Community Colleges in 1974. These are only a few of the things that Dr. Jabbar has done to promote Ped. in SICC. Voluntarily, he also helps students from other schools and organizations during his free time.

Punto

Dr. Jabbar is a member of 11 professional organizations, which some are N.Y.S. Association for Health, Physical Education & Recreation Inc., Region XV Cross Country Coaches Association, etc.

During his four years in SICC, he has always ranked above the norm through the students evaluations of teachers.

Spring '74 - 85.05 (Dr. Jabbar's score) 81.49 (norm)

Fall '73 - 92.01 (Dr. Jabbar's score) 82.28 (norm)

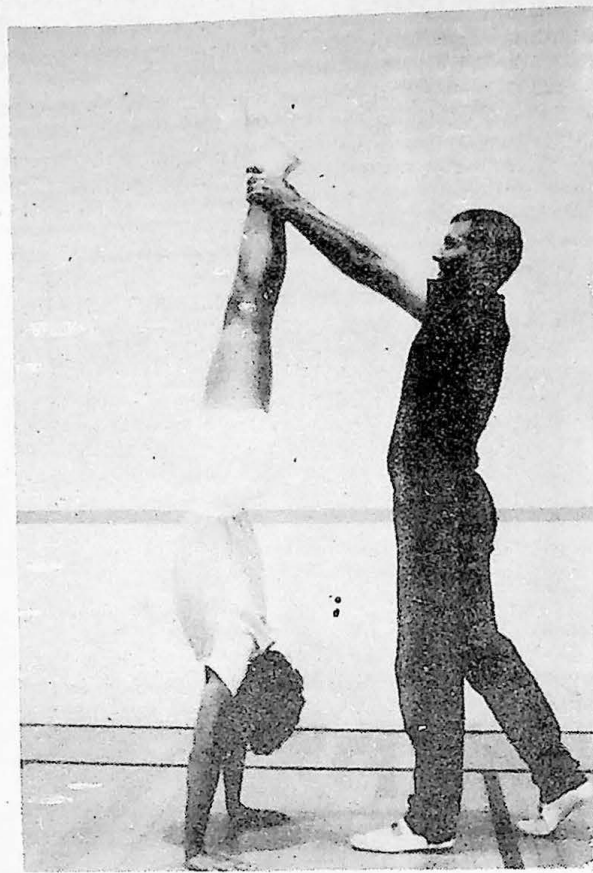
This is only an example of last year's records. Not only students, but other well known Ped. teachers have ranked him as an excellent and knowledgeable instructor. In these evaluations, students have written comments such as:

- He is always willing to help anybody
- I like the way he introduces new activities
- One of the best and concern about his students
- He doesn't favor anyone. Everybody must go by the rules
- Jealousy would be the only reason for firing him

These are only a few of all the comments written by students from SICC.

A good teacher shouldn't be dismissed without good reasons. This is supposed to be a democratic country. He and many feel that some people are trying to get rid of other teachers to make room for themselves and their friends. Dr. Najim A. Jabbar determines to continue his struggle for reappointment to the fullest. Who is more qualified and experienced in this field, but Dr. Jabbar, who is the only one with a doctorate degree in his department.

Dr. Jabbar at work



PUNTO

Through a grant from Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the City University of New York's varsity basketball teams will have the largest radio-television package in their history during the coming 1974-75 season. The announcement was made jointly today by Dr. Charles Tobey, director of athletics at Brooklyn College and president of the City University Athletics Directors Association and Edward Kelly, vice president for advertising at Manufacturers Hanover.

The package includes both AM and FM radio and television coverage. Manufacturers Hanover will underwrite the costs of producing twelve broadcasts over WNYC-AM, and ten telecasts over WNYC-TV, Channel 31. In addition, the bank will sponsor seven broadcasts over commercial radio. They will be aired by WRVR-FM, recently rated third highest in nighttime programming. Included in the broadcasts over WNYC-TV, the first complete package for CUNY, will be such rival matchups as Brooklyn-City, Hunter-Queens, and Fordham-City.

The telecasts will be produced by the City University Mutual Benefit Instructional Network (CUMBIN), in cooperation with the television centers at Brooklyn and Queens Colleges.

In making the announcement, Dr. Tobey said, "Not only is this great exposure for CUNY basketball and the participating athletes, but the Manufacturers Hanover grant will enable CUNY students to gain the experience of participating in television production."

The play-by-play will be handled by David Halberstam on television and by Barry Kipnis on radio.

PUNTO

FRIENDSHIP

First unknown faces later becoming "real" friends... What does it mean to be a friend? A tongue that is quickest to defend. A friend comes through when the test demands. A friend is someone who will always understand...

I am the same person but I have discovered that our friendship is something that lives and grows. It has its ups and downs, but sometimes the difficulties made it stronger than ever. That relationship between us is almost a thing itself, and yet there is nothing one can see. I am the same person I was before and yet, because of your presences in my life, I am different. I became more sure of myself because you like me the way I am... I am interested in more things because you are interested in them. I have grown as a person because of sharing so much with you... I am learning from this friendship that there are things, that I can't see, count or measure in any way. The effects of friendship that mean most to me are the very ones I can't really define or describe. Nor can I describe you my friends... the more I know you and share with, the more I discover about you. All I know about you my friends, is that I am better because of you, I am freer, happier.

This friendship, which I can't see, touch, or taste makes all the difference in my life.

M. L. H.

¿QUE SABE DE LATINOAMERICA

ARGENTINA

- 1) Acacagua.
- 2) 9 de julio de 1816.
- 3) Teniente general Juan Domingo Perón.

BOLIVIA

- 1) Lago Titicaca.
- 2) Potosí.
- 3) Cultura Tiahuanaco.

BRASIL

- 1) Brasilia.
- 2) Mariscal Deodoro da Fonseca.
- 3) Edson Arantes Do Nascimento, PELE.

COLOMBIA

- 1) Salto de Tequendama.
- 2) Cartagena de Indias.
- 3) Gabriel García Márquez.

COSTA RICA

- 1) Nicaragua.
- 2) Puerto Limón.
- 3) Colón.

CUBA

- 1) Azúcar.
- 2) José Martí.
- 3) República socialista.

CHILE

- 1) Cobre.
- 2) Araucanos.
- 3) Pablo Neruda.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

- 1) Isla Quisqueya.
- 2) General Pedro Santana.
- 3) San Nicolás de Bari.

ECUADOR

- 1) Galápagos.
- 2) Mariscal Antonio José de Sucre.
- 3) Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA

- 1) América Central.
- 2) Quetzal.
- 3) Miguel Angel Asturias.

HAITI

- 1) Port-au-Prince.
- 2) Café.
- 3) Francés.

HONDURAS

- 1) Golfo de Fonseca.
- 2) Copán.
- 3) Banano.

MEXICO

- 1) Acapulco.
- 2) Maya.
- 3) Emiliano Zapata y Pancho Villa.

NICARAGUA

- 1) Managua.
- 2) Triunvirato.
- 3) Córdoba.

PANAMA

- 1) 82 kilómetros.
- 2) Indios Caribes.
- 3) Ingeniero Demetrio B. Lakas.

PARAGUAY

- 1) País mediterráneo.
- 2) Contra Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay.
- 3) Asunción.

PERU

- 1) El Callao.
- 2) Incas.
- 3) Sol.

PUERTO RICO

- 1) 8.900 kilómetros.
- 2) Estado Libre Asociado a USA.
- 3) El Morro.

EL SALVADOR

- 1) Es la más pequeña de las repúblicas centroamericanas.
- 2) A la Federación de las Provincias Unidas de Centro América.
- 3) José Matías Delgado.

URUGUAY

- 1) Río de la Plata.
- 2) José Gervasio de Artigas.
- 3) Estadio Centenario.

VENEZUELA

- 1) Orinoco.
- 2) Simón Bolívar.
- 3) Petróleo.

Cont. from Pg. 2
CUNY Budget Cuts
DECEMBER 4, 1974

Mayor Beame has requested that the City University make multi-million dollar cuts in this year's operating budget.

Because the City University receives matching funds from the State, and because there was a shortfall this year in community college funding from the State, the amount of money that has to be cut may be \$16 million or more.

Since these cuts are for the present fiscal year, they will have to be instituted between December 1 and June 30, 1975.

This situation is further complicated by the fact that the Mayor must certify CUNY's budget request for 1975-76 by December 15, adding additional pressure for the University to comply with the Mayor's request.

There is no way in which the University can sustain these massive cuts without severe damage to the very fiber of the City University and to all members of the CUNY Community.

We have already seen the beginning of this devastation — hiring freezes, non-reappointment of adjunct faculty and firing of student aides.

And by the time all the cuts have been made, we may very well see: credit load limitations, the destruction of evening programs, reduced library services, an increase in time needed to graduate, more firings, increased class sizes, reduced student financial aid, elimination of sabbaticals, reduction or elimination of special programs, endangerment of program accreditation, deterioration of facilities and the general watering-down of CUNY degrees.

We cannot let this happen!

We're convinced that the vital importance of maintaining the educational quality of City University and its open admissions and free tuition policies mandate the strongest possible resistance to any reductions of required funding. The City University has the responsibility for providing an education to the people of New York City, and we will resist any interference with the pursuit of that mission.

We support the efforts of the City to obtain additional funds from State and Federal sources; but we do not accept the cuts as a viable alternative.

We cannot be led like lambs to the slaughter but must express our opposition to these cuts in no uncertain terms. Only in this way can we hope to halt this threat to our survival as well as any future attacks on the University's well-being.

On Thursday, December 12th, at noon, outside City Hall, a rally of all members of the University Community will be held to protest the budget cuts.

Complacency on our part today may well insure CUNY's downfall tomorrow; we urge all students, faculty and staff to join together in a single voice of opposition to the crippling effects that these cuts will have on all of us.

CUNY BUDGET CRISIS 1974-75

FACT SHEET

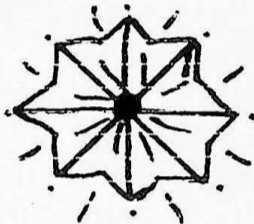
— The City University may be required to cut as much as \$16 million in this year's operating budget because of the City's financial crisis.

— Such cuts would have the following effects:

- hiring freezes on faculty and administration
- firing of adjunct faculty
- firing of student aides
- credit load limitations
- course cancellations
- increased class size
- prolongation of time needed to graduate
- reduced library services
- elimination of sabbaticals
- suspension of Affirmative Acting hiring
- reduction in student financial support
- increased faculty workload
- reduction or elimination of special programs
- deterioration of facilities

— Since the City University is an "independent agency," it has the option of not complying with the budget cuts.

— On Thursday, December 12, at 12:00 noon, in front of City Hall, there will be a rally to protest the budget cuts.



Cont. from pg. 2
Mayor Beame

dards.

"We will need the full cooperation and understanding of our agency heads, our city work force, and, of course, all the citizens of this city to achieve our goals of a better city," the Mayor concluded.

I'M CONFUSED

Remember when hippie meant big in the hips,
And a trip involved travel in cars, planes and ships?
When pot was a vessel for cooking things in
And hooked was what grandmother's rug may have been?
And fix was a verb that meant mend or repair,
And Be-In meant merely existing somewhere?
When neat meant well organized, tidy and clean
And grass was a ground cover, normally green?
When groovy meant furrowed with channels and hollows
And birds were winged creatures, like robins and swallows?
When fuzz was a substance, real fluffy, like lint,
And bread came from bakeries and not from the mint.
When roll meant a bun, and rock was a stone,
And hang-up was something you did with the phone?
It's groovy, Man, groovy, but English is not.
Me thinks that our language is going to pot.

A Mi Gente

La sociedad boricua neoyorquina, la cual se compone de puertorriqueños como yo, es una de las muchas sociedades que vagan confusas en esta gran urbe. Cuando digo confusa, me refiero al hecho de que mis compatriotas, al igual que otras razas en esta urbe, experimentan un alto grado de indeguridad. Osea; Que busco? Donde lo encuentro? Y al final se preguntan si lo que han encontrado es en realidad lo que buscaban.

En esta ocasión y por medio de este periodico quiziera llevar un mensaje a estas razas confundidas.

"Cuando el hombre abandona su cultura para imitar otras culturas, se va atrazando (inconscientemente) en la formación de una personalidad propia."

El problema de aculturación en esta ciudad es tan obvio que los individuos lo desenmascaran al dejarse caer en las debilidad de la sociedad americana. La debilidad mayor es el MONSTRUO CAPITALISTA. Las otras debilidades no hay que mencionarlas ya que se derivan de esta primera.

Un sin número de personas hablan sobre la cultura de nuestro país, Puerto Rico. Me gustaria sugerirles ciertas literaturas de las muchas que tenemos para expandir nuestro conocimiento cultural. Para empezar tenemos La carreta de René Marqués. Este drama nos demuestra el problema puertorriqueño. Tambien tenemos el Grito de Larcs de Luis Lloren Torres. Esta pieza clasica nos revive un acontecimiento, evoca un recuerdo y contribuye a resaltar la idea de patria que nos quia a la felicidad espiritual. Leyendo estas obras y un sin numero de literaturas de los grandes proseres puertorriqueños, nos ayudarian a enriquecer nuestra conciencia. Tan solo cuando el hombre tiene la conciencia libre, logra liberal el espíritu de los ansiedades que el mismo se ha ido creando inconscientemente.

by Ernesto L. Medina

Who's Who
in P. R. O.

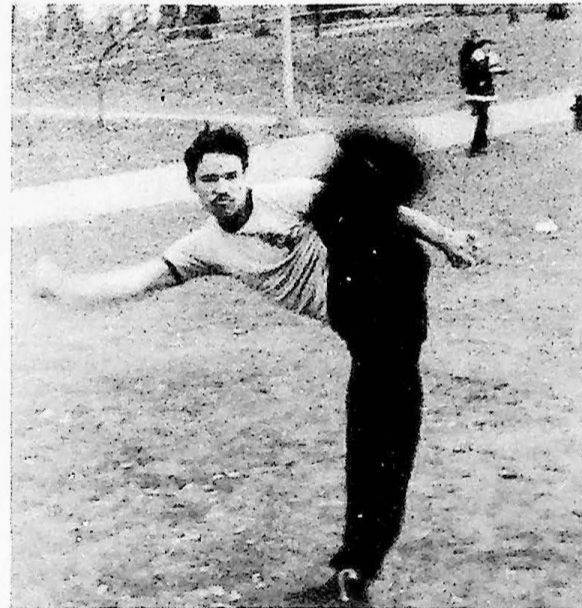
KUNG-FU

by Eddie Bermudez

Kung-Fu has blossomed into an art that is now practiced all over the world, originally conceived in China as a measure of armed self-defense. Although it was introduced only recently in the Western World, the art of Kung-Fu has become increasingly popular in all countries and with all age groups. Today Kung-Fu has evolved into not only the most effective method of weapon self-defense but an exciting sport and a trenchant method of maintaining physical fitness.

Through control, balance and technique in the performance of patterns Kung-Fu is regarded as a beautiful and highly skilled martial art.

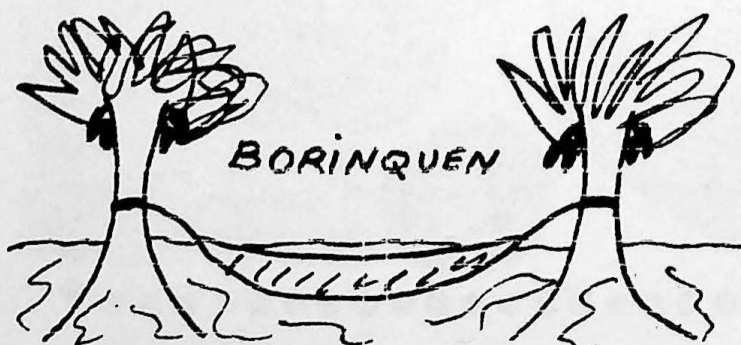
Let us not forget Miss Angela Mao Ying, who starred in a series of Kung-Fu sagas that still smash box office records throughout the world. She is currently working on a film and only recently finished "When Tae Kwon Do Strikes", retitled here as "Sting Of The Dragon Masters" with martial artist Jhoon Rhee. Her other starring titles include "Lady Kung-Fu", "Enter The Dragon", "Hapkido", "Deep Trust", "Stoner", and "Deadly China Doll."



Eddie Bermudez in action

Also Mr. Bruce Lee who starred in a series of Kung-Fu sagas smashed box office records throughout the world. For many people it was the Super-Star of them all. He smashed box offices records with "The Big Boss" (played in the U.S. as "Fists Of Fury)", which broke all records in Hong Kong. It grossed \$3.2 million, surpassing "Sound of Music", which held the record for a number of years at \$2.8 million in Hong Kong.

He also smashed box office records in his second movie "Fists Of Fury" (played in the U.S. as the Chinese Connection)". It out grossed "The Big Boss" it amassed \$4.5 million and recorded a bigger gain in other countries.



Punto

! Feliz Navidad



Photographer -
Eddy Miguel

Y Prospero Ano!



Elizabeth Perez

Editor: Elizabeth Perez
 Assistant Editor: Eddy Miguel
 Secretary: Eneida Rodriguez



Eddy Miguel

LATINS



ON CAMPUS

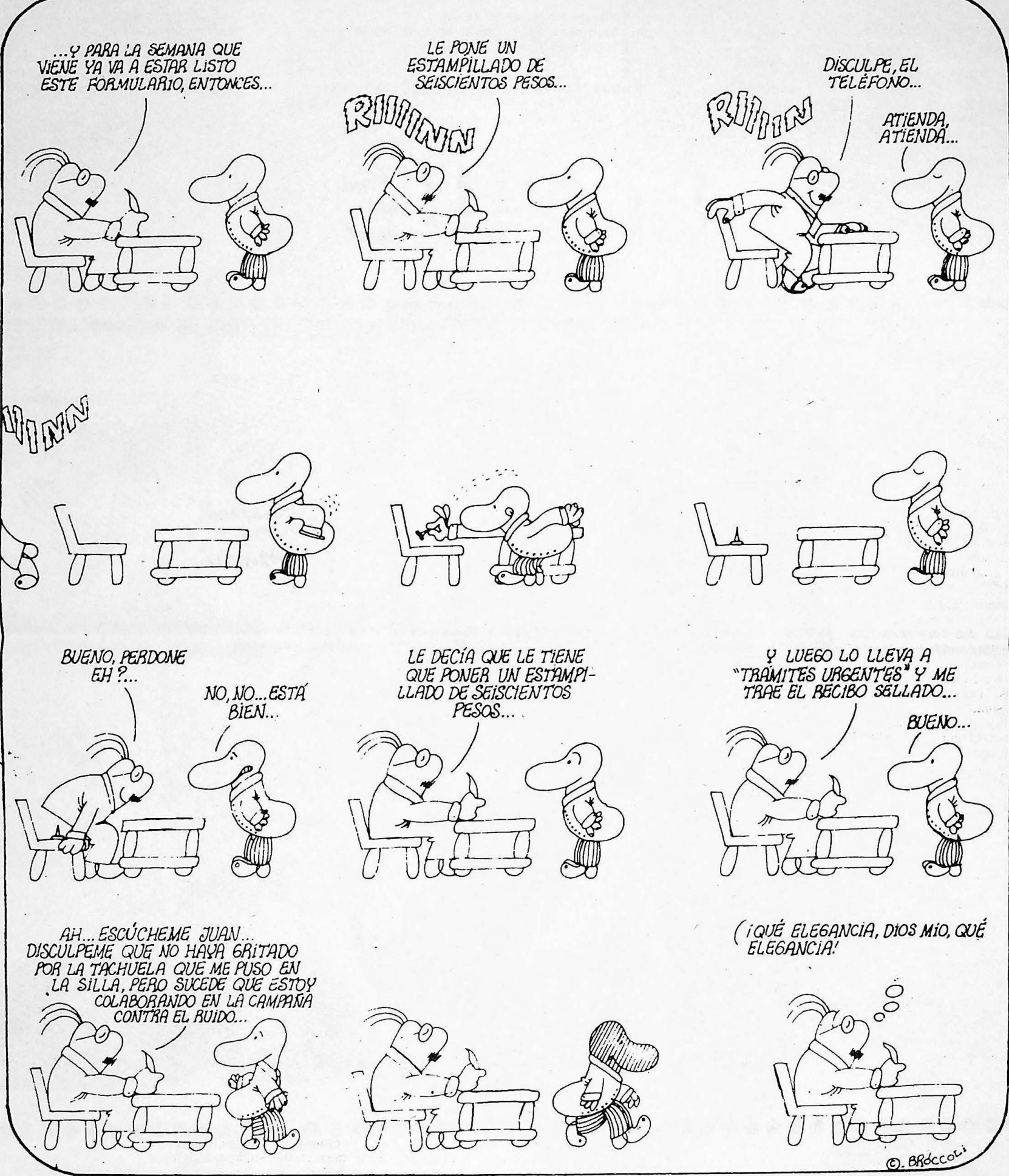


Eneida Rodriguez



Nancy Muniz

453  **JUAN Y EL PREGUNTÓN** 
 POR: BROCCOLI



10 Beauty Secrets For Healthier Hair And Skin From The Orient

- Secret 1 - Bathe tired eyes in a warm solution of 1/2 teaspoon of salt to a pint of water.
- Secret 2 - Relieve puffiness around the eyes by applying pads wrung out of a solution of a pint of hot water and one teaspoon of salt. Lie back and relax while this Oriental secret works its healing wonders.
- Secret 3 - For a youthful facial or to clear up a fading tan mix equal portions of salt and olive oil.

- Gently massage face and throat with long upward strokes. Let the mixture remain for five minutes, then remove with a facial cloth. Wash your face with mild soap and water or a skin lotion.
- Secret 4 - To help rejuvenate red, wrinkled hands, soak for 5 minutes in a basin of warm water to which 3 tablespoons of salt have been added.
- Secret 5 - To help cleanse stained or blemished skin, rub the area with a fresh slice of lemon. Let the juice soak into the skin. Let it remain overnight, if possible.
- Secret 6 - To help whiten and strengthen the fingernails, rub regularly with a lemon peel.

- Secret 7 - For a sore throat, mix some lemon juice and honey with boiled water. Either gargle or drink this folk potion.
- Secret 8 - For glossy, shining hair try this dry shampoo: mix 1 ounce of powdered orris root (available at most herbal pharmacies) with 1/2 pound of salt. Rub well into the scalp; then brush out briskly.
- Secret 9 - Stimulate your scalp and get rid of embarrassing flakiness with a pack made of 1 cup of salt and 5 tablespoons of water. Rub this paste into your scalp, let it remain for 5 minutes, then remove by brisk brushing and a shampoo.

- Secret 10 - To add brightness, strain a fresh lemon juice into cool water and rinse your hair several times. Finish with a rinse in clear water.
- LOOK** for the Oriental Way to help heal muscular aches and pains in our next issue!

PUNTO

Bi-lingual Program in Mexico
by Paula Labissiere

My friends this is a great pleasure for me to tell you how I feel about that trip. Many times I used to hear people talking about Mexico and I'm so grateful to know what this country looks like.

Last summer, I was very fortunate to participate in a trip with so many different people who came from Oklahoma, Texas, New York, Kansas, Colorado, etc. To participate in a program like that one has to be sociable. Everyone was very sociable with each other. I used to participate much more with Alicia and Elizabeth, because we all came from New York to Mexico. Whenever they were going someplace, they always invited me.

I've been living with a Mexican family during those two months. As I lived with them, I learned the Mexican culture, the good and bad points, etc. Mexico is a very large country, like everybody knows. What I don't like is the water, which is not good for drinking and the problem of hot water, but for me it's not a problem. As you know when you go to a foreign country, you have to expect so many things. Like the Mexican people say "Cuando esta en Mexico, haga como los Mexicanos".

In this country there are so many places to visit. The people are very polite, gentle, etc. They seem to like visitors, because everyday when I used to take the bus to school, I always found someone who invited me to their home to drink, eat, etc.

The family that I lived with treated me like a member of the family. To me they were my sister, mother and father. Most of the people in Mexico don't believe in Women's Liberation, men are the boss. During my stay, I learned some words in Spanish and I did speak the language. When I came home, I spoke like a native in Spanish.

A few years ago, I thought that education was having to go to school. After this trip, I've realized that education is not only going to school, but participating in other things, like visiting other countries, learning their culture, etc. This is civilization and education at the same time.

Like I said when I came home from that trip, the family that I lived with I will never find them again. I've promised myself to go back to Mexico, because it is a good place and the people are nice to live with, especially in Colima, where there are so many friendly people. This is my opinion about the program.

MEXICO

Last semester, Spring '74 some students of SICC were fortunate enough to be chosen to participate in a study-abroad program in Colima, Mexico, during the two summer months. This cultural center in Mexico is run by the University of Oklahoma.

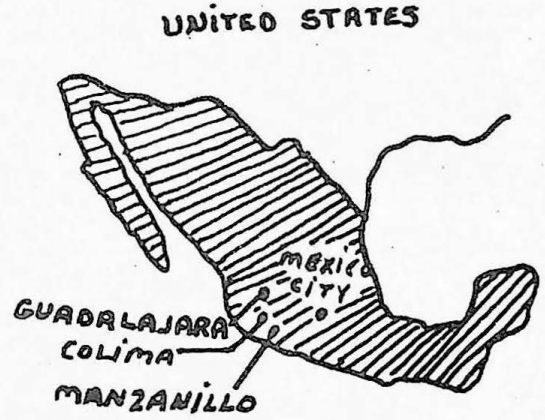
This trip was made possible for the students of SICC through the help of Dr. Zelda Brooks, who made all the arrangements possible. Students were chosen on the basis of their index grade and after being interviewed by certain members of College Discovery. A total of seven were chosen to participate in this program, whereby students that were from College Discovery only had to pay \$100. to complete the total cost of the program. The rest was paid by College Discovery and other sources for the other students.

Punto

The purpose of this program was to give students the opportunity to study in a foreign country and attain their credits. Classes were held in El Cobano (hacienda), which is approximately 7 miles away from Colima. The students that lived with Mexican families had to travel everyday to school. The others had their own rooms in El Cobano. There was approximately a total of 30 people there from all parts of the U.S.

Besides the Spanish grammar, literature, and Mexican history classes, part of the program was to also visit museums, pyramids, the beaches, etc. Transportation was provided by the vans of the University of Oklahoma.

During the last week of the program, a big Despedida party (going away party) was given. There everyone gave their last goodbyes, then traveled on to Guadalajara for two days and then back to the U.S.



Arrival
At Oklahoma!

Puerto Rican Student Struggle
on the Rise

On April 7, 1974, a constitutional assembly took place at the St. Marks Church in the Bowers to lay the foundation for the Federacion Universitaria Socialista Puertorriquena (FUSP).

The Puerto Rican student movement has lacked direction, unity organization and national perspective. The recent cutback on special programs threatens our very existence of the need for a broad organization dealing with our problems as Puerto Rican students was imperative.

The FUSP understands that the problems of the Puerto Rican

students are political. We have to make the North American educational system respond to the needs of our people but in order to really transform the university there must be a change in the Capitalist system.

Those of us who are here in the United States are part of the Puerto Rican Nation and part of the oppressed people of the world. Therefore the FUSP sees the need to tie our struggle here in the U.S. to the National Liberation Struggle in Puerto Rico.

The FUSP has taken on the struggle for open admissions, Puerto Rican Studies Bi-lingual programs, students participation, etc. The FUSP played a tremendous role in the struggle at Brooklyn College. It contributed to the organization and

development of the political awareness of the student body.

As of now the FUSP has chapters in most of the Colleges in the United States. Here on the east coast it has chapters in New York University, Lehman College, Rutgers, Brooklyn College, etc.

Here at S.I.C.C. we support the FUSP and plan to start a study circle. We participated actively with the FUSP in support of the Rally at Madison Square Garden. We've also had speakers, forums and our guests included Rafael Coss from the FUPI, Arturo Rivera and Margarita Velez from the FUSP. Right on to the FUSP!

El Presente es de Lucha
El Futuro es Nuestro
By: Carmen Andujar





Despierta Boricua

Words: Francisco Matos Paoli
Music: Guarionex Africano

coro

O-ye Bo-ri-cua yo te canto es-ta can-ción. Vi-va la pa-tria vi-va la re-vo-lu-ción. Mon-ta-ña, mon-ta-ña mía, mon-ta-ña mía, tan al-ti-va y tan ta-lla-da en la po-ten-te mi-ra-da, O-ye mi-ra-da que tron-chó la ti-ra-ni-a. En tu lim-pi-dez un dí-a, ay un dí-a cruzó el al-ba un lu-ce-ro que tra-zó su de-rrro-te-ro, su de-rrro-te-ro en la san-gre que arre-me-te co-mo el fi-lo del ma-che-te, ay del ma-che-te que alzó Ma-nolo el le-ñe-ro

Continuara la Educacion Bilingue?

Por Elizabeth Perez

El programa de Educacion Bilingue se inicio como resultado de la Ley de Educacion de 1974, la cual asigno 170 millones para este fin. Y se creó este programa porque miles de niños que ingresan en nuestras escuelas no son capaces de comunicarse con sus maestros y compañeros de clase debido al problema de la lengua.

Si para un adulto que no sabe ingles, y que asiste a clases donde la materia se enseña solamente en esa lengua, resulta difícil y una experiencia muy desagradable, uno se puede imaginar lo mucho que sufrirán los niños al sentirse aislados de sus compañeros, y al no poder expresarse en ingles. Este es motivo suficientemente valido para que se implanten programas bilingues en todas aquellas escuelas a las que asistan, en gran número, niños

que solo hablen español.

Los niños deben sentirse cómodos en clase y tener libertad para expresarse con sus compañeros sin que éstos se rián de ellos.

Aun cuando este tipo de programa está en su primera fase, o dando sus primeros pasos, muchos contribuyentes norteamericanos, a sabiendas de la situación deplorable en que se encuentran estos niños, todavía quieren que las escuelas sigan siendo—como fueron hasta ahora—el crisol donde se fundan lenguas y culturas diferentes, desechando el bilinguismo. Piensan que este programa debilitará la manera de ser a través de la que se identifican todos los norteamericanos.

Como hay pocos maestros bilingues, las escuelas contratan solamente a los que hablan español—o sea, monolingues—, aun cuando en algunos casos, saben un poco de ingles. De aquí que los niños enseñados por este tipo de maestros, aprendan muy

DESPIERTA BORICUA (F. Matos Paoli-G. Africano)

Montaña, montaña mía tan altiva y tan tallada en la potente mirada, ay la mirada que tronchó la tiranía en tu limpidez un día, ay un día cruzó el alba un lucero que trazó su derrotero, su derrotero en la sangre que arremete con el filo del machete, ay del machete que alzó Manolo el leñero.

Lares significa el paso, ay el paso que dimos en la alborada cuando aquella madrugada, ay madrugada rompimos el negro lazo Lares tambien el zarpazo, ay el zarpazo que al invasor clavaremos cuando a este pueblo le echamos, ay le echamos sangre de nuestra pasión y nos grite el corazón, el corazón patria o muerte, venceremos.

Betances me está llamando, me está llamando y ya Ruiz Belvis me hace señas Manolo prende la leña, prende la leña y Bruchman la está soplando ya Mariana está bordando, está bordando bandera en mis cafetales ya por todos los lugares, ay los lugares se escucha un pueblo que grita coño despierta boricua, oye boricua y ven a buscarme a Lares.

Oye boricua yo te canto esta canción
viva la patria viva la revolución.

Psalm of David to C.U.N.Y. By David Morales

Birenbaum is my Shepherd, I shall not want.
He leadeth me beside the hills of S.I.C.C.
He restoreth my doubt in the Puerto Rican Party
He guideth me to the path of unemployment for the party's sake.
I do not fear evil for thou art against me.
Thou anointest my wages with freezes so that my expenses runneth over my income.
Surely poverty and hard living shall follow the Puerto Rican Party.
And I shall live in a vent house forever.
5,000 years ago, Moses said "Pack your Camel, pick up your shovel, mount your ass, and I shall lead you to the Promise Land."
Today, C.U.N.Y. will take your shovel, sell your Camel, kick your ass and tell you there is no Promised Land.

P.S. I am glad I am Puerto Rican
I am glad that I am free.
But I wish I were Liberated from C.U.N.Y.
And Nixon was a tree.

poco inglés, a pesar de que el programa bilingue haya sido creado para enseñarles ambas lenguas y culturas.

Uno de los conflictos que crea el establecimiento de este programa, se basa en la eliminación de otros programas en algunas escuelas que, quizás sean beneficiosos para niños de otros grupos minoritarios.

Individuos como el periodista Stephen S. Rosenfeld del "Washington Post" y Albert Shanker se oponen a este programa bilingue a causa de esta razón mencionada.

Pero si se eliminase este programa completamente, que le pasaría a miles de niños de los Estados Unidos de America que no hablan ingles? Ellos tambien tienen el derecho constitucional de ser educados, y la mayoría, como ciudadanos norteamericanos que son, demanda igualdad de oportunidades en el proceso de obtener una educación.

PUNTO

TASK FORCE REPORT:

A corporation run by students, with a share in this corporation. Federation: The art of Federaling: the formation of a Federal union, a federal government union of Organizations.

A Corporation run by students, with a share in the Corporation, a business run by the Internship Students or Work Study Students paid for by Student Government:

Given the money to work out projects under Internship for credits, many students would be given credits or money on campus with the help of this Student Government.

Geared to help in areas like housing jobs or Internships. In my opinion the Students would like to work together on Issues and Conditions like better housing, given the materials to work with.

There are many ways to talk about change, but given the materials we the student body could bring about positive change for many Community groups and ourselves.

This comes about by students voting on the Issues. The Issues in my opinion are Housing, Material, Internships, and Jobs.

Fact about Corporation Management: We the students however have the control of an incorporation that commonly permits the corporation to enter into any lawful business.

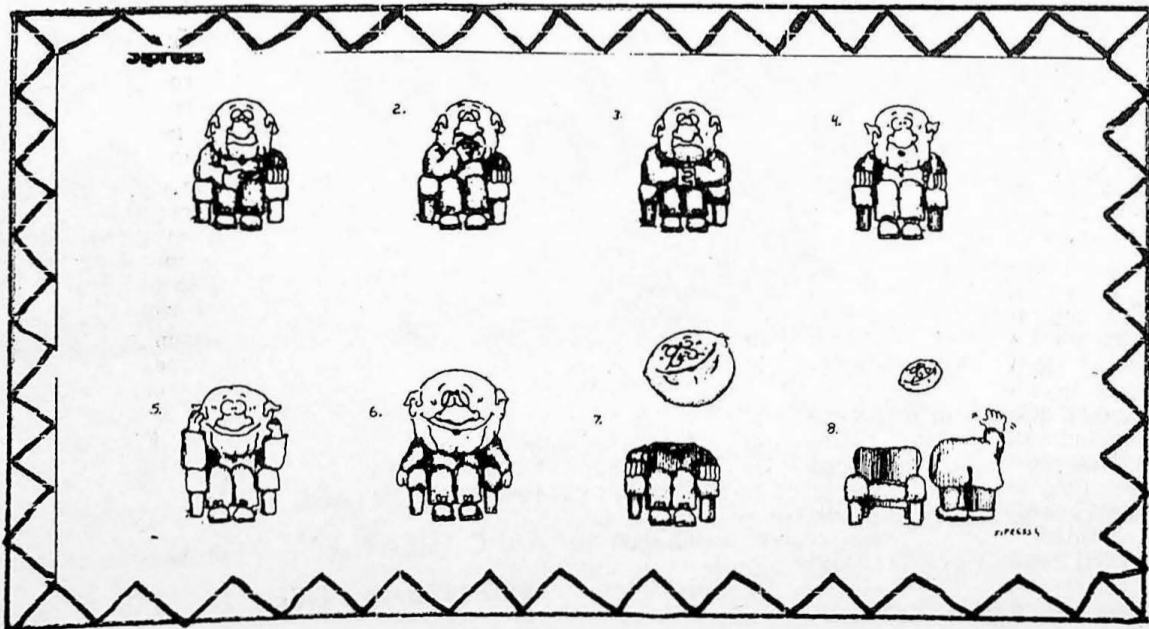
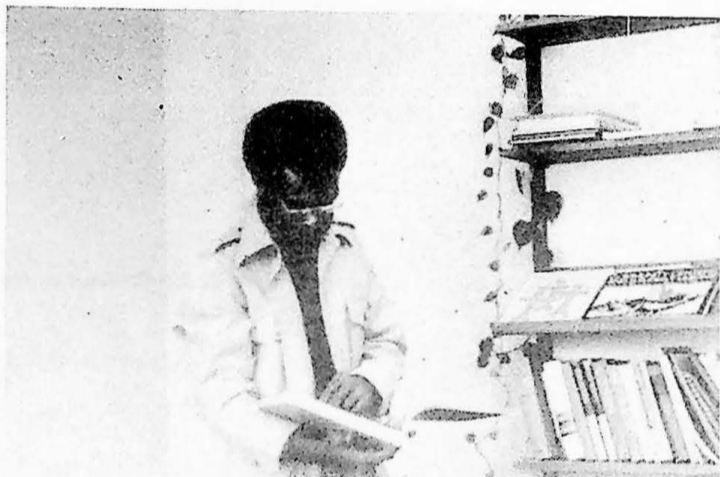
What powers does a corporation have? Finally, it has implied powers to do anything reasonably necessary to achieve its purpose.

Management: The act or art of Control Managing, judicious use of means to accomplish an End. Executive ability: The group of those who manage or Direct an Enterprise.

Corporation: A political body legally Authorized to act as a person: A legal creation authorized to act with the rights and Liabilities of a person.

There are many ways to talk about change, given the material we the students could bring about a positive change for many community people, and ourselves the students. (This comes about by students voting on the issues. The issues: Housing, Material, Internship, and Jobs.)

STUDENT POWER



COLLEGE DISCOVERY: THE EMPTY PROMISE (as far as Puerto Ricans and Latin Americans are concerned at S.I.C.C.)

After years of exclusion from the educational and political process of the American educational system, as a result of the student movement in the sixties, Puerto Ricans and other minorities were offered the faint hope of equal opportunity through programs of Open Admissions, Seek and College Discovery.

Here at SICC we have found that the program of College Discovery as is presently administered, doesn't serve the needs or nourish the aspirations of the Puerto Rican and Latin American students. Since the problem is one of Mal-administration on the local level we must put the blame squarely on the feet of its Director Mr. Joseph Harris.

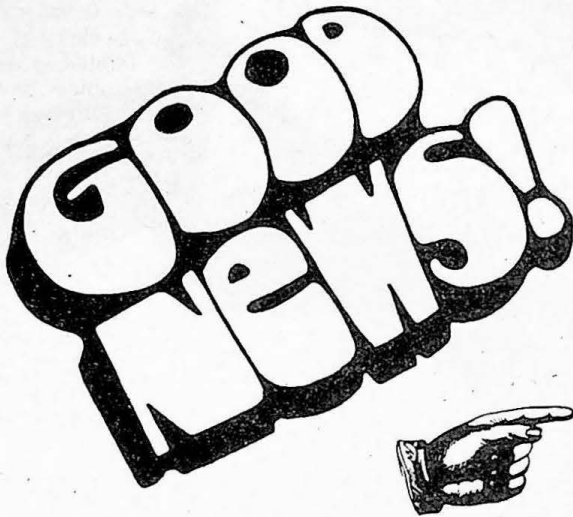
He has callously disregarded the concepts of equal representation. We cannot sit by and watch this go on. Since about 35 per cent of the college discovery student population is Puerto Rican or Latin American, equal representation would mean the staff (instructors, secretaries, counselors, work study positions, internships, administrative positions and maybe directors) should represent that percentage.

Informal surveys have shown that many of our brothers and sisters receive little or no money, when in need of the full college discovery stipend.

In conclusion, we feel that if Mr. Harris cares at all about being fair about the situations faced on this campus by the Third World population as a whole he would move to change this condition instead of hiring ONE bilingual counselor.

Sincerely,

Carmen H. Andujar
Political chairwoman
of P.R.O.



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NEWSPAPER
FOR
THIRD WORLD
PEOPLE



Thirteen tense days in October of 1962 when the U.S. and the Soviet Union clashed over Soviet missiles in Cuba are dramatically recreated in the "ABC Theatre" presentation of "The Missiles of October," to be seen on the ABC Television Network, **WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18** (8:00-11:00 p.m., EST). The production stars William Devane as President John F. Kennedy, Martin Sheen as Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Howard da Silva as Nikita Khrushchev.

SUBJECT: PHOTO MONTAGE
PROGRAM: "ABC THEATRE" - "The Missiles of October"
ON AIR: **WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18** (8:00-11:00 p.m.,



POEMAS

Deber Boricua
Por Perfecto Ortiz

Boricua que estás durmiendo,
Despierta y alza tu frente.
De ti la patria defiende.
En un futuro cercano,
Si tú no le das la mano
Ella puede perecer,
Y tú tienes el deber
De luchar por esa patria
El patriota tiene ansias
De ver a su patria libre,
Y por eso el que escribe

Dará la vida por ella,
Pues la sangre de mis venas
Está presta a "Derramarse"
Para que mi patria pueda
Algún día "Liberarse"
Siente orgullo de tu patria,
Defiendela con tesón.
Bríndale tu corazón
Y no la dejes que caiga.
Así sentirá tu alma
Que cumples con tu deber.
Y con satisfacción y orgullo
¡Liberatad has de tener!

Amor, ¿Que es el Amor?

Es palabras y acciones
que no enseñan clamor.
Es carino y expresiones
que existen sin temor.
Es la vida con sus cosas buenas,
Y también con las que no son.
Es tener paciencia con los
problemas porque siempre vence
el corazón.

por
Venancio Gonzalez

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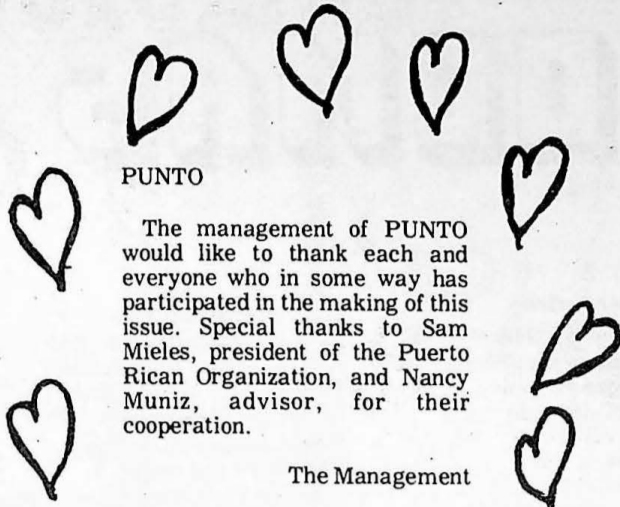
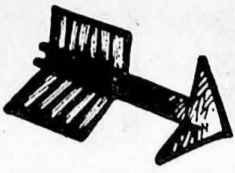
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PUNTO

The management of PUNTO would like to thank each and everyone who in some way has participated in the making of this issue. Special thanks to Sam Mieles, president of the Puerto Rican Organization, and Nancy Muniz, advisor, for their cooperation.

The Management

WITH LOVE!



**El Presente Es De Lucha
El Futuro Es Nuestro
!Venceremos!**