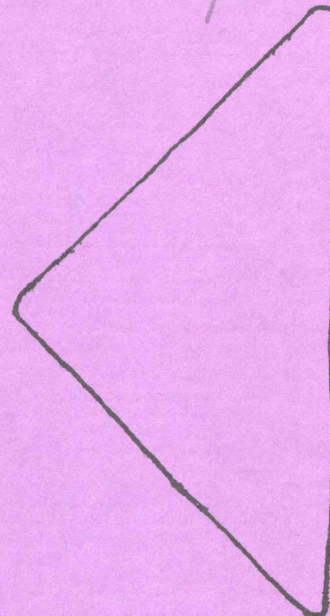


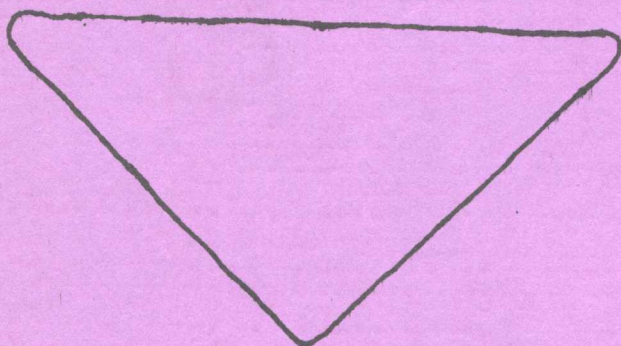
Robert Glass

FACTS



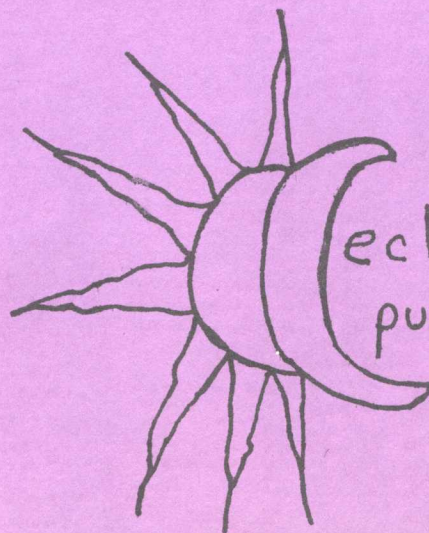
TO


Live



For the
Student

BY



 eclipse
publications

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Street, Brooklyn, New York

EDITORIAL

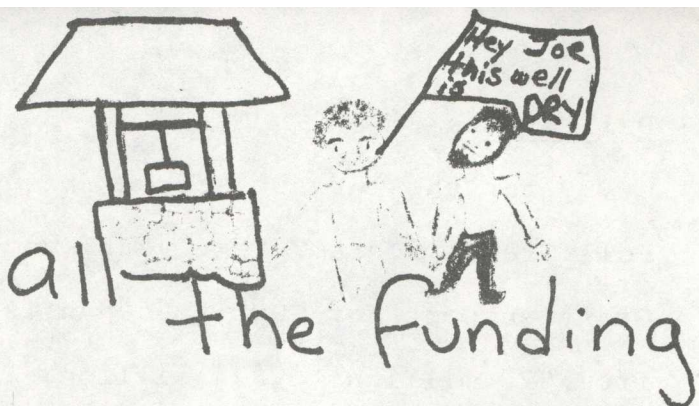
Welcome to Volume I, No. 1 of FACTS TO LIVE BY.
We only hope that the information we are supplying you with
this month is relevant and to the point. If it is not, we
welcome your letters and suggestions to help us in the future.

This first issue is dedicated mainly to the
amount of money we can look forward to spending in the future
and the fact that it is going to cost us a great deal in
the future...unless something happens. (What can we do
about it? We hope, in some future issue, to be able to take
up those points.)

Meanwhile, we only hope that you take most of this
material seriously and we are looking forward to seeing plans
for the reduction of funds in much of our way of life.

Frederick D. Richardson,
Frederick D. Richardson
Editorial Director

Where is



(An account of the state of the college)

gone?

long time passing

Although the Administration's proposed budget for FY 83 has not been released yet, the advance word is very, very bad. It is expected that the President will propose dramatic new cutbacks in student aid, the termination of almost all categorical programs and the dispersal of remaining education activities to agencies such as Treasury and Labor, with a small research and development role placed in a new Education Foundation. In his budget message, President Reagan is also expected to ask for another round of cuts in the current budget, on top of the cutbacks already made in the FY 82 continuing resolution.

Overall, CUNY receives about \$173 million in federal support, which consists of \$136.7 million in the form of student aid, about \$11 million in other Education Department aid and \$25 million in research, training and program support outside the Education Department. The paper will be divided into these three areas.

Pell Grants

By far the largest source of support to CUNY students is the Pell Grant program. Next year, under the FY 82 budget, Pell Grant support for CUNY students is expected to decline \$4 million, from \$78 million to \$74 million. The major reason for this loss is a new and harsher way of counting social security and veterans benefits in determining Pell Grant eligibility.

The President's proposal for Pell Grants in FY 83 is expected to be somewhere between \$1.4 and \$1.8 billion, a cutback of 24% to 40% from current national levels. CUNY's student aid office has calculated that under these circumstances aid to CUNY students would range from \$65 million in the "best case" (that is, in the case of the higher appropriation figure and the most liberal administrative regulations) down to \$55 million in the "worst case" (the lowest appropriation coupled with the most restrictive regulations.)

The "best case" figure represents a loss of about 17% from current CUNY levels and the "worst case" figure represents a loss of almost 30%, or 22,000 students dropped from the Pell Grant rolls.

A strong national lobbying campaign could reverse these recommendations in the Congress, but such a campaign would have to overcome two factors that have hampered past efforts.

-- It is easier for Congress to cut Pell Grants than to cut the other multi-billion dollar student aid item, the Guaranteed Student Loan program, because Guaranteed Loans by law is an entitlement program.

-- The lower-income students receiving Pell Grants have not been at all vocal in challenging Pell Grant cutbacks, while the middle and upper-class constituency receiving Guaranteed Loans has flooded Congress with letters expressing their concerns about that program.

Guaranteed Student Loans

Reagan now plans to cut a
G.S.L. for Grad. Stu

Guaranteed Student Loans are bank loans guaranteed by the federal government at relatively attractive interest rates. The program is not a large factor at CUNY compared to Pell Grants, unlike most other universities, although participation may be significant for the Graduate Center.

In its FY 83 budget, the Administration is expected to call for restricting student eligibility for Guaranteed Loans and raising the cost of loans. The Administration will argue that the Guaranteed Loan budget is growing further and further out of control, crowding out funds for aid to low-income students such as Pell Grants and other education programs as well.

Our student aid office does not envision either a major expansion or contraction of Guaranteed Loans at CUNY based on the President's budget. They expect no contraction because our students would generally be able to meet whatever new eligibility requirements were imposed. On the other hand, a significant expansion of Guaranteed Loans is not expected, although theoretically the program could fill part of the void left by a reduced Pell Grant budget. This is not likely to happen, for three reasons. First, low-income students have had difficulty in obtaining bank loans. Second, these students are reluctant for financial reasons to incur loan obligations. Third, the University itself, for financial and educational reasons, does not encourage large loans for low-income students.

Basically, then, changes in the Guaranteed Loan budget are not expected to have a large direct effect at CUNY, but an ever-mushrooming budget for the program may have a large and deleterious indirect effect on the budgets of other programs CUNY needs more.

Campus-Based Student Aid Programs

There are three campus-based student aid programs: Supplemental Grants, Direct Loans and College Work-Study.

-- In FY 82, Supplemental Grants at CUNY are expected to decline proportionally to the national appropriation, about 25% from \$4.2 million to \$3.1 million and from 15,000 to 11,000 students. Under the expected FY 83 budget, the program would be cut out entirely. The student aid office considers Supplemental Grants to be the most important financial aid tool in their arsenal outside of Pell Grants.

-- In FY 82, College Work-Study support to CUNY is expected to decline about 6%, from \$7.9 to \$7.4 million. However, because carryover monies available this year will not be available next year, the number of students with jobs will decline about 15%, from about 13,000 students to 11,000 students. Under the expected budget request for FY 83, support would decline further to \$5.4 million at CUNY, which is a 32% cutback from current levels.

-- Under the FY 82 continuing resolution, CUNY's Direct Loan allotment would decline from \$2.6 million to \$2.4 million. However, under a new regulation promulgated by the Education Department, CUNY would lose virtually all of the \$2.4 million as a penalty for its high default rate. CUNY is attempting to secure greater flexibility in this policy. Under the proposed FY 83 budget, Direct Loans would be cut out entirely.

Overall then, not counting Guaranteed Loans, federal aid to CUNY students would decline from the current \$92.7 million to somewhere between \$70.8 and \$60.8 million. The "best case" figure would represent a loss of 24% from current figures and the "worst case" would represent a loss of 35%.

OTHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SUPPORT

According to the latest figures that were available, CUNY receives about \$11 million from the Education Department outside student aid. These funds support institutional development activities, remedial services, vocational education, cooperative education, international education, fellowships, libraries and educational research.

The federal budget in the areas covered by these programs is approximately \$1.2 billion. Under the budget expected from President Reagan, the amount of money available to colleges under these programs would decline about 50% to around \$600 million. Included may be:

-- A cut of as much as 47% in the important TRIO remedial services program.

-- A cut of 44% in vocational education state grants.

-- Elimination of cooperative education support.

-- A 30% cutback in educational research agencies.

If CUNY's funding can be assumed to decline proportionately to the federal cutbacks, the University could be expected to lose about half its support, around \$5.5 million.

OTHER FEDERAL SUPPORT

Other federal agencies provide research, training and other support to the University. The biggest of these are the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. We do not know yet what the President will propose in these areas, although in general we expect a continuation of last year's trends. They were:

-- Fairly decent support for the physical sciences and biology, but a severe loss of support for the social sciences and humanities.

-- Almost complete loss of support for training programs.

-- An effort to eliminate federal support for science education.

FEDERAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE TO CUNY

	FY 81* FEDERAL	FY 81 CUNY	FY 82** FEDERAL	FY 82 CUNY	FY 83*** FEDERAL	FY 83 CUNY
PELL GRANTS	\$2.35b	\$78m	\$2.28b	\$74m	\$1.4b-\$1.8b	\$55m-\$65m
GUARANTEED LOANS	\$2.58b	\$44m	\$1.78b ****	\$44m	\$1.9b	\$44m
SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS	\$370m	\$4.2m	\$278m	\$3.1m	\$0	\$0
COLLEGE WORK-STUDY	\$550m	\$7.9m	\$528m	\$7.4m	\$400m	\$5.4m
DIRECT LOANS	\$186m	\$2.6m	\$178m	\$0 - \$2.4m	\$0	\$0

* This is the budget under which we are operating in the current academic year.

** This is the funding level embodied in the current continuing resolution, which expires in March.

*** This is our best guess at this point of the probable Reagan request.

**** This figure is far too low to satisfy current entitlements. Estimates are Congress will have to appropriate an additional \$1.4 billion before the fiscal year is through.

It is too early to tell how much of CUNY's \$25 million in these areas is endangered.

REAGAN PROPOSES EDUCATION FOUNDATION, FUNDING CUTS OF 20 PERCENT

President Reagan today asked Congress to turn the Education Department into a foundation, and in the bargain, cut education funding overall by one-fifth and student aid programs by more than a third.

Student aid programs excluding Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL), would take a 45 percent cut, from \$6.3 billion to \$3.3 billion, under Reagan's fiscal 1983 proposals.

The largest grant programs, Pell Grants, would drop from the current \$2.27 billion to \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1983, with the maximum award cut from \$1,670 to \$1,600. For fiscal 1982, Reagan wants Congress to rescind \$91 million for Pell Grants to bring the program to \$2.18 billion.

Three other programs--Supplemental Grants (SEOG), State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)--would get no money next year. SEOG is funded at \$278 million, SSIG at \$73.6 million and NDSL at \$178.5 million, under the fiscal 1982 continuing resolution. Some \$6 million would be sliced from SSIG in fiscal 1982 before it would be ended in fiscal 1983.

Other Programs Dropped In addition to knocking out three student aid programs entirely, Reagan would do away with cooperative education and graduate fellowships in 1983. Veteran's cost of instruction and land-grant college aid would bite the dust even sooner, under proposed fiscal 1982 rescissions.

Graduate and professional students no longer would be able to take out 9 percent GSLs, under Reagan's proposals. These students instead could borrow Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS) at an interest rate of 14 percent. Under the ALAS program, graduate students would be able to borrow more money, up to \$8,000 a year for a total of \$40,000. Current loan limits are \$3,000 a year and \$15,000 total.

There will be a number of protest in New York, Washington and Albany coming soon. Keep in contact with S.G.A. Rm#115.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

MISSION

Medgar Evers College was founded as a result of collaborative efforts by community leaders, elected officials and the Chancellor, and the Board of Trustees of the City University of New York. The College, named for the late Civil Rights leader Medgar Evers, was established in 1969 with a mandate to meet the educational and social needs of Central Brooklyn. The College is committed to the fulfillment of the educational and social, needs of the Central Brooklyn community.

In keeping with the philosophy of the City University and Medgar Evers College, we believe that education is the right of all individuals in the pursuit of self actualization. Consequently, the College's mission is to develop and maintain high quality, professional, career-oriented undergraduate degree programs in the context of a liberal education. The College offers programs both at the baccalaureate and at the associate degree levels, giving close attention to the articulation between the two-year and the four-year programs

The College has a commitment to students who desire self improvement, a sound education, an opportunity to develop a personal value system, and to gain maximum benefits from life experience and from their environment.

TEL-CONSUMER/TEL-LAW

W HAT IS TEL-CONSUMER/TEL-LAW?

Tel-Consumer/Tel-Law is a service which enables you to call us and hear tapes on important legal and consumer issues. This pamphlet lists the topics included in our tape library. The program is sponsored by the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs and the New York Bar Foundation.

H OW TO USE TEL-CONSUMER/TEL-LAW

- Use this booklet as a reference and choose the tape(s) that you would like to listen to.
- Have a pencil and paper ready to write down the names and addresses of other agencies or help centers listed in the tape.
- Dial 732-8400 and ask for the tape by name and number.

W HAT TIME IS TEL-CONSUMER/TEL-LAW IN SERVICE?

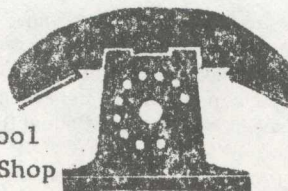
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

W HOM SHOULD YOU CALL IF YOU NEED FURTHER ASSISTANCE?

Main Office	577-0111
Brooklyn	596-4780
Queens	261-2922
Bronx	299-1400
Staten Island	390-5154
Harlem	348-0600

● GENERAL:

- #501 Moving
- #502 Funerals
- #503 Generic Drugs
- #504 Choosing a Vocational School
- #505 Choosing an Auto Repair Shop and Mechanic
- #506 Air Travel
- #507 Utility Cut-Offs
- #508 Warranty Rights
- #509 Buying and Repairing Appliances
- #510 Product Safety
- #511 Universal Product Code



732-8400

T EL-CONSUMER TAPE LIBRARY:

● CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS:

- #101 Furniture
- #102 Refund Policies
- #103 Cancellation of Contracts
- #104 Lay-Away Plans

● LICENSING LAWS:

- #201 Licensed Businesses
- #202 How to Select a Contractor
- #203 What You Should Know About Home Improvement Contracts
- #204 Employment Agencies
- #205 T.V. and Radio-Audio Repair
- #206 Buying a Used Car
- #207 Storage Warehouses

● SAVING MONEY IN THE SUPERMARKET:

- #301 Tips for Food Shopping
- #302 Your Rights in the Supermarket
- #303 Market Basket

● CREDIT:

- #401 Cost of Credit
- #402 Errors and Questions Regarding Credit Cards
- #403 Credit Bureaus
- #404 Debt Collection
- #405 Garnishment and Wage Assignment
- #406 Repossessions

● LAWYERS:

- #9 How to Find a Lawyer
- #39 Community Legal Services in New York City
- #54 Legal Fees

● CRIMINAL:

- #8 Do I Have a Right to a Free Attorney?
- #12 Rights of Juveniles who are Arrested
- #43 What are the Differences Between a Civil and Criminal Case?
- #44 What Should I Do if Arrested?
- #49 What Will Happen if I am Asked to be a Witness?

●CIVIL:

- #10 Small Claims Procedure
- #13 What is a Subpoena?
- #40 Comparative Negligence
- #42 Medical and Legal Malpractice
- #48 What Should I Do if I have been Sued?
- #49 What Will Happen if I have been asked to be a Witness?

●FAMILY LAW-CHILDREN:

- #22 General Information about Adoption Procedures
- #23 Adopting a Child through an Agency
- #24 Adopting a Child Independently
- #56 Child Abuse
- #81 Are Parents Liable for Damage Caused by Children?

●YOU AND YOUR HOME:

- #15 Rights and Duties of Tenants
- #16 Rights and Duties of Landlords
- #18 What is Trespassing?
- #55 Buying or Selling a Home

●CONSUMER INFORMATION:

- #57 No-Fault Automobile Insurance
- #58 Are You a Victim of Mail Fraud or Misuse of Mails?
- #61 How to Safeguard Against Fraud When You Buy Land
- #62 How to Avoid Being a Victim of Auto Repair and Service Station Gimmicks
- #64 Don't be Fooled by Illegal Sales Gimmicks
- #84 Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

●TAXES:

- #11 What Taxes have to be Paid when Someone Dies?
- #69 Federal Tax Benefits for Persons Aged 65 or Older
- #73 Property Tax Relief for Senior Citizens

●DIVORCE AND SEPARATION:

- #6 Grounds for Divorce
- #28 Maintenance and Child Support
- #30 Division of Property

●BANKRUPTCY:

- #4 Can Bankruptcy Help Me?
- #5 How Do I Take Bankruptcy?

●EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY:

- #2 What if I am Injured at Work?
- #33 Welfare Rights
- #35 Benefits Available If You've Had an Accident
- #51 Welfare for Families with Children
- #53 Food Stamps

●YOU AND YOUR ESTATE:

- #14 Why Should I have a Will?
- #37 What is a Trust?
- #38 Gifts for Minors

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HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY CLASSES

Social **S**ervices

INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS FOR
FOOD STAMPS, MEDICAID, HALF-FARE
CARDS AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

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774-6200

GWENDOLYN HARMON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A COMMUNITY - BASED ORGANIZATION

Use 911 to save a life, or to stop a crime

Dial 911 for police, ambulance or fire emergency, *only*.

Non-emergency calls to 911 can result in unnecessary delays for those with a genuine need for Police, Fire or Medical assistance. So, for those situations requiring *other than* police assistance, call the appropriate city agency (see below) or, if necessary, your local Police Precinct number shown on page 4. You'll also find the agency and precinct numbers in your phone book under "New York-City of".

A map showing the location of each New York City Police Precinct is on pages 2 and 3 of this leaflet.

*Child abuse	431-4680
(In cases of potential injury call 911)	
Sanitation complaints/Abandoned cars	925-2310
*Cars towed by Police (Midtown)	239-2533
Consumer Affairs Department	964-7777
*Heating problems/Building complaints	960-4800
Mayor's Action Center	566-5700
(9 a.m. to 11 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)	
*Open or defective hydrants	966-7500
*Poison control	340-4494
*Potholes in street	964-2110
*Sewer backup, Street flooding	966-7500
*Traffic, Parking, Transportation report	999-1234
Traffic Dept. (Signs, Information)	361-8000
*Police Civilian Complaint Review Board	477-7550
*Air pollution/Noise complaints	966-7500
Health Services information	566-8040
*Marriage License information	269-2900
*Birth and Death records	247-0130
*Addict assistance	222-8866
*Transit Authority (Travel Information)	330-1234
*Suicide prevention (In emergencies call 911)	736-6191
Schools (Public) information	596-5030
Medicaid information	594-3050
*ASPCA (Shelter, Information)	892-8500
*ASPCA (Animal pick-up)	369-3520
Parks Department	755-4100
*Broken street lights (Queens)	566-4710
(Brooklyn)	566-3824
(Bronx)	566-2367
(Manhattan)	566-0398
(Staten Island)	566-1456

*24 hour number

Police Precinct telephone numbers

Manhattan:

1st	334-0611
5th	334-0711
6th	741-4811
7th	477-7311
9th	477-7811
10th	741-8211
13th	477-7411
Midtown South	239-9811
17th	826-3211
Midtown North	399-9311
19th	472-9711
Central Park	628-9950
20th	580-6411
23rd	860-6411
24th	678-1811
25th	860-6511
26th	678-1311
28th	678-1611
30th	690-8811
32nd	690-6311
34th	690-6411

Bronx:

40th	993-5900
41st	542-7100
42nd	292-2300
43rd	822-5611
44th	590-5511
45th	822-5411
46th	220-5211
47th	920-1211
48th	220-5311
50th	220-5611
52nd	220-5811

Brooklyn:

60th	946-3311
61st	627-6611
62nd	372-7000
63rd	627-5811
66th	851-5611

Brooklyn (cont.):

67th	469-7300
68th	439-4211
69th	257-6211
70th	851-5511
71st	735-0511
72nd	965-6311
73rd	495-5411
75th	827-3511
76th	834-3211
77th	735-0611
78th	636-6411
79th	636-6611
81st	574-0411
83rd	574-0611
84th	875-6811
88th	636-6511
90th	963-5311
94th	963-7411

Queens:

100th	945-5530
101st	327-9100
102nd	845-1500
103rd	739-0050
104th	456-8005
105th	740-0600
106th	845-2211
107th	520-0300
108th	626-8611
109th	961-9600
110th	476-9311
111th	423-7400
112th	520-9311
113th	978-7810
114th	626-9311

Staten Island:

120th	727-6464
122nd	987-7900
123rd	948-4800

Note: As part of a special program to improve police communications, some precinct phone numbers may change. If your precinct number changes, the Operator will give you the new one.

G. Harmon, Director

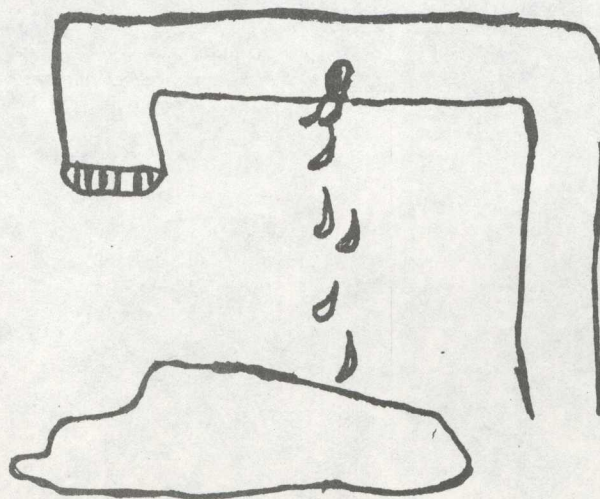
774-6200

TEMPORARY REPAIRS FOR LEAKING PIPES

A leak in the piping system can happen unexpectedly and at hours when the stores are not open. Shown below are methods for temporary repair of pipes with small leaks; they are not a substitute for permanent repairs which should be undertaken as soon as possible. It is not necessary to turn off water before commencing a minor repair. In fact, presence of water flow will aid you in determining whether or not the repair being made is effective.

1. Cover leak with rubber pad, then sheet metal (E.G., a piece of tin can). Apply pressure against the rubber pad and sheet metal, (this method should not be used if the pipe seems unsound.)
2. Wrap a piece of garden hose or sheet rubber around the pipe and clamp with a hose clamp. Place the clamps as close to the hole as possible.
3. Using a piece of sheet rubber clamped with a "C" clamp works effectively. Do not tighten the clamp excessively; this may cause the pipe to collapse.
4. Wrap a layer of sheet rubber around the pipe. Place clamp over rubber sheet and tighten screws. The clamp must fit the pipe diameter exactly.

With the exception of the last repair (which actually is effective for several months), these repairs are temporary. Again, permanent repairs should be made as soon as possible.



Crown Heights Service Center-786 Nostrand Avenue-Brooklyn, NY
11216
774-6200

G. Harmon, Director

THE SMART SHOPPER KNOWS HOW SALES ARE SET!!!

Nowadays it's more important than ever to make each shopping dollar stretch to the limit. One way to do that is to shop the sales. The following sale calendar should help you anticipate these sales and budget for smart buying.

MARCH: Dinnerware, Glassware, General Housewares (pots, pans, small appliances, etc.) Washer and Dryer sales. Gardening Sup. often marked down.

APRIL: Fabric sales/both dress and home sewing. Upholstery goods. Supplies for repairing painting and cleaning the house.

MAY: Outdoor furniture, Luggage, Car tires. Mothers day and Memorial day sales on many types of merchandise.

JUNE: Floor coverings and bedding. Father's day sales include all kinds of merchandise for men. many stores hold bridal and graduation day sale.

JULY: Fabric and furniture. Many types of merchandise for Fourth of July sales.

AUGUST: White sales (sheets, towels) July's furniture mark-downs often still in effect. Sports equipment, Back to School and End of Summer Apparel sales.

SEPTEMBER: China, Glassware and Housewares. Back to school still in effect in early part of month.

OCTOBER: Major appliances, Furniture, These and other merchandise may be part of store-wide Columbus Day and Verteran's Day sales.

NOVEMBER: Major Appliance sales in effect. Blankets and other bedding, China and Glassware. Special Store-wide sales for Election day and Near Thanksgiving.

DECEMBER: Look for drastic markdowns in many area the week after Christmas.

RICHARDSON FILES

The Gross National Product in 1960 was \$506 billion dollars and we started out that decade right somehow. In 1970, it was 982 billion; 1975, \$1,529 billion; 1978, \$2,128 billion; and in 1979, it was \$2,369 billion. So...why are we poor?

As of August 1981, the death toll in New York City was high. In the Bronx, the 46th precinct had 42 violent deaths; in Manhattan, the 32nd precinct had 42 deaths; in Queens, the 110th precinct had 22 deaths; in Brooklyn, the 71st precinct had 43 deaths; and in Staten Island,

The Bedford Stuyvesant Senior Citizen Program has four centers that have active programs and numerous events: day-long trips, theatre parties, sewing, ceramics, etc. The Program also has a "Public Information and Referral Services" section that gives counseling in housing, medical care, transportation, employment and education. They are located at 364 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11233 and their office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Friday. Telephone: 778-0880 or 778-1616.

7.9 Billion Bucks Will Be Going toward the City transit system to renovate the subways and commuter lines over the next five years. Amid promises of fewer delays and breakdowns by the MTA, the plan will call for 1376 new subway cars, most of them for the decaying IRT, about 1600 new buses (Grumman? N-o-o-o-o-o?) and 412 commuter cars for the Long Island Railroad.

But be warned not to expect these great changes before 1983.

Freebee Department: Want to receive a listing of cars, car parts, trucks, motor scooters, construction and office equipment, fire apparatus, furniture, antique fixtures and lights, and other items sold by auction or over-the-counter? Write to:

Director of Salvage Room
2217 Municipal Building New York, New York, 10007

"Genesis" By W.A. Harbinson is an interesting 586-page novel about one man using UFO's to take over the world. It is long and tiresome, but it holds the suspense so long as you can skim read and it has one inevitable truth in it, and I quote,

"Regimentation is increasing. People are numbers instead of names. The world is now ruled by a select few, and suppression is spreading. Surveillance is widespread. Every citizen is on file. The salient facts of every individual

the 120th precinct had 12 deaths. These were violent deaths by murder.

President Ronald Reagan has finally dropped open the ultimate door to saving his economic promises. Slowly, but surely, he is going to save the budget on the backs and the blood of young people. Right now, he is talking about registration, which, his advisors say, will save six weeks out of the draft. There is no certainty of war, but war is almost a certainty with this country, once it opens its doors to registration.

human have been fed to computers. Television mesmerizes them. piped music fills their factories. Credit cards and employment cards and passports have rendered privacy obsolete. All these people are numbers. Their so-called freedom is an illusion. Their politics, their cultures, their religions have no bearing on anything. Let them demonstrate occasionally. Let them criticize and abuse. Feed them issues that will keep them engaged while the real work goes on. In the end they will be passive. They won't really have a choice. Their credit cards and employment cards and passport cards can be withdrawn at any time. The mass of men are guided through various channels and they don't even know it. That's your precious Democracy. That's your precious freedom, Mr. Stanford. The world is a chess game, the pieces are property, and the game is only played by the select few who hide behind closed doors."

If you ever get around to reading this thick book, re-read 1984 when you are through! □

The NYC-MTA, according to a study by the Permanent Citizens Advisory Committee (PCAC) is sort of betwixt and between the good and the bad. For instance, PCAC says City buses move at 6.8 mph and subways move at 7.3 mph. Philadelphia subways move at 18.8 mph and the new Washington subway goes 31.3 mph.

The study also says that New York's subway fleet is relatively young compared to some other systems. For example, the average subway car in the City is 17.2 years old. In Philadelphia, the average subway car is 32 years old and Boston cars are an average 20.4 years of age.

But NYC has the only round-the-clock service in the nation; and the report further states that this City's subways have the best safety record in the nation, except for Washington. (It is interesting to note, there was one collision in the City every 2 million miles—compared to 17 collisions in Cleveland.)

There Is A Special Tenants' Assistance Unit set up in the City to tell renters where the fuel is available and how to sue a landlord in Housing Court for failure to provide heat. The Unit's telephone number is (212) 566-6222. Some of the information says that from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., apartment temperatures must be at least 68 degrees when the outside temperature is below 55. From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., apartments must be at least 55 degrees when the outside temperature drops below 40. Tenants receiving insufficient heat may call the complaint bureau at (212) 960-4800.

Big Red, Sept-Dec, 1981

IDEAS ON IMMUNIZATION

BY MAIRA A. RIVERA, NURSING STUDENT

Immunizing your baby is a responsibility of all parents. Meeting that responsibility, however, can sometimes be difficult. A child starts its program of immunization at age two months and ends at 18 months, providing all goes according to schedule.

The normal schedule for immunization is:

2 mo. DTP (polio)
4 mo. DTP (polio)
6 mo. DTP (polio)

18 mo. Measles, Mumps, Rubella.

DTP stands for diptheria, tetanus, and pertosis; measles, mumps and rubella are a combination immunity against the three.

With the inflated doctor's fees, immunizing a child before school age can be quite costly. Most local pediatricians charge a fee of \$20 per visit. This would bring the cost of private immunization to \$75-\$100 spread over a one and a half year

period.

In trying to beat the cost of inflation and facing the problems of the working mother, the Board of Health does provide some answers. However, the working mother would have to lose a day off from work (if she works 9-5) because all clinic hours for the various clinics located throughout the City are conducted during these hours, with no evening or Saturday hours provided.

According to Josephine Williams at the Health and Hospital Corporation, there is a better solution. Ms. Williams recommends preventive medicine clinics. These clinics are part of a preventive medicine approach to health care which is being provided through federal funds.

These clinics are very efficient. Unlike regular hospital clinics, where waiting hours are long and tedious, these clinics have a staff of doctors whose respon-

sibilities lie solely with the clinic; which results in prompt servicing of appointments.

The fee for these clinics, says Ms. Williams, start at \$7 a visit, depending upon the family size and income. This would reduce the cost to \$35. If the family is on medicaid, it's free.

Harlem Primary Care Network
P.S. 149
34 W. 118 Street near Lenox Ave.

Polo Grounds
2987 8th Avenue near 156 St.

Drew Hamilton
Drew Hamilton Houses
8th Avenue between 143 and 144th St.

Sydenham Network Clinic
215 W. 115th St.

And the City Code Project, located at Metropolitan Hospital.

The number to call for your nearest clinic is 566-8086.

End Of '81 Unemployment Exceeds 10% In 10 States

Year-end unemployment figures for 1981 indicate 10 states had jobless rates higher than 10 percent, the U.S. Labor Dept. reports.

Michigan, with its depressed auto industry, had the highest jobless rate in December 1981, 14.1 percent, the government said.

The national unemployment rate was set at 8.9 percent for the month. Following Michigan, other states with unemployment rates exceeding 10 percent were: Indiana, 12.4 percent; Alabama, 12.1 percent; Ohio, 11.8 percent; Oregon, 11.7 percent; Washington, 11.1 percent; West Virginia, 10.5 percent; Kentucky and Tennessee, 10.4 percent; and Arkansas, 10.2 percent, figures show.

Jet '82

College Tuition May Cost \$50,000 In Three Years

A survey by United Press International indicated that by the year 1985 the cost of four years at the nation's expensive private schools will be \$50,000 if the price keeps going up. According to the survey, some tuitions will hit the \$12,000 mark during the 1982-83 academic year.

Muslim's Speech Causes

Jet '82

College Grad Flood Forces Some Into Lower Jobs

With the job market already flooded with college grads seeking professional positions, this decade will find 25 percent of the people with degrees settling for jobs that don't require higher education, government labor experts predict.

Jet '82

Bits
~ ~
Pieces

PRESIDENT APPLAUDS OWN SPEECH

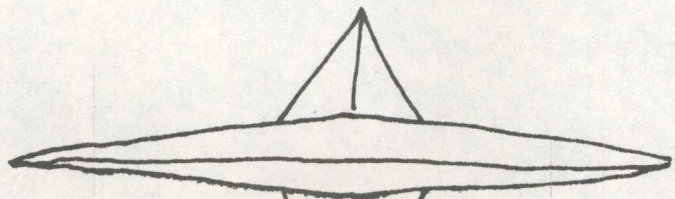
President Reagan confessed to the audience during the White House luncheon that he had once applauded his own speech.

When he was governor of California, he visited Mexico on behalf of the "then administration in Washington."

"I made a speech and I sat down to rather unenthusiastic and scattered applause," he said, "and I was a little embarrassed. I didn't know what I might have said that was wrong, and I was doubly embarrassed when the next man up, speaking in Spanish, which I did not understand, was getting enthusiastic applause every other sentence."

"So to hide my embarrassment, I was clapping before everyone else and clapping after everyone else had finished until our ambassador leaned over to me and said, 'I wouldn't do that if I were you. He is interpreting your speech.'"

October 81 NUESTRO



Maybe we can go to college over there for 2 & a year?

U.F.O. on the go!

Professional and Technical Occupations

Professional and technical workers as an employment group are expected to grow from 14.2 million workers in 1978 to an estimated 16.9 million by 1990. The average annual job openings expected for this period by selected professional occupation is: kindergarten and elementary school teachers, 86,000; registered nurses, 85,000; accountants, 61,000; engineers, 46,500; lawyers, 37,000; and social workers, 22,000.

Among technical workers, the average annual job opening projections indicate: engineering and science technicians, 23,000; medical laboratory workers, 14,800; dental assistants, 11,000; drafters, 11,000; x-ray technicians, 9,000; and library technicians and assistants, 7,700.

Managerial and Administrative Occupations

The average annual job openings projected for this group to 1990 are bank officials/managers, 28,000; health service administrators, 18,000; personnel and labor relation workers, 17,000; purchasing agents, 13,000; hotel managers and assistants, 8,900; buyers, 7,400; health and regulatory inspectors (government), 5,800. The expected growth for this occupational group through 1990 is 21 percent.

The projected average annual job openings for selected sales occupations from 1978 to 1990 are retail trade sales workers, 226,000; real estate agents and brokers, 50,000; wholesale trade sales workers, 40,000; insurance agents, brokers and underwriters, 30,000; manufacturers sales workers, 21,700; and automobile sales workers, 10,400.

Clerical Workers

The number of clerical workers is expected to grow from a total of 16.6 million workers in 1978 to 21.7 million by 1990. Projections indicate these annual openings: secretaries and stenographers, 305,000; cashiers, 119,000; bookkeeping workers, 96,000; typists, 59,000; bank clerks, 45,000; and bank tellers, 17,000.

Craft and Kindred Workers

The average annual job openings in selected craft and kindred occupations are projected to be: carpenters, 58,000; industrial machinery repairers, 58,000; automobile mechanics, 37,000; operating engineers, 36,000; painters, 26,000; all-round machinists, 22,500; and electricians, 12,900. Craft and kindred workers employment is expected to grow from 12.4 million workers to 14.9 million between 1978 and 1990.

Operatives Occupations

The average annual job openings in selected operatives occupations are projected to be: assemblers, 77,000; local truckdrivers, 64,000; welders, 35,000; long distance truckdrivers, 21,000; machine tool operators, 19,600; and production painters, 5,200. Employment opportunities for operatives are expected to increase from 10.9 million workers to 12.5 million between 1978 and 1990.

Service Workers

Among selected service occupations, average annual job openings are projected to be: building custodians, 180,000; nurse aides, orderlies and attendants, 94,000; cooks and chefs, 86,000;

excerpt From: NUESTRO mag.
Jan./Feb. '82

security guards, 70,000; licensed practical nurses, 60,000; private household workers, 45,000; food counter workers, 34,000; cosmetologists, 28,500; and police officers, 16,500. Employment opportunities for service workers are expected to grow substantially from 11.7 million workers to 15.8 million between 1978 and 1990.

Limiting Factors to An Expanding Job Market

There are three major factors that may adversely affect an expanding job market: a national economic slow-down, the introduction of new technology and job elimination as a management decision. So these factors also must be carefully assessed in determining job availability.

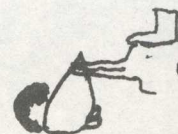
Raising Child Today Costs \$100,000 More Than In 1960, USDA Study Reveals

Raising a child born in 1979 to age 18 will cost you about \$100,000 more than it did to raise a child born in 1960, a recent study by the Dept. of Agriculture revealed.

Allowing for a continued annual inflation rate of 8 percent, it would cost \$134,414 to care for a child from 1979 to 1997, the report said. Comparably, a child born in 1960 cost \$34,274 for a "moderate" level of support by age 18 in 1978, the study stated.

■■■■: excerpt
From: Jet '82

Here are the
jobs of the future!!!
— And At center
a good reason for
having one!!!
Get going!



Medical School: How to Prepare, What to Expect

As a former medical and pre-medical student counselor and medical school admissions committee interviewer, Dr. José Sandoval has many suggestions and comments for students. Here are a few of his thoughts on how to prepare for medical school admission and what to expect after you are in.

Preparation

1. Determine early (in high school if possible) whether you are going to pursue medicine. When you decide, start taking science and math courses.

2. Get a medical school catalog listing requirements and plan to complete them all (physics, biology, science, math, etc.) by your third year of college to avoid delay in your medical school application.

3. Grades are very important. Get the highest average possible. Good to superior performance in science is a must.

4. Expose yourself to medical care. Volunteer or get a job at a clinic or hospital.

5. Get to know your college science instructors well. Do special projects in upper level courses. Get letters of recommendation from them.

6. Get involved in pre-medical (Chicano if possible) organizations. Find out what others have done right, or more likely, wrong.

7. Strongly maintain your bilingualism and biculturalism; it's very important for Chicano students.

excerpt: Nuestro Jan. Feb. '82



Refugee Centers To Cost \$150 Million Over 2 Years

"It would be cheaper to give each of these people \$50,000 and send them back," an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service recently commented on the cost of housing some 3,200 Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Immigration sources report the Reagan administration is running up a projected two-year bill of \$150 million for refugee detention facilities.

Jet '82

8. Keep English and your ability to communicate at peak level.

9. Take the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT) in the spring of your junior year, and again the following fall if you did poorly. Performance on the MCAT is essential. The test determines skills in the sciences, arts and language.

10. Financial resources for school should be your last concern. However, you must plan to save money to travel to medical school admissions interviews.

11. Maintain your sincerity to pursue medicine and continue to evaluate your desires.



Once Your Are In

The first two years of medical school consist of the core curriculum, including the major fields of study to practice medicine, i.e., anatomy, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, etc.

The third year consists of the major subdivisions of medicine, i.e., pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, radiology, etc.

Four-year students do rotations at a major hospital in their selected areas of interest. The third and fourth years are also a time when students determine their practice specialties like family practice, surgery, pediatrics, etc.

At the end of the fourth year, students receive their Medical Doctor (M.D.) degree, and from there they may enter a specialty practice residency for two or more years, or complete a one-year clinical internship.

Nuestro: JAN. Feb. '82

Cocaine abuse & deaths soar

Cocaine use has tripled statewide in the last five years and the number of cocaine-related deaths jumped nearly 200% from 1979 to 1980, drug abuse officials said yesterday.

Cocaine felony arrests in New York City were up 21% in the first half of 1981, compared with last year, and misdemeanor arrests increased 53%, according to the State Division of Substance Abuse Services.

Daily News '82

Let them know what you think

Our elected representatives need to know what we the people want them to do. That's what representative government is all about.

Western Union's Personal Opinion Telegram is a very special way of letting them know what you think. It's fast—usually within 24 hours — and economically priced at a flat \$2.00 rate for 15 words.**

This is how to send one: First decide what you want to say, and to whom you want to say it. The following list of United States Senators and Congressmen will help you send it to the right place. You can also send a Personal Opinion Telegram to the President, Vice President, your Governor, Lt. Governor or State Legislator.

Write out your message in fifteen words or less. There's no extra charge for your signature and return address, so that your representative can respond to your message.

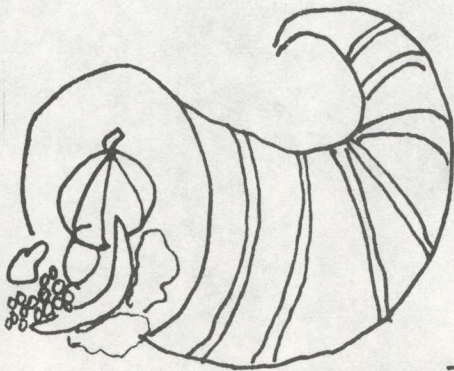
Then, simply call in your message to the toll-free Western Union number listed below:

Areas 516, 914, 518, 607, 315 & 716..... 800-257-2221
Except Buffalo..... 716-847-0150
Syracuse..... 315-422-5406
Area 212 (all boroughs of New York City) .. 212-962-7111

If you can't say it in fifteen words, Western Union Mailgram** service will give you more room to express your opinion, at \$2.95 for the first hundred words, including address and signature. Mailgram messages are flashed to a post office near the addressee for delivery with the next postal service day's mail. They should be phoned to the same telephone numbers as above.

** Applicable only in the 48 contiguous states. Rate from Alaska to Washington, D.C. is \$2.85. Personal Opinion Telegram service is not available within or from Hawaii.

excerpt: League of Women
Voters



Just voting
isn't enough. Strength
comes through political
activities.

Write!

Visit your local
politician!

Petition!

You will be
surprised at the
fruits of your labors.

Onward

and

Upward

How We Fared At The Polls

GOVERNORS

Virginia — Black voters solidly backed Democrat Charles Robb, in his victory over Republican Marshall Coleman, who was identified with Reagan policies and seemed to ignore the black vote.

New Jersey — James Florio, a Democrat who garnered more than three-fourths of the black vote, came within 1,000 votes of defeating Republican Thomas Kean, who was backed by Reagan.

MAYORS

Atlanta — Andrew Young defeated Sidney Marcus, a white liberal, to become the city's second black mayor (BE, January 1982).

Augusta — Edward M. McIntyre became the first black mayor in this white majority city.

Hartford — Thirman L. Milner became the first black mayor of this New England city.

Houston — Blacks formed coalitions with other progressive elements to elect Kathryn Whitmire, the city's first female mayor.

Miami — Resentments in the black community against the city's powerful Cuban community excited strong support for Puerto Rican Maurice Ferre in his victory over a Cuban challenger.

Newport — Paul L. Gaines became the first black mayor of this Rhode Island town.

Plainfield — Everett Lattimore was elected the first black mayor of this Northern New Jersey community.

Spokane — James E. Chase, a 67-year-old former businessman and city councilman, won broad grass-roots support to become the first black mayor of this city in the Northwest.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies.

The results, according to James May, political analyst at Washington's Joint Center for Political Studies, indicates, among other things, a rejection among blacks of Reagan Administration policies and of local candidates who support them. It proves, says May, that

"black folks do vote when they have a great deal at stake."

George Armstrong, a black community organizer for the Republican National Committee, however, thinks the results reflect the mistaken opinion of some black leaders that "played up Ronald Reagan as a racist."

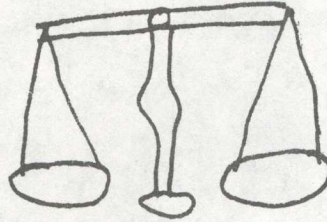
²² BLACK ENTERPRISE / FEB '82

LAWS OF THE LAND

PLAYBOY has remarked from time to time on the American compulsion to try to solve social problems by enacting more and more laws. I can recall from my days as a college student that a political-science professor prefaced one lecture on the legislative process with the comment that the United States, historically, is the world's most lawmaking and law-breaking nation. The two observations seem to go together. I recently read a wire-service item that said somebody has determined that our generation has 30 times more laws to contend with than our grandparents' generation. I can't see that many of them do much good.

Todd Wheeler
Madison, Wisconsin

While they may not do much good, they do get people elected to public office. Ever heard of a public-office seeker who did not promise that, once elected, he would propose new laws to remedy some problem or other?



FAIR IS FAIR

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Tax Court has ruled that because the Government can tax even illegal income, the Internal Revenue Service must allow a convicted drug dealer to deduct the legitimate expenses he incurred in conducting his business. In the case of a Minneapolis man who served four years for drug charges, the IRS rejected the claimed deductions for lack of documentation. The tax judge ruled otherwise: "The nature of his role in the drug market, together with his appearance and candor at trial, causes us to believe that he was honest, forthright and candid in his reconstruction of the income and expenses from his illegal activities." The judge allowed full cost of the drugs and weighing equipment, car, telephone and packaging expenses, as well as one third of the rent, but turned down the travel, food and entertainment expenses for lack of receipts. The dealer reported sales of \$128,500, gross profits of \$23,200 and a taxable income of \$17,290.

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Playboy March '82

Playboy March '82

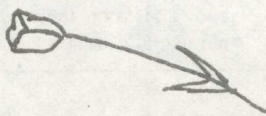
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT GOLD THROUGH THE AGES

- Historians say that gold has been valued for more than 6,000 years.
- Since many gold objects have been cast, melted down, recast, remelted and so forth, the gold in your ring, for example, could have been worn by someone thousands of years ago.
- Many gold rings are fashioned using a "lost wax" method known for 4,000 years.
- The origin of the legend of the Golden Fleece is traced to the fact that the pieces of cloth or goat skins were used in Nubia and Egypt to gather gold particles from the rivers. The cloths or skins were then left to dry in the sun, and then the gold dust was shaken off.
- The first coins were minted in about 700 B.C. One of the earliest coins extensively minted was the gold "Daric" of Persia in the Fifth Century B.C.
- Transparent featherquills filled with gold dust were used as "coins" in Pre-Columbian Mexico. Today, Mexico mints gold bullion coins in nine sizes, including a new one-ounce, one-half ounce and one-quarter ounce coin.
- By the mid-18th Century, the Mexican peso had become the most recognized and accepted monetary unit in the world. Proof of this fact is that in the 19th Century, there were more Mexican pesos in China than in Mexico. Mexican gold coins remain as popular as ever today. More than 17 million Centenarios have been sold worldwide.
- Mexican pesos were legal tender in the U.S. from 1793 to 1857.
- Our expression "two bits" comes from the practice of cutting a Mexican peso into eight parts or bits in the Western territories because of the lack of available change.
- Gold can be beaten to a thinness of 1/360,000 of an inch—thin enough to see through.
- One ounce of gold can be stretched into a wire 50 miles long or can cover an area of 100 square feet.
- If assembled, all the gold that mankind owns would make an 18-yard cube. If one added all the gold that is estimated to still be in the earth, the cube would be 27 yards wide.
- The largest existing gold object in the world is a 22-carat, 313-1/2 pound bathtub at the Funabara Hotel on the Izu Peninsula in Japan.
- Today, almost half of the world's gold is held by nations and governmental institutions. The rest is owned by companies and individuals.
- Since gold ownership was legalized in the U.S. in 1975, more than 8 million Americans have invested in gold.
- Currently, the mintage of the "Gold Coins of Mexico," a series of six gold bullion coins is in excess of 75 million which is more than any other series of currently marketed gold bullion coins.
- Of those, more than 17 million are the famous "Centenario" coins each containing over 1.2 ounces of pure gold. At a market price of \$450 per ounce, the gold value of those Centenarios would exceed \$9 billion! This is the gold content value, and does not include any additional numismatic worth.

Student Clubs you can join:

1. NABA - National Association of Black Accountants
2. African Students Club
3. Senior Class
4. Volleyball Club
5. Video Network Assoc.
6. National Science club
7. Phi Beta Lambda
8. Business Students Assoc.
9. Carribean Club
10. Christian Club
11. Dance Club
12. Hatian Club
13. Art Club
14. Teacher Ed. Assoc.
15. Muslim Students Club.
16. Nursing Club
17. Public Administration Club
18. Swimming Club
19. Veterans Club
20. Computer Science Students Association

The clubs meet every Monday and Thursday, (unless college is not in session) at 3 p.m. For further information contact your Student Government.



THE FORGOTTEN MEN OF THE PLAINS

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS RICHARDSON



Photo by DBS

Thyrl Latting supplies rodeos with livestock and produces rodeos around the country.

Get along little doggie! Don't miss the show of a lifetime—I'm tellin' ya' Sons and Daughters of the Black West a momentous event is about to take place!

A Black rodeo, called the Bill Pickett Memorial Rodeo, will be held at the 369th Armory at 142nd Street and Fifth Avenue from March 12 through 14.

Cowboy Thyrl Latting says that the first portion of the show will contain an historical pageant dealing with the Black man in the west. The second portion will show World Championship Black Cowboys.

Black cowboys will come



Photo by Jaime

Cowboys Carlos Travieso, Carlos Foster and 11-year-old Rickie Gadson on Times Square to promote the Bill Pickett Memorial Rodeo to be held in the 369th Regiment Armory on March 12, 13 and 14. Greeting them is Assemblywoman Geraldine Daniels who will reign as Honorary Queen of the Cowgirls at the rodeo.

from such places as Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, California, New Jersey and will include such names as the Nelson Jackson family, Charlie Reno, Will Dawson, Clarence LaBlanc and Calvin Greeley.

Carlos Foster says, "Some of the proceeds will be donated to a non-profit organization to bring out of East and West Harlem, deprived youngsters who are headed to the drug abuse trail.

"This rodeo is designed to bring them the Urban Western Riding Academy program which will teach them horsemanship, cowboying,

discipline, challenge, pride and character."

Historically, Black cowboys are only looked upon as a curio by some White Americans. Latting tells the story of cowboy Bill Pickett who invented steer wrestling and travelled in Europe; of Isiah Doorman who died fighting beside Genl. George A. Custer along with two Indians at the Battle of Little Bighorn; and of Tony Williams who drove a herd of cattle across the Red River and was almost drowned—to name but a few.

Foster says that being a cowboy gives one a spirit of pride, toughness, strength and

independence in his direction through life.

Foster has been and still is a cow puncher, has raised and milked cows, broken broncos, and ridden with rodeos.

Latting is a livestock contractor and rodeo producer.

Among the outstanding animals to look for at the rodeo will be Phoenix, Bucking Horse of 1979; Baldy Socks, World Champion Bucking Horse of 1980; Feedlot, Championship Bucking Horse at the Finals; and Playboy, who came from the Playboy Club where he earned the rep of 'bucking the Playboy bunnies! □