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. Lezama said he resigned because Sarasky, the former Student Government President, was poorly handled. "Take the Angelo Del Toro program, the Vice President (Sarasky) presented it and it wasn't fully developed. There were loopholes, and the program turned out unsuccessful!"

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 do that same thing, too. "Like I said before, I even did it myself in order to get my money, even though we did not meet." Jimmy 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 can only do so if we receive funds from the dean's office. During the winter quarter, Student Government was asked 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 torun 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 held to be registered, so he stepped down." Bryan Lezama, interviewed in this 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. Past 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 envisions a building which will provide cultural, social, and recreational programs for the students.

Dean Hamilton states students that the Student Union will be controlled by the students. Luis Merchante, co-ordinator of Student Activities.
Truly Tasteless
By Susan Hyde
You are a female student at LaGuardia Junior College and you are here to further your education and not to be harassed. As a woman in society, you have probably already encountered a situation at one time or another in which a man has made a vulgar remark or suggestion in some type of setting at you. It is, unfortunately, not an uncommon occurrence and most women generally ignore such absurd behavior. If by chance you have had this type of incident happen to you at LaGuardia, as Chief of Security Moses Saunders's points out, it should not be ignored. "The women that come to this college did not come here to be bothered by a man, and if this should ever happen, they should not keep quiet about it. That type of thing needs to be reported."

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. Well 98% of the time that holds true, but it can happen here, not because the college is insecure or poorly secured. This is an instance of people from all walks of life coming here. Just recently Director of Security A.L. Longobardi, told the Bridge that on April 11th his office received a report from a young lady who had been in the gym when a gentleman approached her and made an unsolicited suggestion. She became upset and stepped away. When she did this, he grabbed her, punched her in the chest, and ran from the gym. A day later Security caught the gentleman, identified as a student at LaGuardia. Cumberbatch went before a student review board, which heard both the woman's side and his. The board decided to put him on probation under the supervision of Moses Saunders.

On Thursday May 9th, Cumberbatch faced a final review board and the former board decided that he was no longer welcome here at LaGuardia. He is now suspended from school and will not be allowed on campus. LaGuardia College does not want to tolerate this type of trouble and warns those looking for such that they will receive the same escort out.

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 so that we can keep our institution as respectable and comfortable as possible. LaGuardia College is a place for the advancement of minds. The Security Office is located at the entrance to the school. It is there for our safety and protection, and if you ever have a problem, you should use it.

X the MX
By Vince Cousin
Christmas came early for President Reagan, and the Pentagon, when approval of funds for production of the controversial MX missile came from Congress.

The President, who held hard and long for approval, was happy with the 217 to 210 Congressional vote which gives him 15 billion dollars to spend on more weapons of destruction.

I, being a member of the human race, feel obligated to challenge the decision of Congress. I feel this is a mistake. In my opinion, not going to be the "peace keeper" the President and his supporters say it will be, will add another gun to an already overloaded arsenal.

I also challenge the approval of the MX missile on the grounds of its necessity. Ask yourself, do we really need more nuclear weapons on earth? My feeling is that the MX is just a way in which the President and his friends at the Pentagon are adding another gun to an already overloaded arsenal.

The adding of the MX to the United States arsenal of nuclear weapons would be the equivalent of an arsonist throwing a match on an already burning house.

I honestly hope that the members of Congress fully realize the consequences of their decision and pray that this decision doesn't come back to haunt them or their children or their children's children.
Some Do It at Night

By Lee Starkman

Some do it during the day. Some do it at night. But those who do it at night work a lot harder than those doing the daytime thing.

"I find it hectic," he said. "I try hard to keep things organized. That's why I live in a house that I rent. I want to be able to work at night without having to be someplace else."

The average evening student works long hours and gets to school to work some more. Why work so hard?

"I find it as Ms. Escoff does very hectic," he said. "I believe that being a full-time student is very important." Bernie Ginzberg also works hard. "If you want to be someone in the world, you have to work hard." He works at a law firm during the day and at night.

Lois Escobar, an Executive Secretary major, who works at Pfizer Inc., felt this was the right thing to do. "I would rather work hard now than later." Lois Escobar is very busy. She works at night and during the day.

"She does a very good job," her employer said. "I would not hire anyone else in her place." Lois Escobar has been working for Pfizer Inc. since 1972.

Can You Afford To Go To College Without Financial Aid?

By Veronica E. Swicolor

In February, President Reagan proposed a budget that would cut $2 billion in student financial aid. This is the largest cut in Federal aid to students in the history of the nation.

The budget includes a 25% cut in Pell grants, a 25% cut in work-study, and a 25% cut in loans. The total cut is $2 billion, or $1,000 for each eligible student.

The CUNY Baccalaureate Program

By Sajjad H. Ali

The City University of New York Bachelor's degree program, established by the Board of Trustees in 1971, offers a student the opportunity to complete his second Bachelor's degree while re-establishing his life. The B.A. and B.S. degrees awarded by the City University are accredited by the New York State Education Department.

A student who wants to apply to the University's Baccalaureate program must complete at least 120 credits with a minimum average of 2.5. A student who plans to apply to the program must complete a minimum of 30 credits with a minimum average of 2.5.

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Student Leaders of the Americas

By Eartha Green

On April 24th LaGuardia's President, Ms. Shenhker addressed twenty-one student leaders of Latin American and Caribbean Basin students in his office. The students were not at a lawn sponsored by the Student Government and the Student Activities Committee (S.A.C.), where the students have a 50% vote.

A Bolivian representative questioned whether it was a 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.

"The college representative, Luis Alejandro Canto Bravo, pointed out that the students have no say in the educational policy of his school. "Only four out of every thousand students graduate from the university because of this," he said. "The country does not invest in the education of the people, but 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 Saras. Liberal Arts Co-op Advisor Fernanddo Oliver, Student Activities Committee Representative Jorge Bermudez and York College Student Government President, John Robinson.

The students were escorted by three interpreters.

Dean Hamilton enlightened the visitors on the college's counseling program and said that benefits the students.

These benefits included: (1) the availability of twenty 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 job opportunities; (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 nursery and the Student Activities Committee because such institutions do not exist in Latin America.

Stephenson King Eugene, President of the United Workers Party Youth Arm in St. Lucia praised 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 Ethiopians. Mr. Lezema read that LaGuardia has raised over five thousand dollars for Ethiopia and CUNY over forty thousand dollars.

The Student Government President also congratulated the visitors on being active students leaders 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 a 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. The gesture seemed appropriate.

Another goal of the program was to give the participants the opportunity to share their knowledge and concerns with each other and to provide them with lasting long-term relationships 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, a representative from Nicaragua said, "It is a slow tedious process. However, LaGuardia has exchanged with Italy 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.

"I only mean more power for the students," Leo Newball, director of Student Activities said. "It is a slow tedious process. However, LaGuardia's students are not being fully met. "Students," he said, "need more high-tech equipment, such as word processors to develop their skills. The increase in fees would begin to provide a hi-tech resource center and would make our students more marketable in the job market."

Newball also explained the increase in fees would improve critical human services for students, such as nutrition and meet the needs of Extended Day Students. In addition, Mr. Newball expects the Student Union to provide almost immediate openings for paid internships for students to act as managers of programs provided by the Student Union. Mr. Newball assured, "If I have anything to do with it, students will be happy."

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 can only afford to plan to survey the students and find out what they need, like space to study, a lounge, recreation programs, and the Student Government needs more space."

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, who represent the single largest European group in our State and in the City 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 to commit to the student's goal. A second Leadership Workshop is planned for June at PUEC (Public Educational Centers).

The Institute is looking for an Italian-American Student(s) 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. Martin on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays in MB-6.

Two other up-coming events include: Italian-American Day at Yankee Stadiums, 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 June. Eight CUNY students can earn 6 credits while absorbing the beauty, language and customs of 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 club's bulletin board, opposite Student Activities in room M16 or call Barbara A. Martin at 662-6716.

Meetings for the Italian-American Club are scheduled every third Wednesday of the month during club hours. The success and future of the club depends on you. Support the Italian-American Institute.

Hot Potato

Mr. Jonas commented, "The Student Union does not exist until the students say it does." He also realizes the financial strain the extra fees may cause: "I'm not saying that you should have a Student Union instead of cutting, 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."

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. No one will be able to use it for anything except to build the Student Union."

Unless the students approve the referendum, it will be put in some kind of fund. The money will accumulate with interest. No one will be able to use it for anything except to build the Student Union."

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According to Dean Hamilton, the idea for a Student Union has been around ever since this college was built. That fall, it was decided to share the idea with the students. While Dean Hamilton thinks the Student Union will benefit the students a great deal, he said, "I think that if the students don't vote for it, they should not vote for it. I think they should have the opportunity to decide whether or not to have the Student Union."

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**Bits and Bytes, Nursery Style**

By Chris Duffy

There is a new computer curriculum being designed at LaGuardia. An Apple II Computer has been put together for the youngest of our students: the even two to four olds who attend the school’s Early Childhood Program.

“The computer teaches the children autonomous,” said Renee Butler, the di­rector of LaGuardia’s Nursery School. “It teaches them how to progress on their own.”

Butler explained that all the children will be exposed to the new Apple II. “If they like it, they like it. If they don’t, they don’t,” stressed Ms. Butler. “No child will be forced to use it.” However, early reaction indi­cates 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. History, piano, and gymnastics are already included in the timetable, and the most recent addition is a new applet for teaching English.

The program, licensed by the New York City Board of Education and funded through a grant of Student Ac­tions, is designed to provide resources for children to learn such concepts as space, time, money, and letters. Some of the programs used are AppleWorks and MathLander.

These young students are given swimming lessons each Wednesday by a certified water swimming instructor. This time is not only utilized to teach the children to swim but also is an opportunity for the children to enjoy music, art, and physical education.

During the summer, the children will take one trip a week to places like Sesame 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 to these youngest of us. But beyond that it is a chance to learn first hand about transportation and to un­derstand the concept of an island.

Count Your Blessings

By Earla Green

LaGuardians, as of today count your blessings one by one. I had the opportunity to be a tour guide for two visitors from LaGuardia students at LaGuardia, on April 24th. Leslie Gama­ro, the Honduran representative and the President of the National Autono­mous University of Honduras, said in disarray, “Our colleges are more oriented towards the political aspect rather than the social aspect. And if we do have social activities, it is once or twice a year.” For some Latin Amer­i­cans, the word “social” does not imply entertainment but carries a connota­tion of socialism.

These students were from Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Col­ombia, Argentina, and St. Lucia—some have been touring major cities in the United States like Miami, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, DC. The objective of the tour was to enhance the Latin Amer­i­can and the Caribbean Basin’s view of the educational political system in the United States.

I was curious about the precon­ceived ideas that some of these stu­dents might have had before embark­ing on the U.S., and whether or not the views had changed. According to Les­lie, “Most of our people here have a negative attitude and still do towards the policies of the U.S. The hostility has stemmed from the U.S. intervention in Latin America. I had to choose between the Russians and the Americans, I would choose the Americans.”

Stephenson King Esquire, Pres­i­dent of the United Workers Party in St. Lucia, stated that he had no preconceived ideas about the U.S. but was shocked at the openness of American life and their freedom in society. They had literature and mag­azines on public book stands for these people, even some religious organiza­tions catered to them,” said St. Lucia. Leslie considers America to be a place where people can hope to reside in peace. This is not so in Honduras because of the current war. In a reflexive voice she said, “At the museum in Washington DC, I saw kids playing, and it made me feel good inside be­cause I know that back home in my country, we live in constant fear and tension.” Stephenson does not have these problems in St. Lucia. He feels the CUNY system in New York caters to the development of the total man not only through education but with the reinforcement of recreation as well.

The twenty one students and three escorts have all enjoyed themselves at NXC and LaGuardia. Some plan to return in the future to further their education through the International Student Exchange programs.

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, is sued April 3d, showed that of the state’s 5,420,000 students:

- Thirty-three percent (500,000) were multiple users of marijuana and alco­hol.
- Seventeen percent (255,000) were multiple users of stimulants (speed, pep pills, etc.) and alcohol.
- Ten percent (105,000) 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.
- Seven percent (300,000) were multiple users of tranquilizers and alcohol.
- Four percent (1,000,000) were multiple users of tranquilizers alone.

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 12023 or call (518) 457-6040.

**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 train line. 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. Manes, and LaGuar­dia’s President, Joseph Shenker, were on hand to witness the return of the original five car fire, which was re­created during the exhibit.

John Steinman’s Brother of William

Steinman, famous for his pianos, made a speech about his grandfather’s her­itage.

The posters that lined both sides of the platform were the result of a 3 month 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 New­York, Shearson/Amecan 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.

**Computer**

By Eartha Green

The program is licensed by the New York City Board of Health and funded through an allocation of Student Ac­tions. The program provides new opportunities and resources for children to learn such concepts as space, time, money, and letters. Some of the programs used are AppleWorks and MathLander.

These students were from Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Co­lombia, Argentina, and St. Lucia—some have been touring major cities in the United States like Miami, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, DC. The objective of the tour was to enhance the Latin Amer­i­can and the Caribbean Basin’s view of the educational political system in the United States.


By Chris Duffy

I've never been to Washington before. It was a completely different, really exciting and happy to be here." Linda Price and a busload of friends and neighbors from Carney, a rural Maryland town, had been driven for hours to be in Washington on April 20 to voice their dissatisfaction with the Reagan Administration's policies.

And they were not alone.

Ten of thousands of people from all parts of the country descended on Washington D.C. by the busload. The magnet which drew the multitudes was the concern for Peace, Jobs, and Justice. Americans congregated in Malcolm X Park in anticipation of a march on the capitol. It was Sunday, April 20, the Rev. Jesse Jackson on the injustices of our society.

The wind summited the demands on the Administration. "Stop U.S. Military Intervention in Central America, Create Jobs, Cut Military Spending and Provide for Human Needs, Freeze and Reverse the Arms Race; End the Arms Race, and End

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 that lasted for ten years in South Vietnam.

Over a period of a thousand years Vietnam faced foreign forces such as Kublai Khan, several Chinese dynasties, the French, the Japanese, and the United States and was finally counted in 1975 as a single, free and independent country, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is ten years after the war in Vietnam ended, after two million Vietnamese families were separated, after three million Vietnamese were killed, after we left South Vietnam with more than seven million, eight hundred thousand tons of bombs. That was more than was dropped on both sides of Europe in WWII.

We spent 600 billion dollars on a war that benefited no one. We did not win the Vietnam War and yet ten years later our government takes pride in continuing hostile relations with a country we nearly demolished economically, socially and politically. The U.S. currently has an economic embargo on Vietnam, breaking promises we made at the Paris Peace Treaty. Our government refuses to comply with Vietnamese requests to normalize diplomatic relations. We have politically supported Vietnam attackers, though Vietnam seems only to want peace. It would appear our government did not learn its lesson from a wasteful war.

Here in New York, this past May 5th at Washington Irving High School, a conference celebrating the 40th Anniversary Committee drew U.S. representatives, anti-war speakers and actors, musicians and artists together to protest the direction that the Reagan Administration is taking in its present handling of foreign policy in Vietnam and other countries. Some of the guest speakers included the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Ambassador Kitting from the Soviet public of Vietnam, a representative of the African National Congress, Prof. Mel King of the Rainbow Coalition, and Guadalupe González of the FDR-FMLN of El Salvador.

Throughout the conference many important issues involving U.S. foreign policy past and present were discussed. One of the main concerns of all the participants was the U.S. involvement in the situation in Central America, Nicaragua, and the embargo placed on the Vietnamese people. The theme stressed repeatedly by all speakers was that there should be no U.S. interventions in Vietnam, the America, the Carribbean, the Middle, East, Africa, Asia or anywhere else. One stimulatng aspect of the conference, felt the U.S. had no reason to continue punishing Vietnam when they are asking for peace. She stressed we should have learned our lesson from ten years of "that wretched war. We should have nother feelings than that of friendship for the Vietnamese, yet the U.S. still works to destroy Vietnam as an independent country."

A high point of the conference, though a brief one, was the Reverend Jesse Jackson's comments. Jackson emphasized, in regard to wars like that in Vietnam, that "there are no winnable wars. For those still in pain, those still families have been interrupted, and who walk the streets with their minds blown, no war can ever be over." Reverend Jackson commented that President Reagan is taking money from American farmers and pouring it abroad for destructive objectives. He reminded us that the American people must constitute 6% of the world's population. Most of the people in the world are yellow, black, brown, don't speak English, and are poor and starving. We must redustain our configuration because only the

By Lee Starkman

They say that two voices are better than one. So it is that these four voices are better than two, four better than three, five better than four, etc. But when humanity collects en masse to voice dissatisfaction with the policies of its government, this voice can be a very, influential instrument in bringing about a successful "happening" occurred in Washington, D.C. the weekend of April 19 through April 22.

Under the collective banner of Peace, Jobs, and Justice, 100,000 people gathered in Malcolm X Park to share their voiced frustrations and dissatisfaction with American and worldwide policies. But what do the Ali-people Congress and People's Anti-War Mobilization, Full Disclosure Magazine, Aesthetic Realism, and the Marxists-Leninists Party have in common? A voice. Even though all these organizations go about their means differently, they all share a simple common denominator. A voice.

From quiet whisperings 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 influencing opinion and decision. 100,000 strong interacting under a hot Washington sun effectively shared the messages they have to share. As Dave Delfinger, a well known anti-war activist, who played a part in rescuing POWS from Vietnam, spoke about his recent visit back to Vietnam. He said he had spoken to Mayor Hi Chuc Toh of Ho Chi Minh City and that the message he brings back is one that asks for peace. "Our job is not to abandon the Vietnamese people."

Speakers were not the only influence during the conference; poetry readings and war takers were performed. Well known musicians, such as Rory Brown, Holly Near, Adrienne Torf, and Jeff Langley, led the audience in moving songs that called for peace amongs all nations. Most all of the artists have traveled to countries such as Vietnam and other countries like China, America, Nicaragua, and the Vietnamese echo the call for world peace.

One other serious moment during the conference was a speech given by Barry Romo. Roma, a member of the Vietnam Vets Against the 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 number of soldiers killed. Roma spoke about how the government cheated its vets out of things they deserved. They cut back on their disability pay, took away housing benefits, and left many, with no jobs when they had returned."

An intriguing point brought out by Guadalupe González, representative of the FDR-FMLN in El Salvador, was that "Americans do not like wars; they proved that by losing the war in Vietnam, and they'll prove it in El Salvador and in Nicaragua."

At the end of the conference, which lasted for about five hours, one idea idea was made clear. We must all the representatives voted down a proposed aid package to the Nicaraguan rebels. A start? Maybe, but also a long way to go.
The Ideological War

By Sajjad H. Ali

Faction between Iran and Iraq did not actually begin on September 4, 1980 as the common assumption. This date only marks the onset of armed hostilities in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Fundamental to the current conflict is the basic ideological differences between the two countries. And it is 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, and Mr. Alaa al Hadidi, Counselor of the Baghdad government, insist that Iraq was forced to defend itself by the Khomeinist forces, which were working to create internal and external hostilities.

According to Mr. Hadidi, the Iranian regime made hostile speeches about Iraq-Iran relations. Iran also tried to supply a few of the Iraqi people with arms, equipment and literature and used to destabilize the country's internal system politically and socially.

The late Shah of Iran and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had concluded an agreement on March 6, 1975 through the mediation of President Husni Mubarak of Egypt. The Algiers Accord provided for a definitive settlement of international borders, strict adherence to the 1921 treaty, cooperation between the two countries' internal affairs and access to the Shatt al-Arab waterway. Bakhtiar Khomeini in June 1979, "dissavowed the accord under the pretext that it had been concluded by the late Shah and sponsored by the U.S."

On April 1, 1980, an assassination attempt was made by an Iranian student who lived in Iraq. In the event, most of the students from the Islamic University of Baghdad was injured along with others. A funeral procession of the Shi'a students of Al-Mustansiriya was attacked by hand grenades as it passed by an Iranian school. An Iranian student and others from the school, including an Iranian official in the Consulate, were tried and executed.

"From this point, the Iranian regime started jihad (holy war). Khomeini and his followers asked Iranians to criticize the government," Mr. Hadidi said.

There were repeated violations of Iraq, and the first major clash of the border cities of Khanaqin, Mandali, Saiad Sagheila, and Batna. Iraq also blockaded the Iranian port of Shatt al-Arab waterway, which historically and geographically belongs to Iraq. Mr. Hadidi said that the Algiers accord allowed Iran to use the waterway in return for the Iraqi territories it held by force. "Although Iraq started using the waterway, she did not give back the territories," he said.

According to these documents, from February 1979 when Khomeini came to power, until September 1980, 941 violations against Iraq took place. "The Iraqi government, as the secretariat General of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of the American States, protesting these provocations on more than 160 occasions. Although much of the above accusations could not be confirmed through official documents, the New York Times does mention a few incidents.

The Times carried a report of the Al-Mustansiriya incident on April 2, 1980. The report said that the Iranian student who threw the bomb was shot on the spot by a security guard.

The blocking of Shatt al-Arab or the disregarding of the Algiers Accord by the Iraqi regime could not be confirmed. I also visited the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations but got a big smile. "How can we reply to such news? They are all lying and as a Muslim, will not make up a lie to answer a lie," said Mr. Saeed imani, Public Relations Officer of the Mission.

Mr. Imami said that the Iraqis have been engaged in propagating such stories to justify their invasion.

Ayatollah Khomeini's ideology is Shia but not the kind Mr. Hadidi or the Arab world propogates. Islam is one complete religion, all under the reign of the most modernized and most progressive societies. Islam does not recognize any borders and since our aim is to spread the Islamic values, "The Muslim nation of Nicaragua is not the others."

Due to these ideological differences, and end to the war is not in sight. Mr. Hadidi says that Iraq will continue to fight until Iran accepts its declared conditions and to decide the outcome to the conflict, that symbolizes the battle of truth against falsity.

The war on Iran, claims the lives of Muslims and benefiting only non-Muslims. It is difficult to say that Iran's war, only time will reveal the truth as it brings the war to its end because it is Allah's promise that He will never let falsity overcome truth.

Nicaragua

By Margaret Thomas

In mid-April I conducted a telephone interview with Grace Damion, a nutritionist who spent 4 months in the embattled Central American country of Nicaragua.

The Bridge: War-torn Nicaragua has been the subject of political controversy in recent years. What was your purpose in going to Nicaragua?

Grace: I am a nutritionist who at that time was working towards my Master's Degree. Part of my requirements for obtaining my degree was to have done some field work. I decided to go to Nicaragua, despite its political unrest so that I could help those that were in need.

The Bridge: What exactly did you do there and how were the people you worked with?

Grace: I went to Nicaragua as part of a Canadian project funded by the Canadian Government. I worked with the Mission of Health in Nicaragua, which is affiliated with the Pan-American Organization. There have been tremendous improvements since the Somoza dictatorship that brutally oppressed Nicaragua for more than 40 decades until the Sandinista revolution overthrew them on July 17, 1979. The Bridge: Then President Reagan's comparison of the contras to our founding Fathers is an insult to their memory.

Grace: Our founding Fathers were guilty of gross discrepancies, among them slavery, but they did not use repression tactics such as kidnapping innocent citizens and forcing them to belong to their regime. They were not guilty of deploying written and killing innocent children.

The Bridge: What is the economic situation?

Grace: If there were not a threat of a war against the Nicaraguans, they would direct more of their budget to other things. Like basic food and health. However, 40% of their budget must be used for defense. This includes food and uniforms for the soldiers. As such, there is a lack of money for the Nicaraguan children. They are led by ex-officers of the Sandinistas and use their power to justify their invasion.

The Bridge: On February 21st, President Reagan described the contras as the "moral equivalent of our founding Fathers and the brave men and women of the French Resistance." Who exactly are the contras?

Grace: The contras are a mercenary army carrying out the US government's campaign of terror and economic destruction against Nicaragua. They are led by ex-officers of the Sandinista regime and use their power to justify their invasion. They are not only supported by the US government, but also by other countries that recognize the Sandinista rebels and hold elections.

Vietnam

By Sajjad H. Ali

Delinger said, "If the government will not stop the war, we must stop the government." We want not only to re-
I'm going to take my degree first, and he was going to take... their education there knowing that to decide if they can continue to afford themselves alone it awarded Desmond Tutu an honorary doctorate. So it is this whole tin continued. "are in scholarships, and of undergraduate education that is not their number one priority." awards more Ph. D.'s than any other community. They own Columbia Presbyterian research. It gets most of its money from companies that have stock in companies that the organization gets a lot of support from companies that have stock in companies that deal in South Africa. But yet to get involved in a smaller organization which is an alternative to 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. Rodney Lee is also a graduate student at Columbia University. He supports the students who demand that Columbia be divest from companies that deal in South Africa, but he also adm is that the situation puts the inti mately on the spot. He said, "Columbia is not really about educating people. Its number one priority is raising money. It gets most of its money from government contracts to do all kinds of research. The number two priority is running the university as a business. It is called a medical service to the community. They own Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, so they are mainly engaged in 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 cont inued, "are in scholarships, and where does Columbia get its money for all these scholarships?" I myself am a graduate student at Columbia. Columbia pays at least over three-fourths of tuition on scholarships. Last year alone, I was on fellowship and Tus died an honorary doctorate. So it is this whole conflict if you are going to ask Columbia to give you scholarships, then how many people that which gets its scholarships and it can not afford to educate people. Then how can someone who is black and the other black and other poor people afford education? That is the whole dilemma. - Ansonia Tzortzatos

Another View of South Africa

By Anastasia Tzortzatos

After the mourners attempted to board their transport, they were denied the right and ordered to get off the ground. The young woman describe how two policemen, laughing at the people in the crowd as they got off the transport. Once everybody was sitting on the ground, the police began to question the mothers. Then the police began to ask them what is the education of their children. Less of more the same history was taking place here in America. Many people who had just come out of the civil rights movement knew how it felt to be treated as an unequal in our country. There are seven thousand people on land that a barren. There are no businesses, and people are dying out. Children are dying... people living... and those children in those graves. Six-six six graves were built just before I arrived. They died because they did not get much to eat. - Ansonia Tzortzatos

I'm talking about the other students who are much younger than me and who probably have more time to develop their career path than I have. They still need to get an education and education about the world because the media gives only different perspective. It wants you not to think not to be educated is surely one of the ways to be destroyed because you are not aware of what's going on the streets. And you think you have to be educated because racism comes in so many forms." He went on to say that the young people have aptitude towards the problems of the world because of the lack of knowledge.

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

The American Congress on Africa, which was founded in 1953. According to Judge William Booth, it helps the civil rights movement in Africa by providing them literature about apartheid and distributing it around the United States. This literature also provides speakers and films for organizations.

Judge Booth, who was president of the American Congress on Africa for about thirteen years and is presently a member of the Committee's Board of Directors, has been in jail since August 1962 because he fought for the rights of his people. Mrs. Blaine, director of LaGuardia's Journalism program, was awarded the prize on the basis of an essay that was entered in a contest which formed its entry. The competition requires up to forty pages of manuscript that need not be one piece. It was Mrs. Blaine's second victory for the Fellowship in a fierce state-wide competition, which is accompanied by a $5,000 cash grant as well as prestige. - By Matthew Bernske

LaGuardia's Michael Blaine won this year's Fellowship Award in Fiction in a competition sponsored by the New York City Board of Education. Mr. Blaine, director of LaGuardia's Journalism program, was awarded the prize on the basis of an essay that was entered in a contest which formed its entry. The competition requires up to forty pages of manuscript that need not be one piece. It was Mrs. Blaine's second victory for the Fellowship in a fierce state-wide competition, which is accompanied by a $5,000 cash grant as well as prestige.
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 26th. 9 to 5 National Association of Working Women was one of the many organizations that climax 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 work-place-and with it comes pressure-but we merely demonstrate of our contribution to this society."

Among the many demands that 9 to 5 National Association 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 laws and strong affirmative action programs that present and promote emplyee well-being and equal employment opportunity; efforts to close the wage gap between mythological and prevailing; and provisions for all jobs of comparable skill, responsibility and experience, support for policies to ease the burden of the working family, including employer support of child care, fair wages and benefits protection for part-time workers, flex-time and jobsharing, improved economic security for older women, on the job and in retirement, safe working conditions, and control over office automation to ensure that clerical workers' jobs and health are not sacrificed in the name of corporate profit.

Most importantly, one item on the agenda was that given careful attention was the use of VDT's and the general use of automation on the job. 9 to 5 has implemented a Bill of Rights that effective work. Ms. Tinkham explained that "one of the most important experiences for a student is knowing what to do with the stuff, a student looks for a college and how to practice it in the outside world. And the best way to do that through internship." All women are welcome at the Department of Cultural Affairs. The Urban Corps Internship Fair this year has been successful with the CUNY program. As a future intern, this reporter feels that is a lot of opportunity for all Lehrguardian students and for the whole CUNY program.

R. Fader-Smith

Going to the Fair

By Tasha Staggers

Attending the Second Annual Urban Corps Internship at the Federal Hall National Memorial was one of the most interesting combinations of corpora-

tions 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 Personnel Director Jean Ortiz, Mayor Ed Koch was called down to Washington, having to miss the fair. But Ms. Ortiz did give a chief speech on how the urban Corps has been successful. He hopes it will continue in the future.

One of the most interesting features of speaking to a few agencies. One of them was the Department of Sanitation. According to Personnel Director John Arizzi, Mayor Ed Koch was called down to Washington.

The Brooklyn Children's Museum was represented by Bernatte Brown, who informed this reporter that the Brooklyn Museum uses interns in many different areas because they deal with a large audience of people from adults all the way to babies. "The majors that this museum works with are Art, Art History, Art Education, Anthropology, Art and Business Administration, plus Computer and Clerical Science," he said.

The Department of Cultural Affairs was represented by Claire D. Tanker, who found very enthusiastic and a thrill to interview. The Department of Cultural Affairs runs an Art Apprenticeship Program that places people who are interested in the Arts with artists in the city. The urban Corps Internship at the Federal Hall is one of the best in all areas such as artists, sculptors, writers, and other art organizations so they will learn administrative experience as well.

John Passalouga, a representative for the Board of Corrections, was very brief with this statement to this reporter, "We have been successful with the CUNY program. The Urban Corps Internship at the Federal Hall is one of the best in all areas such as artists, sculptors, writers, and other art organizations so they will learn administrative experience as well."

According to Cultural Affairs, the Urban Corps Internship there must be more publicity for the Internship Program in New York City. The Urban Corps Interns have been high range missiles in Europe. The diplomats say this could be a political sticking point concerning the possible missile talks in East Germany. According to Western diplomats, this statement issued by Gorbachev was intended to "warn the United States against any further spying missions by footsoldiers and to justify the killing of Maj. Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., who was accused by the Soviets of being a U.S. spyc.

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By David Youngwood

Pravda Chief Editor Says Gorbachev Will Visit U.N. in Fall

Pravda's V. G. Afanasjev, Chief editor of the Communist Party Daily and Member of the party's Central Committee, has recently revealed to visiting Reuters news agency officials that Soviet President Mikhail S. Gor-

Gorbachev plans to attend the United Na-

tions General Assembly next fall. According to the united States govern-

mental officials, the General assem-

bly meeting could provide Mr. Gorba-

ch ev with an opportunity to hold a "Summit meeting" with President Reagan during the same period.

While no official announcement was made about Gorbachev's plans this is very clear about the service he was rep-

resenting. He stated that "the Board of Corrections considers the Urban Corps interns a very important asset to them, and they try to create posi-

tions for the interns that are interesting to the interns and valuable to the de-

partment." The positions they have must be useful now and all the legal areas, specifically law libraries, which are located both at their facilities at Rikers Island and in the borough facility in New York City. The legal assistant provides valuable work and help to the legal coordinators of the law li-

braries, doing legal research for in-

mates who have the legal right to pur-

sue their own cases while incarcerated. Mr. Passalouga also pointed that "this was all valuable work and experience for the interns and the department as well." The Board of Corrections also has two positions available in their "Programs Area at the Case Worker Assistant post. What these people do is help the Director Programs in doing case work or refer-

ers, for people whose inmate status is cancelled. Any services an inmate might need. The case worker assistant will also help the Programs Director in one facili-
	y to provide. The Board of Corrections hopes that this year's program will bring valuable people, and they can make the interns' experience with the department worthwhile."

Ben Saldarbary, Executive Officer and Agency Coordinator for the Urban Corps stated that his agency has different positions throughout the agency regarding the computer fields, the legal field, and some research areas in which they hire interns. "They have been successfully with the CUNY pro-

gram," he says, "because students come in with their backgrounds, look-

ing for their degrees, and they come in with the positions that they try to fill."

Then finally, I was able to speak with Howard L. Lavery, Agency Coordinator.

For the Mayor's Office. He stated that "the Internship Program in New York City is the best in the country, and all of the Urban Corps Interns have been high motivated people that are eager to get experience and willing to work at the going rate that the Urban Corps has set up which helps the stu-

dents with funds for their education." He explained that to get jobs for in-

terns there must be more publicity for the schools, and cooperation among the various agencies is very important. So there you have it. Just a sample of what happened at the Second Annual Urban Corps Internship Fair. As a fu-

ture intern, this reporter feels that there is a lot of opportunity for all La-

ghuardian students and for the whole CUNY program.
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 woman was asked how people can be sure that their money is used for the purpose of purchasing food and other supplies, she said: "We have been here since 1943 and our overhead is 13%, which means that 87% of what we get overseas. We get our administration support through the collection of revenue every year, and they pay the electric bills and salaries." Other sources for funds include the Ford and EMI foundations, individual donors, community groups, and each year at Thanksgiving, American Catholic's donate clothing 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 BOOP BOOP BOOP of a digital alarm clock with the same unconscious urgency by the fourth BOOP his hand has silenced the intruder of his rest, and he is staring at the glowing numbers, 5:30 a.m. By 6:00 he is on the road, facing another 12 hour day as a driver for a private car service, perhaps things ahead some 15 hours later.

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 garbled from the wild confusing person I was" the past 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 slob I have been for many years. I feel doing something important, I'm older I have a wife, apartment, car, I can't afford to be a little chicken anymore."

Lee admits while waking before dawn he sometimes feels, "It's just another day, a real struggle." But he says, "Once people like me figure out how to work there's always a chance of doing something interesting. It keeps me going."

Lee enjoys his job, he feels, "It's important, a form of transportation. I like to get them [my passengers] there as smoothly, 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, no power over the traffic."

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 8 o'clock, Lee returns home for dinner. As often as not, after eating, he reads his step-son, William, a bedtime story and tick him in for the night. Then it's time to share the events of his day with his wife and catch up on her 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 homework."

Lee Starkman works and studies at a state community college and is a member of the United Auto Workers and a member of a state union to which he belongs. He is also a member of the National Union of Public Employees and a member of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Nirricane

and blasting of oil pipelines have been documented and set on record. Iranian cities such as Mahran, Panirshahr, Paveh, Sardasht, Rassam, Hamadan, and Shirin, Naft-shahr and Mianian were subject to air raids and missile attacks. As far as the war is concerned, the documents mention that on September 18, 1980 Saddah Hussein and his forces unilaterally and on September 23, 1980, the Iraqi military forces launched an attack on Iran along a front of 132 kilometers. Simultaneously, several Iranian cities, including Tehran, were bombarded by the Iraqi air force.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, until February 12, 1984, had no food even a single shell on any of the border cities of Iraq, according to the documents. But Iraq continued shelling of the border cities and martyring civilians. As the world news agencies and media admitted, for the first time Iran was forced to respond to Iraqi threats against its border cities.

The Iraq regime also resorted to using chemical weapons against military as well as agricultural camps. Iraqi nuclear, chemical and biological incidents have been recorded as of March 30, 1984. This claim has been attested by witnesses, including doctors, who treated the wounded, the media, the international Red Cross and the United Nations. The documents contain an excerpt of experts that visited Iran from March 13 through 23, 1984 officially declared on March 31 that chemical weapons have been used by Iraq and on March 29 the Security council condemned the use of chemical weaponry.

This has been the characteristic of the two sides in the war. Both accuse each other of having done wrong. Meanwhile, the war that initially started as a territorial dispute has widened over the years, developing into an ideological conflict. "It is not a territorial war. They have their own ideology which they believe is superior to the other, including Iraq and the Arab world," Mr. Hadithi said.

The two sides represent opposing strains of Islam. Iraq is a free country believing in a separate 'church and state,' a belief that is equal in Iraq (although 59% of the Shia have almost no say in the government). The country's political system is Socialist and Democratic but Islam is the official religion. Mr. Hadithi said.

According to him, "Khomeini's ideology is Shiaism. If the Revolution succeeds, we will go back two centuries. He is against science, technology, education, civilization. They call themselves Muslims but do not implement Islamic laws."

Fighting the Famine From First Avenue

By Anastasia Tzortzatos

The building stood quiet in the morning, like an old man who has suffered so much pain and has no words left to speak. Inside the door was the Catholic Relief Services. It was started in 1943 by the woman of the Catholic Relief Services. It was started in 1943 by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Elizabeth Griften, welcomed her 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 Services was to be in existence only during time of war. "However," woman of the Catholic Relief Services, "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 beyond war, including other than Europe. 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 Italy and the Famine in Ethiopia.

The CRS has been working in Africa for almost twenty-five years. Drought currently affects more than twenty-two countries, and the CRS has programs in more than half of those countries. Woman of the Catholic Relief Services said: "In Ethiopia the Catholic Relief Services is providing food to almost two million people every month. We've been in Ethiopia for more than ten years, and we've been working in this emergency (the starvation caused by drought) for almost two years."

The CRS has nutrition programs for mothers and children in Ethiopia. In these programs mothers learn to prepare food and do their own cooking. It also provides them with regular immunizations. The spokesman said: "We provide nutrition and health education for mothers, the type that encourages them to make sure they provide clean water for their children, to take care of themselves when they are pregnant and when they are breast feeding. They also learn food, health and sanitation so that children won't get affected by water diseases."

Reports from CRS, the media, and other sources estimate that two hundred people are dying every day in Ethiopia's feeding camps. In those feeding camps the concentration of people who are leaving their villages to search of food causes high health risks because they do not get the amount of calories and proteins that are required for proper nutrition. The difficult task for the CRS is getting food to those people. Woman of the Catholic Relief Services said: "One of the major difficult in providing assistance to needy people in 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 woman was asked how people can be sure that their money is used for the purpose of purchasing food and other supplies, she said: "We have been here since 1943 and our overhead is 13%, which means that 87% of what we get overseas. We get our administration support through the collection of revenue every year, and they pay the electric bills and salaries." Other sources for funds includes the Ford and EMI foundations, individual donors, community groups, and each year at Thanksgiving, American Catholic's donate clothing to CRS for overseas use.

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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, his eyes probing, playing with the liquid paper and his famous bull-horn right next to 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 Shenker "who liked the way I 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 here from the Methadone clinic on 47th street to sell drugs. They had mandatory I.D. checks for staff, faculty and students.

All 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 fear of 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 3020 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 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."

One Man's Own Success Story

By Veronica E. Swicord

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-blasters blaring, and each street had its share of shrieking children ready to take their places on the corner in the future.

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 a while, and 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 like 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 boozes," 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 day, 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.

LaGuardia's View On Bernhard Goetz

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) 15% (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?

Students say (a) 19% (b) 56% (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% No Comment 1%

Were the shooting 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 3%
Revenge Is Better Than Regret

By Matthew Bransky

The Best Vigilante in Brooklyn is a taut Off-Broadway drama involving the friends and brother of a murdered postman who vend his revenge. It is a solid character study of Postman John Brame and his friends, and the play is well worth seeing.

The play is set in Brooklyn, where the action takes place. The postman was killed by a muggler, and the friends and family of the postman are determined to see justice done. The play is directed by John Brame, and the performances are strong throughout. The play is well written and well acted, and it is a pleasure to see such a fine drama on the Off-Broadway stage.

Cheap Tricks on Broadway

By Rennata Romez

So you think it costs $4000 to get into the theater? Well, it does, and if you are a poor, struggling college student, don't despair. There are ways to see Broadway shows for much less money. Here are a few tips:

1. TKTS: TKTS is a system of ticket sales that allows you to buy tickets at a discount. You can purchase tickets at the TKTS booth located on 44th Street, just outside Times Square. The tickets are available for most Broadway shows, and you can purchase them the day of the show. The prices are negotiable, but they are generally cheaper than the regular ticket prices.

2. Audience Extras: Audience Extras is a program that allows you to purchase tickets at a discount. You can purchase tickets for a variety of shows, and you can purchase tickets for standing room or orchestra seats. The prices are generally lower than the regular ticket prices, and you can purchase tickets the day of the show.

3. Student Discounts: Many Broadway shows offer student discounts. You can purchase tickets at the theater box office or online through the Ticketmaster website. The prices are generally lower than the regular ticket prices, and you can purchase tickets the day of the show.

4. Standing Room: Standing room tickets are often available at a discount. You can purchase tickets for standing room at the theater box office or online through the Ticketmaster website. The prices are generally lower than the regular ticket prices, and you can purchase tickets the day of the show.

5. Off-Off-Broadway: Off-Off-Broadway shows are often cheaper than Broadway shows. You can purchase tickets at the theater box office or online through the company's website. The prices are generally lower than the regular ticket prices, and you can purchase tickets the day of the show.
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, a most obvious Marilyn Monroe. As I walked down the narrow, well-lighted hallway, I was drawn to the auditorium by the sound of hand claps, when the show was over, they were, "Well, let's get on with it." As we got into the interview she informed me that the story was loosely based on the life of her sister, Doris Troy, who plays her own mother, Mama Winters. She then added that "the story could represent the early childhood story of any performer who grows up singing gospel but wants to leave the confines of the church to sing secular music. But as one would expect, her mother, portrayed by Doris Troy, will not permit her daughter to make this drastic move. When asked about the tremendous following of the play, Ms. Higgenstone replied, "I designed the show specifically for the people—it's their show. What draws people to this show is the fact that there are familiar sights, sounds, music and characters, besides the fact that the play is a success story, and people are proud of that." When asked about the message she was trying to relay to the audience, she explained that there were many: We all have a god-given talent, know when to do what you make it on Broadway, to which she replied, "It works the way it is. I always say, 'Don't fix it if it isn't broken.' Here we have the right combination, and I like it like that."
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Designated Hitter

By Rosemarie Kessler

It's the bottom of the ninth, men on second and third. The score is tied 5-5, and the pitcher is due to bat. One question is running through everyone's mind: What would the manager use as a pinch hitter? They ponder the situation and ask themselves: What kind of hitter would consider batting in this position? How tired is the opposing pitcher? Also, who's in the bullpen? After a few minutes of thought, the fans decide to use the pinch hitter by changing Rusty! Rusty! meaning that they want Rusty Staub, one of the inaccurately named, in the National League, to hit for the pitcher.

The designated hitter rule was first proposed in 1972 by John Heydler, but it was laughed down at the annual baseball meeting because the owners thought it was 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 lineup, and providing the manager the ability to use a pinch hitter. When a DH is used, a manager can get more work from a pitcher who has been pitching well since he doesn't have to take him out of the game and use a pinch hitter. At the same time, it eliminates the question of knowing when to use a pinch hitter. For example, when behind in runs and the pitcher is supposed to lead off the inning, is there a 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 DH has a rally going, and they need someone to get a hit.

Curtis Finley, the owner of the Oakland As, 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, are 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 the fans like it better without the DH. We don't care what the American League does, but we don't want to get caught in their web, and be forced to play sports where the rules don't change. You have to be able to show defense and run both offense and defense. It's the easiest thing in the world to get a DH."

"Some players, like Dave Kingman, have wandered into the American League and have become designated hitters. Because they can't throw or hit, they can't play defense, and the use of the DH has helped to prolong their careers in baseball."

"If the DH rule was to be 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 All-Star Game and the World Series. Mr. Bob Weirs of the Commissioner's Office has said that "no definite change is going to be made. Mr. Ueberroth, 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 want to sexchange."

Pinch hitters are going to be conducted and weighted very heavily in the college season. Most of the polling will be made outside of the stadiums," said Mr. Weirs. "It will consist mainly of thirty minute interviews with fans. If there is a change, it will not be made before the 1975 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 48,000 were for it. If the official polling goes anything like this one, it's going to be a hard decision to make.

But it was the selection of Toon that has had the most management as possible. Toon is expected to fit in well with head coach Joe Walton's offensive game plans in the future. As for the New York Giants, their draft consisted mostly of offensive personnel. Their first round selection was George Adams of Kentucky. Their second round pick the Giants again went for offense, but this time for wide receiver Stacey Robinson of North Dakota State. Robinson, a 4.3 40 man, is expected to add more striking power to the Giants already solid receiving corps.

The third and fourth round saw Tyron Davis, a defensive back out of Clemson, Brian Johnson, center from North Carolina and Mark Bavaro, tight end from Notre Dame go to the Giants.

The selection of Adams and Robinson should improve the Giants defense and make long suffering Giants fans happy for years to come.
That's what this game is. Managers are hired to be fired. What the heck... time I've been fired."

"Peter Don Baylor: "Unfair. This is a lot of beating.""

The major difference between these players is that the first two are addicted to a little white powder from the hills of Colombia, 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. Peter 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 harder punishment as well as rehabilitation be placed upon players already afflicted.

National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle, has taken a position that is different from that of Ueberroth. He, like Ueberroth, has instituted the idea of mandatory drug testing. He, like Ueberroth, has taken steps in the direction of shedding light on the drug situation. He has suggested harsher punishment as well as rehabilitation for players who have either admitted to or were suspected of drug involvement.

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

Drugs and sports. The romance has gone on too long, and it's time that we take a closer look at this relationship.