Student Leaders Trade Charges

By Anastasia Tzortzatos

Student Government President Bryan Lezama defended his administration's activities against a host of charges brought by outgoing officers. Jimmy Urtubia and Oscar Sarasky Levels accused the President and the Vice President of Sarasky's forum bringing City Council Presidente candidate Angelo Del Toro to LaGuardia was poorly handled. "Take the Angelo Del Toro program, the Vice President (Sarasky) presented it, it wasn't fully developed. There were loopholes, and the program turned out unsuccessful!" Urtubia, currently Chairman of the Essential Services Committee, said student council meetings were often perfunctory. "Two quarters ago, the number of meetings began to decrease."

According to Urtubia, there would be two or three weeks without any meetings. Officers of student government would just sit down and write the minutes in order to get their money: ten dollars per meeting for the Governor, the President, and the Vice President are compensated for the meetings with part of their five hundred dollar stipend each quarter.

Jimmy said: "We wrote minutes for meetings we never held." Jimmy admitted that he did not do that same thing. "I think I did in order to get my money, even though we did not meet."

Urtubia continued, "It seems to me that now they took their money (the President and the Vice-President) they do not care. That means they do not get anything out of the meetings!"

Bryan Lezama, current student government President, disputes the charges. "We've done this in requests for emergency meetings. We call emergency meetings because of a lack of a quorum. If we need office materials, to pay a bill, or for a conference. We do this when we have to, and we're allowed to do this. People who are there, are allowed to get funds. If they are not there, they do not get funds."

Vice President Sarasky's interpretation differed, however. He stated that Student Government is supposed to have meetings, and these meetings did not occur. "Yes, it's true, and I'm guilty, too," Sarasky claimed. "I just went on to sae: 'Bryan and I discussed it, and I explained the regulations to him at that point, that he have to be here."

Urtubia admitted that he didn't know much about the budget because the President, Bryan Lezama and the Vice-President, Oscar Sarasky, handled it. "But I think we are very short of money. I do not think we have any money left," said Jimmy.

Urtubia admits that the Student Government is very important, however. "I think that Student Government is a good institution, and I hope it will improve through the years."

Student Government President, Forced to Resign, Runs Again

By Lee Starkman

During the winter quarter, Student Government President Bryan Lezama was asked by Dean Hamilton's office to resign from office because he was not registered at LaGuardia. Lezama complied with the dean's request. Under the Student Government constitution, an officer must be registered. Article III, Section 1 of the constitution states, "All matriculated students at LaGuardia...upon payment of their registration...fees, are eligible to run and vote for election to the Student Government."

Dean Hamilton also cited the same infraction. "Bryan had started the registration process and had not completed this process for last quarter. We do a check to make sure that Student Government members are registered students. It turned out that he [Bryan] was not a registered student." He went on to say: "Bryan and I discussed it, and I explained the regulations to him at that point, that he had to be registered, so he stepped down."

Bryan Lezama, interviewed in his office, had a different point of view. "I

Student Union Is a Hot Potato

By Anastasia Tzortzatos

During the annual elections held May 20th through 25th, students will not only elect their student government but will also have the opportunity to decide the future of student activities. As you have been made aware by President Shenker's letter, students will decide if the present Student Activities fees should be raised five dollars to increase current activities and programs and if an additional fee of fifteen dollars should be imposed to build a Student Union Building. Part-time students would be asked to pay seven dollars and fifty cents toward the Student Union and an additional two dollars and fifty cents in student activity fees.

The present student fees were introduced in 1972, after a similar type of referendum was voted in by students. Since that time the salaries for the staff of Student Activities has doubled as a result of inflation. Dean Hamilton commented, "It doesn't leave enough money to run the activities." He feels if students want better services, the increase in the fee would be the answer. As for the issue of a Student Union Building, Dean Hamilton envisioned a building which will provide cultural, social, and recreational programs for the students.

Dean Hamilton stresses students that the Student Union will be controlled by the students, Luis Merchant, co-ordinator of Student Activities.
The upcoming referendum to increase the student activity fee by five dollars and to impose an additional fifteen dollar fee to build a student union is a topic that necessitates serious thought.

It is easy to say I don’t want to pay anymore. I pay enough already. In this case it is important for a student to consider the value of services we receive for our money.

Presently we pay twenty dollars per semester, and frankly most students do not benefit from their contributions. Many students cannot find a quiet place to study; the cafeteria is noisy and over-crowded; social events are few and far between; only a handful of students are able to enroll their children in the Nursery: Extended Day Students’ needs are not met, and the list goes on.

The five dollar increase in the student activity fee would begin to address these needs. Computers and word processors would be made available to the student body at large, preparing us for our computer age. More social events would take place, making LaGuardia not only a place to learn math, English, social science, etc., but also a place to learn social skills and make contacts.

As for the Student Union, students would finally be provided with a place to study, and the nursery could be expanded. We have been informed that the Student Union would provide paid managerial experience. In addition, the Student Union would provide internships for students while it allowed a segment of the student body to have the backing of his/her fellow of the old “buddy-buddy” system. This system has always been somewhat unfair and has become more so as the increasing number of students have made the election process more competitive.

But beyond that we will have the opportunity to improve student life for those who come after us. We can make a difference. We at The Bridge agree that the increase in fees will have a positive effect on LaGuardia as a whole. We do, however, have a separate concern: the cost. We realize that some students are struggling to attend LaGuardia now. The boost in fees may cause some students to drop out due to financial hardships. If this were to happen, we feel the price would be too high.

We at The Bridge are simply asking ALL students to carefully consider the issues involved in these referenda and to vote on them. The fate of all students lies in your hands. Don’t let a few students decide your fate.

The Student Government election procedures are outdated. Rather than providing an opportunity for the fair election of a popular candidate, the process has been reduced to the old “buddy-buddy” system. This does not allow for fair representation of possible candidates but merely allows a segment of the student body to gain control of the government. A process such as this will pick the most candidate because the individual will have the backing of his/her fellow of the old “buddy-buddy” system.

But also, at The Bridge we are simply asking ALL students to carefully consider the issues involved in these referenda and to vote on them. The fate of all students lies in your hands. Don’t let a few students decide your fate.

The adding of the MX to the United States arsenal of nuclear weapons would be the equivalent to an arsonist committing a type of arson on the whole of the country. The nuclear arsenal is in my opinion, not going to be the “peace keeper” the President and his supporters say it is. The United States is fantastically wealthy, the nuclear weapons are big enough to support the United States for years to come. The MX will not therefore be ignored.

I challenge the approval of the MX on the grounds of its necessity. Ask yourself, Do we really need more nuclear weapons on earth? What would be the impact on the country if the MX is approved? Would it be the equivalent to an arsonist committing a type of arson on the whole of the country?

The MX, as discussed by the Senate, has been approved to fill in the underground silos and provide no security, but yet another target for the arms race, feel obligated to challenge the decision of Congress.

A word to all women here at the college: If you have been or are harassed here at LaGuardia, do not ignore it. These things must be reported to the proper authorities. It can happen at any time, to any woman, in any situation. If you are being harassed, come to this college and do not ignore it. These things must be reported.

The President, who lobbied hard and long for approval, was happy with the 217 to 210 Congressional vote which gave him 1.5 billion dollars to spend on more weapons of destruction. Is it a time of peace in the world? I think not.

When you walk around the hallways here at LaGuardia, whether on your way to class, the library, or the cafeteria, you can usually feel a pleasant, comfortable atmosphere, no need to be on the defensive here. We do, however, have a separate concern: the cost. We realize that some students are struggling to attend LaGuardia now. The boost in fees may cause some students to drop out due to financial hardships. If this were to happen, we feel the price would be too high.

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By Sajjad H. Ali

The City University of New York Bachelor's degree program, established by the Trustees in 1871, offers a student the opportunity to earn a CUNY Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor's degree program, establishing their educational and career objectives to design their undergraduate program, establishing access to all seventeen undergraduate colleges of the University. The B.A. and B.S. degrees awarded by the City University is accredited by the New York Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Classroom credits may be earned for maintaining matriculated at his or her original college. The program permits mature and highly motivated students with a clear idea of their educational and career objectives to design their own academic programs while having access to all seventeen undergraduate colleges of the University.

The 120 credits required for the degree, a maximum of 30 off-campus credits may be earned for approved independent study or field work projects or both. Students admitted to the program are not bound by major-minor and distribution or core requirements in effect at their colleges of matriculation and may study at any of the branches of the University. Experience to the major is a sense of knowledge, is, however, required. Admission depends upon the quality of the applicant's educational background, personal interviews, the previous academic records and letters of recommendation. Each student's proposed program must include a clearly defined area of concentration, which may or may not be available as a major at the individual colleges. Each student is required to complete at least 22 classroom credits in the upper division level for a single area of concentration. Students electing to pursue a dual area are required to complete at least 15 upper division credits in one and at least 15 in the other. Each student must have identified a faculty committee as a member of the committee. It is the faculty committee's responsibility to help the student develop an intelligent, coherent and meaningful academic program. The committee is also expected to supervise and evaluate independent study field work projects.

If the student enters the program through a community college he or she must transfer to a four-year college once the Associate Degree is awarded or a maximum of sixty six credits has been earned. By the end of the first semester at the new home college the student must have identified a major field of study. The committee is now also expected to supervise and evaluate independent study field work projects.

A student may apply for the program after having completed at least fifteen credits with a minimum average of 2.5. A student who plans to apply to the City University Baccalaureate program must form a committee composed of at least 2 full time faculty members who agree to supervise his or her program of study. The faculty member who serves as the chairperson of the committee must hold rank of associate, full professor or full professor and must come from a discipline directly related to the student's area of concentration. Full time lecturers are eligible to serve as members of the committee. It is the faculty committee's responsibility to help the student develop an intelligent, coherent and meaningful academic program. The committee is also expected to supervise and evaluate independent study field work projects.

Can You Afford To Go To College Without Financial Aid?

By Veronica E. Swidow

In February, President Reagan proposed to cut the Baccalaureate grant for those college students who are not registered. YOU, along with over 82,000 students, could be denied the Federal financial aid needed to pay for college expenses. The Reagan Administration's budget for the 1986 fiscal year will include a proposal that will deny student loans to families with incomes over $30,000 a year and that will prohibit any student from receiving more than $4,000 a year in Federal aid.

The Administration's aim is to direct most of the Federal aid to students from low income families. President Reagan's statement, because Congress claims that the majority of the students under the PELL grants, TAP grants and also student loans are abusing the privilege in ways as buying cars and stereo. If Congress continues thinking this way, it may approve President Bush's plan by letting in a nutshell, children from low income families attending college will no longer be able to get aid.

President Reagan says that a ceiling limit of $4,000 per year for every student in the Federal aid system. As of now, the ceiling limit on student loans in the city and State University systems is $4,000. Raising the limit another $1,000, won't be of much help for the new students from needy homes. The restricted proposals on subsidized guaranteed student loans have college presidents up in arms. They worry about reduced enrollments.

According to a letter from Sylvia K.S. Welch, Executive Assistant to the President: "Student financial aid is still available if students apply for financial aid and not be discouraged by the proposed cutbacks that are currently being considered. TAP and PELL grants are most likely to be abolished under Reagan's budget cuts, but money for college expenses. The Reagan Administration's budget for the 1986 fiscal year will include a proposal that will deny student loans to families with incomes over $30,000 a year and that will prohibit any student from receiving more than $4,000 a year in Federal aid. The Administration's aim is to direct most of the Federal aid to students from low income families. President Reagan's statement, because Congress claims that the majority of the students under the PELL grants, TAP grants and also student loans are abusing the privilege in ways as buying cars and stereo. If Congress continues thinking this way, it may approve President Bush's plan by letting in a nutshell, children from low income families attending college will no longer be able to get aid.

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Student Leaders of the Americas

By Eartha Green

On April 24th LaGuardia’s President Shenker addressed twenty-one visiting Latin American and Caribbean Basin students in his office. The students were on a tour sponsored by the United States Institute of International Education, which was designed to teach them about the role of college youth in American society.

President Shenker highlighted the four major academic programs and the level of student participation in LaGuardians. He noted that the college’s most critical issues were the Student Government and the Student Activities Committee (SAC), where students have a 9.5% vote.

A Bolivian representative questioned whether it was State regulations for equal representation within the Student Senate or was it merely a token gesture?

Shenker replied, “In 1971, the college willingly made this decision not based on State or Federal regulations.”

The Bolivian questioned the government’s involvement in college affairs because in Bolivia his state has tremendous influence on the universities. 

Presidential Representative Luis Alejandro Canto Bravo pointed out that the students have no say in the educational policies of his school. “Only four out of every thousand students graduate from the university because of that,” he said. “The country does not invest in the education of the people, but in the army. The country is ruled by the military government.”

Also present at the three-hour meeting with the visitors were Dean Hamilton, Student Government President and Vice President, Bryan Lezema and Oscar Sarasqui, Inter Art’s Co-Op Advisor Fernando Oliver, Student Activities Committee Representative Jorge Bermudez and York College’s Student Government President, Jeff Robinson.

The students were escorted by three interpreters.

Dean Hamilton enlightened the visitors on the college’s counseling program. He showed them the benefits which these services include:

1. The availability of counselors for academic and personal consultation.
2. Transportation and food for the poor, which is funded by the Federal and State governments.
3. A day care center.
4. Financial aid and on-campus jobs.
5. Health services and emergency medical aids.

The visiting students were fascinated by the college’s security system and its emergency first aid. Most educational institutions in Latin America do not have a security system that protects as well as educates the students. They were impressed with the co-op program, the on-campus residence and the Student Activities Committee because such institutions do not exist in Latin America.

Stephen King Esquire, President of the United Workers Party Youth Arm in St. Lucia, queried the percentage of student participation in the different nationality clubs, such as the Caribbean Club. Student Government President Lezema was unable to give percentages but stated that the clubs were well attended. He highlighted the voter registration, the Love’s Choice Game Show Student Forums and other current activities. He mentioned that LaGuardia occasionally hosts foreign speakers and expressed his concern for the Education of the Ethiopians. Mr. Lezema said that LaGuardia has raised over five thousand dollars for Ethiopia and CUNY over forty thousand dollars.

The Student Government President congratulated the visitors on being active students leading in their respective countries. Luis Alejandro Canto Bravo of Chile is the National Vice President of the Christian Democratic Youth and he hopes to be the leader of his country one day, Mr. Lezema said, “I hope that you will enjoy your stay in the United States and the fleeting moments you have in LaGuardia.”

Another goal of the program was to give the participants the opportunity to share their knowledge and concerns with each other and to provide for a substantive long-term relationship with their American counterparts.

A few of the visiting student leaders were interested in the International Student Exchange Program because of the possibilities of furthering their education here. Mickey Bouchard-Reyes said, “It is a slow tedious process.” However, LaGuardia has exchanges with Ireland and Germany.

The visitors came from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The cost and planning projections of the Student Union are being handled by Peter Jonas, an assistant to Dean Hamilton. Mr. Jonas says, “The Student Union right now is an idea. We don’t have the money, the finances, we are dependent on the Student Government to do something.”

Dean Hamilton explained how the funds will be handled: “The money will probably be put in some kind of fund. The money will accumulate with interest.”

Dean Hamilton also explained why the increments in fees would begin to decrease, but once the basics are taken care of, I think the Student Union will provide the students many things they need at low or no cost at all.”

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The Italian-American Club

By Angelo Russo

Italian-Americans of LaGuardia had their first meeting on Wednesday, April 24th. They discussed ways of sharing their culture with the International Student body.

The Italian-American Institute of CUNY was formed with a grant in 1979 to promote higher education among Italian-Americans. It represents the single largest European group in our State and City. The University of New York. All of the Italian-American Institute’s services, activities and programs, although primarily focusing on the needs of the Italian-American students, are available free of charge to community and campuses at large.

Six leadership workshops were offered in Winter 1985 by the Italian-American Institute for CUNY students of Italian-American descent who had made a commitment to the Institute’s goal. A second Leadership Workshop is planned for June at PUEC (Professional Educational Center).

The Institute is looking for an Italian-American Student(ess) who would represent LaGuardia at the CUNY Italian-American Student Association meetings held at the Graduate Center. Students who are interested can see Barbara A. Martino on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays in MB-6, Room 400.

Two other upcoming events include:

Italian-American Day at Yankee Stadium, which will recognize famous 20th Century baseball players, (De Maggio, Rizzuto, Yogi Berra, and Billy Martin, etc.) A Yankee-Red Sox game will follow. “A Summer in Italy" is also on the agenda for Jun.

Eight CUNY students can earn six credits while absorbing the beauty, language, and customs of a Rome, Florence and several other cities. The trip is scheduled for June 27-August 2. The price is reasonable.

For further information on these and other events and services offered to students and faculty by the Italian-American Institute, visit the clubs bulletin Board, opposite Student Activities in room MlS or call Barbara A. Martino, CUNY, 200-6512.

Meeting of the Italian-American Club are scheduled every third Wednesday of the month, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. The success and future of the club depends on you. Support the Italian-American Institute.

Hot Potato

By Angelo Russo

The Student Union of LaGuardia does not exist until the student says “do’s.” He also realizes the financial strain the extra fees may cause: “I’m not saying that you should have a Student Union instead of eating, but once the basics are taken care of, I think the Student Union will provide the students many things they need at low or no cost at all.”

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Concepts such as time, space, money, letters, and activity fees. The program provides the children with the materials and tools they need to learn these concepts. The program is licensed by the New York City Board of Health and funded through a collaboration of Student Assistance and other local resources. The program provides educational and recreational opportunities to children in need. The program is planning to extend its hours from eight to five, to eight through eleven at night. In the fall quarter, there will be a restriction on the amount of time per day that a child may attend. The planning board is exploring options to enable more LaGuardia students to receive early childhood care. A portion of the revenue received from the increased fees proposed during the elections would go to the Early Childhood Program, should the referendum be approved. Whether it is for a few of our children or for many, we are ready to have such an all-encompassing child care program available at LaGuardia.

Setas Place in Pennsylvania, various parks and zoos throughout the city, and fire and police stations. These trips are both fun and educational. A ride on the Tramway is an exciting experience for these young students. But beyond that it is a chance to learn first hand about transportation and to understand the concept of an island. Virtually everything is used as a learning experience in the program. The garden in the play yard is used by Middle College's horticulture program. In turn, Renee Butler teaches her students about nutrition and where the vegetables growing there. There is, however, one problem with the program. It is only available to forty-five to fifty of LaGuardia's students' children, while there is a waiting list of more than 200 children at a time, plus another 10 to make up for probable absences. There are never more than 23 children in the nursery at any one time. The center works on a flexible time schedule, which is why it is able to enroll about fifty children each quarter.

Based on these needs assessments, the four- to five-year-old early childhood program is planning to extend its hours from eight to five, to eight through eleven at night. In the fall quarter, there will be a restriction on the amount of time per day that a child may attend. The planning board is exploring options to enable more LaGuardia students to receive early childhood care. A portion of the revenue received from the increased fees proposed during the elections would go to the Early Childhood Program, should the referendum be approved. Whether it is for a few of our children or for many, we are ready to have such an all-encompassing child care program available at LaGuardia.

### Bits and Bytes, Nursery Style

**By Chris Duffy**

There is a new computer curriculum being designed at LaGuardia. An Apple II Computer has been proposed for the youngest of our students, the three to six year olds who attend the school's Early Childhood Program.

"The computer teaches the children autonomously," said Renee Butler, the director of LaGuardia's Nursery School. "It teaches them how to progress on their own." But whether it is for a few of our children or for many, we are ready to have such an all-encompassing child care program available at LaGuardia.

"No child will be forced to use it," however, early reactions indicate that the children are excited by the new equipment. According to Ms. Butler, it is a great tool for teaching the children the alphabet, how to write their names, and how to familiarize them with the tools of their high-tech future. The first step in our computer learning is being designed at LaGuardia. An Apple II Computer has been purchased for the school's Early Childhood Program, should the referendum be approved.

### A Ride Through History

**By Angelo Russo**

On April 18, LaGuardia Community College held a Commemorative Exhibit at the Rawson Street Station of the flushing IRT line train. The exhibit was researched by students in order to dramatize nearly a century of growth in the surrounding Long Island City neighborhood.

The well-attended event coincided with the anniversary of the Inauguration of Transit Service in Queens some 70 years ago. Queens Borough President Donald R. Manet, and LaGuardia's President, Joseph Shenker, were on hand to witness the return of the original five cent fare, which was re-created during the exhibit.

John Steinway, grandson of William Steinway, famous for his pianos, dedicated a speech about his grandfather's heritage. The posters that lined both sides of the train were the result of a research project conducted by a team of LaGuardia Community College students. "The students played an essential role in shaping the subway poster exhibit," said project co-director, Richard K. Lieberman. The students, as well, were proud of the culmination of three months work in local libraries and the college's own history archives.

The exhibit was made possible by grants from the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, The New York City Transit Authority, Swingline, Inc., The Citizens Committee for New York, Shearson/American Express, Inc. and New York Subways Advertising and LaGuardia Community College.

If you wish to research further, the Archives in the Executive building will supply you with the information.

### Alcohol: Drunk and/or Stoned

**By Matthew Bernosky**

The New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services has issued a report which reveals an astounding number of secondary school students receiving their education while under the influence of mind-altering substances and alcohol. The report, issued April 3d, showed that of the state's 1,542,000 students:
- Thirty-three percent (500,000) were multiple users of marijuana and alcohol.
- Seventeen percent (250,000) were multiple users of stimulants (speed, pep pills, etc.) and alcohol.
- Ten percent (305,000) were multiple users of cocaine and alcohol.
- Ten percent (152,000) were multiple users of prescription analgesics (painkillers) and alcohol.
- Almost ten percent (470,000) used inhalants (glue, solvents, etc.) and alcohol.

The report, Substance Abuse: Among New York State Public & Private School Students in Grades 7 through 12, can be obtained by writing the DSAS Communications Office at Division of Substance Abuse Services Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Box 8200 Albany, New York 12203 or call (518) 457-6040.
No More Vietnam Wars

By Susan Hyde

April 30th, 1975 marked a historical day for both the countries of Vietnam and the United States. It was on that date that the longest war in U.S. history came to an end. On that date the Vietnamese people were finally relieved of the American occupation which lasted for ten years in South Vietnam. Over a period of a thousand years Vietnam has been involved in wars with foreign forces such as Kublai Khan, several Chinese dynasties, the French, the Japanese, and the United States and was finally counted as 8% as a single, free and independent country, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is ten years after the war in Viet- nam ended, after two million Viet- Namese deaths, another two million Vietnamese missing, and under the aegis of Peace Treat Peace Treats. Our govern- ment refuses to comply with Vietnamese- ese requests to normalize diplomatic relations. We have politically sup- ported Vietnamese attackers, though Vietnam seems only to want peace. It would appear our Government did not wait as long as it should for a peaceful solution to the Vietnam War. Here in New York, this past May 5th at Washington Irving High School, a conference was held to mark the 10th Anniversary Committee drew U.S. representatives, anti-war speakers and activists, musicians and artists, together to protest the direction that the Rea- gian Administration is taking in its present handling of foreign policy in Vietnam and other countries. Some of the guest speakers included the Rever­ end Jesse Jackson, Ambassador Kitt- inger, guest from the Socialist Repub- lic of Vietnam, a representative of the African National Congress, Prof. Mel King of the Rainbow Coalition, and Guadalupe Gonzalez of the FDR­ FMLN of El Salvador.

Throughout the conference many important issues involving U.S. foreign policy past and present were dis- cussed. One of the main concerns of all the participants was the U.S. in- volvement in the situation in Central America, Nicaragua, and the em- ployment of the United States in the Vietnamese war. The theme repeated by all speakers was that there should be no U.S. military intervention in the American, the Carribbean, the Middle, East, Africa, Asia or anywhere else.

One of the speakers, Bobina Joel, spoke of her fear of war and how she feels. It was the guest speakers, all of whom are familiar with the Vietnamese people, who turned the conference into a personal experience. Marilyn}

Peace, Jobs and Justice

By Lee Starkman

They say that two voices are better than one. So to the anti-war activists of today there are more of us, and that means a better chance of change. There are more than two, four better than three, five better than four, etc. But what this does is make the war harder to win, but harder to win.

The collective banner of Peace, Jobs, and Justice, 100,000 people gathered in Malcolm X Park to share their voiced frustrations and dis- satisfactions with American and worldwide policies. What do the Afro-Peoples Congress and People’s Anti-War Mobilization, Full Disclo- sure Magazine, Aesthetic Realism, and the Marxist-Leninist Party have in common? A voice. Even though all these organizations go about their means differently, they all share a single common denominator. A voice. From quiet whispers in a darkened room to mass shouting, marching, and civil disobedience, the human voice is the most effective means of not only communicating ideas, but also of in- fluencing opinion and decision. 100,0000 strong interacting under a hot Summer sun, Ave Maria, Adrienne Tov, and Male Langley led the audience in moving songs that called for peace amongs all nations. Most of all the audience left Vietnam echoing the call for world peace.

One other serious moment during the conference was the speech given by Barry Romo. Roma, a member of the Vietnam Army Against War, stirred emotions in all of the audience. Since the war has ended, over 100,000 vets have committed suicide—that’s almost double the amount of soldiers killed.” Roma spoke about how the govern- ment cheated its vets out of things they deserved. They cut back on the army pay, took away housing benefits, and left many with no jobs when they had returned.

An intriguing point brought out by Guadalupe Gonzalez, representative of the FMLN in El Salvador, was that “Americans do not like war; they proved that by losing the war in Viet- nam, and they’ll prove it in El Salvador and in Nicaragua.”

At the end of the conference, which lasted for about five hours, the idea was made clear. We must all be open to any kind of change in our country, in any way that we can.
The Ideological War

By Sajjad H. Ali

Friction between Iran and Iraq did not actually begin on September 4, 1980 as is the common assumption. This date only marks the onset of armed hostilities in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Fundamental to the current conflict is the fundamental ideological differences between the two countries. And these diametrically opposed ideologies and opposing strains of Islam that are the core of the Iran-Iraq War.

Although Iraq has been accused of starting the war by invading Iran, documents supplied by the Permanent Delegation of Iraq to the United Nations, the Organization of the American States, and the Public Relations Officer of the Mission, Mr. Imami, have been described as "authoritative" and "authentic" by the Iranian regime. Mr. Hadithi and his followers told me, "Our government has been accused of starting the war by invading Iran, but it was Iran that started the war by invading Iraq."

Iraq's charge that Iran has been trying to overthrow the Baghdad regime is denied by the Iranian government. Mr. Hadithi said, "Iran does not have presidents and governments; it has a system."

The Report

The Iraqis claim that Iran's military activity, in addition to the political activities of the Iranian students in Iraq, has been directed by the Islamic Republic of Iran to bring down the Islamic government. This is an absurd claim, according to the Iraqi authorities. Mr. Hadithi said, "Iran has a government, and it is trying to overthrow our government."

According to the documents supplied by the government, "Iran is an aggressive, expansionist, and terrorist regime that does not respect international law."

The Iraqi government has accused Iran of supporting terrorism and of having "secret military bases" in Iran. The Iraqi government has also accused Iran of "spreading rumors that the United States is planning to attack Iraq."

The refugee problem

Although the Iraqi government has denied the presence of any students in Iranian schools, it has admitted the presence of some students in Iraq. Mr. Hadithi said, "We have students in Iraq, but they are not allowed to study."

The Iraqi government has accused Iran of "bombing schools and universities in Iraq."

The Iranian government has denied these accusations, saying that it has "no interest in the education of the Iraqi people."

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Nicaragua

By Margaret Thomas

In mid-April I conducted a telephone interview with Grace Damio, a nutritionist who spent 4 months in the post-Somoza era of Nicaragua. Grace said that the US. government has been accused of trying to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship. Grace said, "The US. government has been accused of trying to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship."

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I'm going to take my degree first, and then I'm going to decide about that. I'm talking about the other students here too, who are much younger than I am, and who probably have more time to develop their career paths than I have. I have only a short time to get an education and learn about the world because the media gives us only a partial picture. I want you to think not to be educate is surely none of the ways to be destroyed because you are not aware of what is going on in the streets. And I think you have to be educated because racism comes in so many forms."

When he was asked how he sees the whole situation in South Africa, he said, "I'm thinking I'm looking closely at this movement because there is something for me to learn, and there are things to learn for a whole lot of people, and they have my support." 

Rodney Lee is also a graduate student at Columbia University. He supports the students who demand that Columbia be divested from companies that deal in South Africa. But he also admits that the situation puts the insti­ tution in a difficult position. He said, "Columbia is really not about educating people. Its number one priority is raising its money from government contracts to do all kinds of research. The number two priority is its media research, which is called a medical service to the community. They own Columbia Presby­ therian Hospital, so they are really not doing medical research. Columbia also awards more Ph.D's than any other institution in the country. So in terms of undergraduate education that is not their number one priority."

"Most people at Columbia," he con­ tinued, "are in scholarships, and where does Columbia get its money for all these scholarships? I myself am a graduate student at Columbia. I am sure Columbia Columbia­ pays at least over three-fourths of tuition on scholarships. Last year alone, according to Tatu and Tutu, Columbia awarded an honorary doctorate. So it is this whole conflict if you are going to ask Columbia to divest from South Africa, it is forcing them to pay from which gets its scholarships and it can not af­ ford to educate people. then how can students who are in scholarships, and the other black and other poor people afford edu­ cation? That is the whole dilemma."

When he was asked if people have to decide if they can continue to afford Columbia or if they want to continue their education, he explained that Columbia is involved in South Africa. When he was asked about which stand he was going to take, he said, "Well, I'm going to take my degree first, and then I'm going to decide about that. I'm talking about the other students here too, who are much younger than I am, and who probably have more time to develop their career paths than I have."

When he was asked why many people do not get involved in the civil rights movement even though they care about it he said, "I think again people have to be more in touch with the very con­ cerned about what they do. It is safe to be a member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) because that organization gets a lot of support from com­ panies that have stocks in companies that deal in South Africa. But yet to get involved in a smaller organization without fear you have to get away from the press. They can very easily get into trouble, not by losing their jobs but by damaging their reputation. Particularly if they want to move up the ladder in their companies, so it is a problem." 

An American Committee on Africa for Education and Information was founded in 1953. According to Judge Booth, who was president of the American Committee on Africa for Education and Information, it can not afford to educate people. That is the whole dilemma. According to him he can not get jobs that deal in South Africa. But yet to get involved in a smaller organization without fear you have to get away from the press. They can very easily get into trouble, not by losing their jobs but by damaging their reputation. Particularly if they want to move up the ladder in their companies, so it is a problem.

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National Secretaries Week: 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women Conference

By Margaret Thomas

National Secretaries Week was celebrated in New York City on April 22nd through 25th. 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women was one of the many organizations who climaxed the week of events with a conference at St. Peter's Church at Civicorp in Midtown Manhattan.

Former congresswoman Bella Abzug, a guest speaker at the conference, notes that "a change has taken place in the workplace—and with it comes pressure—but we merely demonstrate the commitment of our contribution to this society."

Among the many demands that 9 to 5 Cultural Assistant of Working Women expects to have implemented in the foreseeable future is an end to discrimination based on race, sex or age through firm support for existing organizations from Cultural Affairs to Computer and Clerical Employment Aid. Ms. Tankel explained that "one of the most important experiences for a student is knowing what to do with the stuff a student has learned in school and how to practice it in the outside world. And the best way to do it is through internship." All interns are welcome at the Department of Cultural Affairs because it means getting new fields.

By Taska Staggers

Attending the Second Annual Urban Corps Internship at the Federal Hall National Memorial was one of the most interesting combinations of corporations and civil service agencies this reporter has ever seen under one roof.

Each table was represented by every organization from Cultural Affairs to the Police Department. According to Personal Director Juan Ortiz, Mayor Ed Koch was called down to Washington, having to miss the fair. But Mr. Ortiz did give a brief speech on how the urban corps has been successful. He hopes it will continue in the future.

In the spirit of speaking to a few agencies, one of them was the Department of Sanitation. Mr. Clifford Joseph explained that "internships at the Department of Sanitation are for college students looking for summer jobs. Their purpose is to train students in branches assigned to them at the Department. Any student that is majoring in computers or clerical skills will find interesting the Department of Sanitation very useful." Mr. Joseph also stated that there will be no conflicts between interns and other college students looking for summer jobs.

The Brooklyn Children's Museum was represented by Claire D. Talbot, who found very enthusiastic and receptive interns now are in legal areas. Specifically, law librarians, who are located both at their facilities at Brooklyn College and in the borough facilities in New York City. The legal assistant provides valuable work and help to the legal coordinators of the law libraries, doing legal research for interns who have the legal right to pursue their own cases while not incarcerated. Mr. Passalaqua also stated that "this was all valuable work and experience for the interns and valuable to the Department." The positions they have available now are in both legal and nonlegal areas, which are available right now in the legal field and some research areas in which they hire interns. "They have been successful with the CUNY program," he says, "because students come in with their backgrounds, look and for their degrees, and they correspond with the positions they want to fill!

Then finally, I was able to speak with Howard Leon, Agency Coordinator for the Mayor's Office. He stated that "the internship program in New York is the best in the country, and all of the Urban Corps interns have been high-motivated skilled that are eager to get experience and willing to work at the going rate that the urban corps has set up which helps the students with funds for their education." He explained that to get jobs for interns there must be more publicity for the schools, and cooperation among the various agencies is very important.

I have you have a just a sample of what happened at the Second Annual Urban Corps Internship Fair. As a future intern, this reporter feels that there is a lot of opportunity for all

Going to the Fair

By David Youngwood

Pravda's Vizov G. Afanasiev, Chief Editor of the Communist Party daily and a member of the party's Central Committee, has recently revealed to visiting Reuters news agency officials that Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbatchev plans to attend the United Nations General Assembly next fall.

According to the United States government officials, the General Assembly meeting could be a key moment in the talks between the two superpowers. The United States is considering a total freeze in the building of missile silos.

A second stumbling block to a Rea-gan-Gorbachev summit meeting could be a recent Soviet statement that it "reserved the right to use force against unknown intruders found near Soviet military installations in East Germany." According to Western diplomats, this statement issued by Gorbachev was intended to "warn the United States against any further spy missions by footsoldiers and to justify as killing of Maj. Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., who was accused by the Soviets of being a U.S. spy.

The diplomat states that President Reagan may not want to meet with Mr. Gorbachev as a protest against the killing of Maj. Nicholas.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to meet with Foreign Ministers Andrei A. Gromyko in Vienna later this spring, and they are expected to discuss possible formal plans for a "get-acquainted session" in the fall between the two superpowers.
Fighting the Famine
From First Avenue

By Anastasia Tzortzatos

The building stood quiet in the morning shower like an old man who has suffered so much pain and has no way left to speak. Inside, the walls with the golden letters "101 First Avenue" stood the security man. Then the spokeswoman of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Elizabeth Griffen, welcomed me to her office.

The Catholic Relief Services is the official overseas relief and development agency of the American Catholic Services. It was started in 1943 by the Bishop of the United States as a humanitarian response to the people who were victims in Europe.

Originally, the Catholic Relief Service was to be in existence only during time of war. "However," spokeswoman Griffen said, "after the war ended and after a number of years assisting people in rebuilding their lives in Europe, the bishops of the United States took a look around and said there is still a great need, not only in Europe but other places around the world like Africa, Indochina, India and places like that. They decided to extend the agency and build it up to what it is today.

After a while it was determined that not only relief but also long term training development assistance was needed, such as helping people to grow their crops and get education.

Besides helping the Europeans rebuild their lives and refugees find new homes, the CRS has helped nations in recent times in emergencies, such as natural disasters, like the hurricane in the Dominican Republic, the earthquakes in Italy and the famine in Mauritania. The CRS has helped in those times by providing food, clothing, blankets, cooking stoves, and agricultural tools.

The Catholic Relief Services helps people regardless of race, sex, or religion. A modern doctor from Lebanon where the CRS also provides help made the following statement about the service of this agency: "Your agency has proved by its social and humanitarian offerings that it believes in the human values which God created for our happiness on earth. You have also proved that your work of peace is without communal, religious or racial distinction."

In 1980 when the CRS recognized

Ethiopia is the difficulty with pastoral transportation, getting the food from the ports to the people because there are few trucks. The roads are very poor and in some cases not in existence. Also there is a civil war going on and it is difficult to transport food.

When the spokeswoman was asked how people can be sure that their money is used for the purpose of sending food and other supplies, she said: We have been here since 1943 and our overall is 13%, which means we spend 97% of what we get overseas. We get our administration support through the collection churches every year, and they pay the electric bills and salaries." Other sources for funds for the work are the Ford and EBM Foundations, individual donors, community groups, and each year at Thanksgiving, American Catholic's donate clothes to CRS for overseas use.

A Profile of
Lee Starkman

By Chris Duffy

As Pavlov's dogs salivated to bells, Lee Starkman reacts to the BOOOP BOOOP of a digital alarm clock with the same unconscious urgency by the fourth BOOOP his hand has silenced the intruder of his rest, and he is starting at the glowing numbers, 3:30 a.m. By 6:00 he is on the road, facing another 12 hour day as a driver for a private car service, perhaps thing ahead some 15 hours in the Urban Studies class at LaGuardia Community College.

Lee Starkman is not a workaholic; this is not a pattern for him. In fact he considers the last six months of his life "total disorientation from the wild carousing person I was" just last four years after dropping out of the University of Buffalo at the age of 20, Lee has lived with his parents while working at various jobs, taking it easy. Now Lee says, "I want to work hard. I'm proving to myself that I'm not the schlep I have been for many years. I feel a sense of responsibility. I'm older; I have a wife, some apartments, a car. I can't afford to be a little cheap anymore."

Lee admits while waking before dawn he sometimes feels, "It's just another day, a real struggle." But he says, "I feel good, the people like to work with me. It's a chance to do something interesting. It keeps me busy."

Lee enjoys his job, he feels, "It's important, a form of transportation. I like to get them [my passengers] there as smoothly and quickly and safely as possible. When I don't, I feel disappointed, not so much in myself, but in the environment because I have no control, used powerless."

His activity at LaGuardia Community College is a source for Lee to "get ahead in life. A place to learn interesting things." Still Lee finds more satisfaction from his work. "I see the results of work faster than that of my school work."

About 6 o'clock, Lee returns home for dinner. As often as not, after eating, he reads his step-son, William, a bedtime story and tuck him in for the night. Then it's time to share the events of his day with his wife and catch up on his daily activities as well. Do a little housework and it's off to bed.

Instead of a better day, Lee hopes for "more of the same, not so much as the same work and school, but more peace." The turmoil in his mind for so long is starting to subside and I hope that continues."
R. Fader-Smith

LaGuardia's Father

By Sajjad H. Ali

At a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult to find someone you can rely on, trust and turn to in times of need, LaGuardia Community College has the best seat in the house. This is LaGuardia's self-proclaimed macho-man—the most respected and the most feared—Moses Sanders, LaGuardia's father. I am only as good as the students make me," Moses said sitting alert in his chair, eyes probing, playing with the liquid paper and his famous bull-horn right beside him.

Tall and heavily built, Moses is the number 3 man in one of the most organized groups of security services around. "He is the best man I have, and I know I can rely on him," said Mr. Longobardi, head of security at LaGuardia. About 13 years ago, Moses was "discovered" by college President Shetter who liked the way he handled LaGuardia's parking lot. The President spoke to Mr. Longobardi and Moses was transferred to the Main building as assistant to the Director of Operational Services. He also worked with continuing education.

Moses was then transferred to the CUNY Board of Higher Education where he was in charge of security and maintenance. A year later he started full-time with Mr. Longobardi as a Higher Educational Officer. "My main function was to clean the school. We know we've got a clean school now," Moses says.

The first thing he did was to clean the school of intruders who'd come from the Methadone clinic on 49th street to sell drugs. They had mandatory I.D. checks for staff, faculty and students.

As taking care of these drug sellers, he was put in charge of the Middle College in the Sony Building. His job was to make sure that students didn't congregate. He made them attend classes by providing a college atmosphere, making them feel mature and responsible and by force if the situation demanded. "The plan, Board of Education's special program, worked very well, and the number of dropouts decreased from 25 to a mere 5 out of 100."

"I've always tried to get to the top of whatever I'm doing," but he needs your help to be his best. If you see anything that is against the law or any way disturbing the educational surroundings, just call 5096 and ask for Moses, and "I'll be right there. I will not reveal my source. Just call and I'll handle it. I am as strong as you make me." About nine months ago an anonymous caller noticed Moses of someone trying to sell drugs. Moses, along with his co-workers, responded immediately and the man was caught.

He has also been effective out on the street. When he shouts on the bull horn, "Let my people cross," the car drivers stop automatically and let the students cross.

He is proud of the security system here and his co-workers. And he is proud of his achievements. "I know I must have done something right that LaGuardia emerged from a factory into a modern building.

LaGuardia's View On Bernhard Goetz

I support Goetz (a) Yes (b) No (c) Undecided

Student say (a) 40% (b) 35% (c) 22% No Comment 3%

Bernhard Goetz was (a) Villain (b) Hero

Students say (a) 38% (b) 37% No Comment 25%

Should he have (a) Shot to kill (b) Shot to Injure (c) Done Nothing

Students say (a) 13% (b) 50% No Comment 12%

Was he (a) Defending himself? (b) Attacking the youths?

Students say (a) 63% (b) 24% No Comment 13%

Is he (a) Mentally Impaired? (b) Sick and tired of the incompetence of the police force? (c) Seeking fame and glory?

Students say (a) 19% (b) no 6% (c) 13% No Comment 12%

Is he (a) Guilty? (b) Not guilty?

Students say (a) 37% (b) 53% No Comment 10%

Should he have been indicted a second time? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Undecided

Students say (a) 36% (b) 43% (c) 18%

Was his indictment a result of political pressure? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Undecided

Students say (a) 51% (b) 22% (c) No Comment 13%

Were the shootings racially motivated? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Undecided

Students say (a) 22% (b) 47% (c) 29% No Comment 2%

Should the youths have been granted immunity? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Undecided

Students say (a) 23% (b) 42% (c) 27% No Comment 8%

Are you (a) White (b) Black (c) Latin American (d) Other

Students say (a) 22% (b) 34% (c) 26% (d) 12% No Comment 6%

If you were Goetz would you (a) Have shot them? (b) Given them the money (c) Have given them the money and then shot them? (d) None of the above.

Students say (a) 33% (b) 16% (c) 6% (d) 41% No Comment 4%

Do you feel that the crime rate will decrease because of this act? (a) Yes (b) No

Students say (a) 51% (b) 56% No Comment 19%

One Man's Own Success Story

By Veronica E. Swiercz

As I walked upstairs to 12th St. and 1st Ave. from the subway, I was looking around the East Harlem neighborhood. Every corner had its share of a group of rough teenagers with their ghetto-blaster blaring, and each street had its share of shrieking children running and making noise. I was on my way to visit my good friend, J.P., who grew up in East Harlem for twenty-six years. "Rough," he said as he took a puff of his cigarette while responding to my question about what it was like growing up in East Harlem. He gave a big sigh as he looked to the East Harlem streets from his kitchen window. The streets are the only source that carries the memories of his childhood and his wild adolescence. He gave a big sigh again as he looked away from the window.

Trouble began for him in 1976 at the age of fifteen when he was in a gang called "The Young Lords." "We broke into apartments, mugged young children, and were in gang wars," J.P. said with a straight face. "We were also heavy into alcohol and drugs, but we did it only once in awhile. I quit when I was sixteen because I felt it wasn't for me."

"For eight years, I didn't seem to be picking the right crowd, always the wrong crowd with the alcohol and drugs. But I wanted to have friends so bad I got heavy into it to keep them, which I knew was a dumb thing to do." J.P. said with a very serious look he was mad.

"I tried college twice after I graduated from high school, but I dropped out because I felt that I didn't need school anymore. All I wanted was to work and always have money. My parents wanted me to go to college, and so I did it in a way but not at that point."

At the age of twenty-two, J.P. put himself in the hospital. "Between the drugs and booze," he says, "my mind and body was turning inside out, so I figured that I would straighten myself out mentally as well as physically. After that, I decided I needed to go back to school. I had the street smarts, but I didn't have intelligent smarts, and my body was always computers."

He was twenty-four when he went back to school at CPU Business School, where he received his degree in Computer Operations and Word Processing and recommendations from his teachers. According to my teachers, I am a bright and a studious person that has a good future in Computer Programming," J.P. said with a big smile, "I was and still am very proud of myself!"

At the age of twenty-five, in the fall of 1984, he registered as a LaGuardia student studying his major "Computer Science." As of this time, he is doing very well. As we finished the interview, he looked out into the Harlem streets again and said "Damn" and shook his head with a big smile.
By Matthew Brumosky

The Best Vigilante in Brooklyn is a taut Off-Broadway drama involving the friends and brother of a murdered postman who decide to lure the killer to his death. It is a situation all-too-familiar to New Yorkers nowadays.

The playwriting, Cal Loiacono, has set his play in the back room of a Brooklyn saloon where the brother of a murdered postman tells his friends about the suspect: Rocco, a recent arrival from Partan, the home of the postman's son. The group decides to trap Rocco, and they call Group Sales from any Broadway phone to arrange a set fee of $55.00. They have suffered a cruel loss, and they plan to avenge their friend. During this inter-play the play will move from its present modest box office and ask to purchase a block of tickets at a modest discount for $55.00 off original price. This is not a refundable discount but every bit helpful. For more information you can call Group Sales from any Broadway house that mentions that they have group sales in their ads in the Village Voice or the New York Times. Now it’s if this play is still too steep for your pocketbook, the Theater Development Fund (TDF) has an offer for you. For $5.00 you can purchase your name on their mailing list. They will send you a listing of theater, dance and musical performances that are available to individuals who do not have the opportunity to attend the theater (because of costs) for a reasonable price. Provided for Broadway, Off Broadway, Off Off Broadway, and other artistic events range anywhere from $500 to $3000. All ticket ordering is conducted by mail only. If your really want to fork out a very small service charge, which will run between $30 to $100 per ticket. For an application and more information write or call: Audience Extras 163 West 23rd Street New York, N.Y. 10011 Tel: (212) 989-9500

Revenge Is Better Than Regret

By Rennata Romez

If you're the type of person who does things on the spur of the moment heart of the Times Square area on 44th Street. If you're the type of person who does things on the spur of the moment, TKTS is for you. Here's how:

First of all there is the TKTS TKTS booth. It is located right in the heart of the Times Square area on 44th street. If you're the type of person who does things on the spur of the moment and don't mind paying at least half price for a theater ticket, then TKTS TKTS is for you. Here's how they operate: You go down and stand in line the same day you want to see a show (approx. 2 hours earlier). Then they are sold a ticket to your choice of (if available) for half price. Now if you don't like the thought of long lines and would rather plan an evening at the theater in advance, then "Cheap Tricks on Broadway." If you're still convincing yourself that $50.00 is too much for you to discourage at one time, you can always go for good old standing room. If there is a show that you wish to see that has a reasonably full house, go directly to the theater's box office and ask to purchase a ticket for standing room. They usually go for about $100 a shot. You get to see the same show that the person who paid $400 sees, only you stand up in the back of the house. (For this method I suggest a pair of comfortable shoes.)

Last, but not least, for those who refuse to lay out any money at all, there are free events all summer long in Central Park, Prospect Park, and at Lincoln Center. You won't see Broadway shows, but you will see well put together productions. Now what's the matter with broadening your horizons for free! Absolutely nothing! Now there should be no more excuses for you not to attend artistic events. The information is all here for you.
Desperately Seeking Susan

By Renee Hurt

This film is the saga of a modern-day housewife so constricted by her life and self-centered husband that she enters another world by emulating her secret ideal. New Wave rock star Madonna fans will not be disappointed. Madonna plays Susan since the two are easily believed to be one and the same. Madonna's billing has already drawn a percentage of her fans to largely contribute to the $30 million grossed in the first three days. The director Susan Seidelman has created a fresh, interesting variation of the Prince and the Pauper theme. By using the natural life and energy of the streets, the film has a distinctive New York city flair.

Punk personalities including Richard Hell and the Voidoids, Anne Carlisle, known from the cult classic "Liquid Sky," and ex-bodyguard for Sid Vicious of the Sex Pistols, Rocket RUDI, give the film the punk life feeling in Greenwich Village. This is a must see for touching romantic, funky humor, and effervescent entertainment.

"Mama I Want To Sing"—A Profile

By Renneta Romez

As I walked down the narrow, well-lit hallway, I was drawn to the auditorium by the sound of hand claps, shouts, and hallelujahs. As I walked in the auditorium, to my surprise this Harlem community center, which doubles as the Heckscher Theatre, had a full house. After reading personal ads in the paper, I was drawn to the auditorium by the sound of hand claps, and see it. And I'm glad I did."

The woman's name was Flora Matarah, a resident of California, who, when asked why she had come to see the play, said, "I was over at the museum, and I heard that there was a show here, and I decided to come over and see it. And I'm glad I did."

As the audience cleared out, I found myself in the middle of cast members hurrying out from backstage. A few cast members, including Randy Higgenson, who portrays her own father, Reverend Winters, in the play, stopped and made conversation while I waited for Ms. Higgensen to make her appearance. When Ms. Higgensen came out, her first words to me were, "Well, let's get on with it."

"Mama I Want To Sing" is a must see for touching romantic, funky humor, and effervescent entertainment.
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REAL TEACHING IS AN ART.
designated hitter

By Rosemarie Kessler

It's the bottom of the ninth, men on second and third with two outs. The score is tied 5-5, and the pitcher is due to bat. One question is running through everyone's mind: What kind of hit is the manager using a pinch hitter? They ponder the situation and ask themselves: What kind of hit is the pinch hitter supposed to lead off when to use a pinch hitter? For example, if one Davis, a defensive back out of North Carolina and Mark Bavaro, a receiver corps.

The designated hitter rule was first proposed in 1969 by John Heyder, but it was laughed down at the annual baseball meeting because the owners thought it would be ridiculous to have a "ten-man team.

The designated hitter (DH) takes the pitcher's place at bat, thus eliminating the weak spot at the end of the line-up, but the DH has no pinch duty. When a DH is used, a manager can get more work for a pinch hitter. That same time eliminates the question of knowing when to use a pinch hitter. For example, if the pitcher is behind in runs and the pitcher is supposed to lead off the inning, is where the DH can be helpful. Another time a DH can be used is when a man is in scoring position, and the pitcher is up next, or if the team has a rally going, and they need someone to get a hit.

Craig Finkenrider of the Oak­land A's revived the DH idea in the early 1970s and won approval by his league. The DH rule was first introduced in the minors in 1972 and was introduced in the National League the following year.

Many fans, as well as the National League, were opposed to the DH rule. Mr. Blake Cohen of the National League Office has said, "We feel that baseball is a better game without it. We also think that fans like it better without the DH. We don't care what the American League does, but we don't want the National League to have it, and be under the rules don't change. You have to be able to show that you can play both offense and defense. It's the easiest thing in the world to get a DH." Some players, like Dave Kingman, have wondered what the American League and have become designated hitters because they can't throw or run," said Mr. Cohen. In a recent interview with "This Week In Baseball," Dave Kingman, designated hitter for the Chicago Cubs, said, "I don't have too much of a problem. It's just that I can play a defense that well, and the use of the DH has helped to prolong my career in baseball.

If the DH rule was too used in both leagues, there wouldn't be much of a change in the game considering the DH is used every other year in the All­Star Game and the World Series. Mr. Bob Weir of the Commissioner's Office has said that "no definite change is expected." Mr. Uberhoven of the Commissioner of Baseball is testing the water to see how the fans feel about the DH. If there is a substantial amount against it, it will be eliminated, but he does not necessarily wish to make the change.

Fan polls are going to be conducted and weighted very heavily in the whole season. "Most of the polling will be made outside of the stadiums," said Mr. Weir. "It will consist mainly of thirty minute interviews with fans. If there is a change, it will not be made before the 1996 season, but once a decision is reached we will of course have to talk to the players association." During a recent fan poll taken on NBC, 56,000 fans were against the DH rule, while 46,000 were for it. If the official polling goes anything like this one, it's going to be a hard decision to make.

Save Your Tokens

By Vince Cousin

In this year's National Football League collegiate draft, the New York Jets as well as the giants draft players they feel will help them in the future.

In this year's draft, the Jets, who suffered a less than harmonious season last year, selected Wisconsin wide receiver Al Toon. Toon, a 6 foot 4 inch, 205 pound receiver, is a former All-American with the speed to get deep, was a surprise pick to many Jet fans. The only real opposition The Mets, on the other hand, have a powerful offense. The Pittsburgh Pirates with their League leading batting average and the Philadelphia Phillies have been inconsistent at best.

For the New York Giants, their first 11 games of the 1985 United States football League season has been inconsistent at best. The New Jersey Generals have managed to defeat some of the USFL's toughest teams, such as the Tampa Bay Bandits and the Houston Gamblers, and they have beaten some of the USFL's weakest teams, such as the Los Angeles Express and the Orlando Renegades. The Generals have also lost to the USFL's toughest (Baltimore Stars, Birmingham Stallions, Arizona Outlaws) and the USFL's weakest (Jacksonville Bulls). Although New Jersey had put together a recent four game winning streak, the Generals have yet to put together four full quarters of solid football.

Perhaps a microcosm of New Jersey's season can be seen through their 5th quarterback, Doug Flutie, Flutie, the Generals' first round draft pick from Boston College in 1985, has shown flashes of magic. Against Los Angeles and Tampa Bay, Flutie led stirring fourth quarter come-backs, thanks mainly to his happy feet. Unfortunately, Flutie has also shown that he is still a rookie just learning Head Coach Michael's pro style of offense. At times Flutie has been tentative, indecisive, and he sometimes throws to the wrong receiver. Only Flutie's late game rallies and scrambling ability have erased many of his own "rookie" mistakes.

If the Generals are to be one of eight teams to make the USFL's post season tournament and possibly participate in the USFL championship game at Giants Stadium, the General's home field on July 14, Quarterback Doug Flutie will have to learn from his mistakes and make the proper adjustments during games. Superstar Running Back Herschel Walker will also continue to run well in order to take the pressure off of Flutie.

New Jersey's Defense has been improving (USFL points allowed per game in last 6 games, and their specialty teams have shown spurt's of explosiveness.

Will the Generals be the 1985 USFL champions? New Jersey will go as far as Doug Flutie's arm and scrambling feet will take them.

June opens with the Intramural Chess Tournament on the 3rd at 5:00 PM. Student vs. Faculty Volleyball game will be played at 5:45 on the 5th.

The 1984-85 Intramural Awards Night will be held on June 14 at 6:45 PM when the best at LaGuardia will receive what they have earned.

Generals '85

By David Youngwood

For Doug Flutie and his New Jersey Giants, the first 11 games of the 1985 United States football League season has been inconsistent at best.

A subway series would be great for New York and its baseball fans, but unfortunately the dream of such a spectacle will have to remain just that a dream. (Well, at least for this year)
The Bridge

Where Have All the Heroes Gone
By Vince Coustan

Remember the days when the only "high" player got was from going 4 for 4, or when the only coke a player used came from a red and what can? Well, I do. And I wish those days were here again.

Today's "sports heroes" are that, but in name only. Today's "heroes" can not hold a candle to the past heroes. People like Alan Wiggins and Chuck Muncie are nothing compared to Willie Mays and O.J. Simpson.

The major difference between these players is that the first two are addicted to a little white powder from the hills of Columbia, while the other two played for the sheer pleasure of the game.

Drugs and sports are becoming the newest, hottest couple around, but now it's time to break up this romance. Pitch Ueberroth, baseball commissioner, has declared "war on drugs" and has taken steps in the direction of winning this war.

First of all, he has made drug tests mandatory for all baseball personnel except for major league players. This step is designed to make sure that players coming into the majors are not addicted to drugs and other substances.

Second of all, he has proposed that harsher punishment as well as rehabilitation be placed upon players already afflicted.

National Football League commission-er Pete Rozelle, has taken similar lines on the drug situation. He has suspended players who have either admitted or were suspected of drug involvement.

Whether or not you agree or disagree with either Ueberroth or Rozelle, it is clear that both men are dedicated to the idea of cleaning up their respective sports.

Drug and sports. The romance has gone on too long, and it's time that someone says that honeymoon is over.

LaGuardia's Annual 10K Race Takes Off
By Chris Duffy

On Sunday, April 16th, 220 runners dashed from the starting line of LaGuardia's fourth annual 10K road race. A mere 30 1/2 minutes later, Danny Dickenson flew across the finish line in record time. Coming in a close second and third were Sean Doyle (31:28) and Art Hall (31:33), both members of Mr. Dickenson's running club, The North Shore Track Club. The North Shore Track Club.

This was Mr. Dickenson's first run at LaGuardia. He said, "Being a spectator last year made me run this year." Mr. Dickenson is just back after two knee injuries and said "the race helped me get my confidence back after the injuries." His usual distance is the half-marathon. The first female runner was Suzanne Hopkinson with a time of 3:00. Ms. Hopkinson is a LaGuardia alumna from the class of '75. This was her first shot at LaGuardia's 10K. She said she found the course "challenging." Ms. Hopkinson was running as a member of the Atlantia team, a Manhattan-based women's team.

Of the 202 official finishers, many other winners were included in the swash's ceremony, which was held in the gym after the race. Among the LaGuardia students and alumni honored were Nancy Santangelo, Linda Corson, Jeanne Oliver, Raimiro Lopez, Oswald Becca, and Paul Masillora. Members faculty and staff were also in line for trophies: Leonora Beaky, Jose Agromonte, Laurence Knute, Harry Masillora, Yvonne Hiltion, and Karen Pearl. The annual event, as usual, was sponsored by Chase Manhattan Bank.

The Sunny side Drum Corps participated added a festive mood to the occasion.

Silly's Back In Town
By David Youngwood

In a move shrouded in controversy, New York Yankee principal owner George M. Steinbrenner III, fired his Manager, Yogi Berra, and replaced him with three-time former manager Billy Martin.

Berra who guided the Yankees to a 60-60 mark through the first 31 games of their 1985 American League schedule, took the firing in stride by stating: "That's what the game is. Managers are hired to be fired. What the heck, I'm used to this. It's the third time I've been fired."

Billy Martin, who was the Yankee Manager in 1975, 76, 77, 79, and 91, and now in 95, said: "It was a nice job, which got fired. But if the players liked him so much, why didn't they play better for him?"

Counted Yankee designated hitter Don Baylor: "Yankees. You're a lot of help.

Added Third Baseman, and Yogi's son, Thaddeus: "They fired him. Who did it?"

According to Yankee officials, Berra was fired because of their slow start and "Hoppy's baseball." Those same officials say that they expect Martin to give the Yankees some fire and discipline.

Under Billy Martin, the Yankees have recently put together a five-game winning streak, thanks mainly to excellent pitching.

In a recent three-game series at Yankee Stadium against the Kansas City Royals, the Yankees were the recipients of three brilliantly pitched games.

In game one, Dennis Rasmussen pitched New York to a 7-1 complete game win. Game two saw Ron Guidry toss a four-hit, 5-2 complete game, and in game three, Phil Niekro and Dave Righetti combined to defeat Kansas City 6-2.

New York's offense and defense have also started to pick up. Don Mattingly, Dave Winfield, Don Baylor, Bobby Meacham, Ray Henderson and Ron Hassey have all contributed to Billy Martin's hit and run offense and strong defense.

When Billy Martin took over as Manager of the New York Yankees, they were only about five games out of first place and in seventh place in the American League's Eastern Division. By the time the Yankees to win the first, they must continue to get quality pitching from Guidry, Rasmussen, Niekro, Righetti and second basemen Don Cooper and Brian Fisher. They must also learn to win consistently.

With no team in the East getting off to an insurmountable lead, the Yanks have a good shot at winning the East. Maybe even the World Series.