Whose School?
Our School!

By Subryan Vlrasaml

On Thursday, April 27th, 1989, at 10 p.m., approximately 30 LaGuardia students shackled doors with chains and locks to prevent anyone from entering the Main Building, even the police.

The student leaders of LaGuardia then told students that they were to commence of the Main Building protest over the proposed tuition increase and budget cuts by Governor Cuomo.

The leaders of the takeover included Stephen Parker, President of Student Government, and those students who felt their presence would include Stephen Parlccr, President of CUNY.

During the takeover, they felt, President Martin Moed had to stay in the building until 12:30 a.m. to negotiate the amount of administrative officials to remain in the Main Building during the takeover for security reasons.

However, the takeover team retained having a large number of administrators in the building during the protest. Adam Mayer, who was a member of the takeover team said, "We felt it was our school now, they were not in charge.

The rally outside was also needed to keep the spirit alive for the team inside, according to Kerry Hayes, who became the spokesperson for the takeover team.

LaGuardia students did rally outside the building, chanting "Fight, Fight, Fight! Education is our right!"

The reason for taking over the Main Building, according to Kerry Hayes, who regards himself as a student activist, "A lot of people would not have been able to afford to continue their education if there was a tuition increase.

A lot of students wouldn't have been able to begin their education at a four-year institution, or been able to afford to continue their studies.

The reason for the success of the takeover was because of the combined efforts of all the CUNY colleges. The City College of New York, in fact, initiated the strategy to takeover administrative buildings throughout the City.

For example, Medgar Evers, which lost its senior college status in the late 70's, is now fighting with help from a CUNY wide student effort to regain its four year status.

In the State Legislature that they would not override the Governor's veto.

On Friday, May 5th, the students gave up the Main building after negotiating the aftermath of the takeover with college officials. That is, the takeover team drafted and signed an agreement (see page 14) with President Moed and the administration to ensure that after the protest there would be no legal reprisals and to ensure that the students' list of demands would not be forgotten after the protest was over.

Many student leaders say that the reason for the success of the takeover was because of the combined efforts of all the CUNY colleges. The City College of New York, in fact, initiated the strategy to takeover administrative buildings throughout the City.

"We did what we felt was necessary. It worked to our advantage. We got all the attention that was needed," said Christopher Maltland, a student activist.

However, Mr. Maltland adds, he doesn't think the fight should have ended them. "I'm disappointed that things returned to normal."

The takeover lasted for eight days. It was the first time in years that students had a common cause to fight for.

In fact, students in CUNY are continuing their fight. For example, Medgar Evers, which lost its senior college status in the late 70's, is now fighting with help from a CUNY wide student effort to regain its four year status.

Inside:
* Shall We Takeover The School? p.7
* Faculty On The Pourtest p.7
* See Centerfold Pictures-- Student Outrage, etc...
* III False Alarm p.3
* New Student Capt. 89-90, p.3
Letter From the Editor:

A New Beginning

Dear Readers,

We regret the delay in the publication of this issue of The Bridge. The delay came as a result of a series of organizational problems we had during the Winter ’89 Quarter. However, we are glad to be on the newsstands again. There are few issues of concern that we will be reporting on during the coming months.

Stev.. LaGuardia will find out who the next president of this college will be. Acting President Martin Moed will be leaving his office upon the appointment of your part.

The Bridge would also like to commend the ’88-’89 Student Government for their success in the recent election against budgets cuts and tuition increases. The protest was needed after other strategies had failed. Contain the struggle!

We hope you find this issue of The Bridge most informative and enjoyable to read. We will continue to provide the best journalism possible. Thank you and have a wonderful Summer.

Yours Sincerely,
Subhayan Viraam
Editor-in-Chief

Bridge Suspension

Unconstitutional

When students decide to express freedom of speech, they’re sometimes faced with obstacles. At LaGuardia, The Bridge was suspended by the Dean of Students, William Hamilton, because of poor grammar.

The Bridge was then suspended by Dean Hamilton. However, freedom of the press was also suspended. It was a violation of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Poor grammar is unacceptable (we regret it); however, there is no legal precedent for suspending a school paper because of a lack of editing.

In 1975, in fact, the case Schick v. Williams, 519 F.2d 264 (5th Cir.); three editors of the student newspaper at Florida University were removed from their positions by the university president because of his perception of the quality of the paper, including poor grammar and spelling, “bad language and name calling” and editorials that were “intemperate and unprofessional in nature.” Consequently, the editors filed a lawsuit against the president, and the court reversed reinstatement of the editors. The court ruled that none of the complaints raised by the president overrode the First Amendment rights of the student editors to make their own contentde that school introduced without school interference.

To prevent a recurrence of unedited stories, nonetheless, The Bridge...
Student Government Election '89-90

By Gail Fisher

The academic school year is almost over and once again our Student Government held its annual election for the year 89-90. There was a list of 34 candidates running for the 12 available positions during the week of May 30-June 6.

The candidates that went were from the S.B.S. Slate, and the S.A.E. Slate. No independent candidate won in the election. (See election results below.)

According to Mr. Merchant, coordination of Student Activities who provided videos, flyers and radio spots and forecasts. Now, according to Mr. Merchant, those who are elected must have information to support their campaigns. These candidates were also assisted in their campaign by those who also provided videos, flyers and radio spots and forecasts.

Mr. Merchant went on to state that "the present student government went through some rocky periods in the beginning because they were trying to find common ground as students leaders and they also had to develop good relations amongst themselves." He stated that, "the process of establishing working relations amongst individuals that do not know one another can be difficult." Mr. Merchant also stated that, "Common sense and courtesy are major elements that are necessary in order to develop a well organized work force."

"But," he said, "there was a cause which was very important in bridging the gap in the government of 88-89. The proposed SUNY budget cuts demanded attention and action which facilitated the unity of the student leaders. The results of what they had accomplished were surprising and in 89-90 surpassed the level of accomplishments produced by many of the past organizations."

Mr. Merchant also felt Student Government achieved two other major things: "They made students realize how important and serious the cause was to fight against tuition increase, and at the same time it highlighted the importance and value of an education. It helped to teach the students to be representative about student related issues and to voice their opinions regarding decisions affecting them."

"Student activism is alive and well," said Mr. Merchant. "There was a time when people didn't care who was running or what government was doing, but they're exposed now. They realize that our student government is actively and aggressively addressing issues of concerns that affect them."

It's his belief that because of their own experience student government members who have been elected will be helpful in guiding the newly elected students to assume their responsibilities.

These same feelings were echoed by Stephen Parker, President of LaGuardia's student government. However, he himself was unable to run for office in the 90-91 school year because he is a graduating senior.

While President, he felt he performed his duties to the best of his ability. Since last year, he said, "the Student Government went on conference in Albany, where Governor Cuomo's offices are located, to discuss issues such as the sixty million dollar budget cuts and a possible tuition increase. At that time the issue was not threatening, but when the time drew near for Governor Cuomo to actually make up his budget and the student government realized exactly what the budget entailed, they made a stand and gathered together with SUNY students rallied in Albany, Washington and at the Twin Towers."

Student government, he indicated, "also wrote letters and spoke to the legislatures, assembly people, senators and congressmen in the local district, letting them know that by cutting the budget, the quality of education would decrease because professors would have to leave, courses would have to be cut and as a result class size would increase and it's unfair to pay more for less service."

Mr. Parker felt the action the students were taking was successful. The administration and security made no effort to investigate the incident.

"I'm very concerned about the incident because I don't think the college responded quickly enough to the incident," said Ms. Watson.

"The college must be notified upon the police arrival. Yet, Dean Hamilton, met with the students who demonstrated such admirable writing skills. "I am chairman of the committee, it would be inappropriate to respond until we have gathered all of the information," said Dean Hamilton. The committee is expected to be put into effect by the end of June.

At least five students are now proceeding with a complaint and are expecting to take the "with precipit" and the Emergency Service Team court. They're now talking to the Civilian Review Board. There's no clear as to whether the caller of the 911 number was, or why he may have caused the false alarm. However, the police learned that the call came from a public telephone, after a female answered a return call by the police to confirm the report by the 911 caller.

Honor Roll

The following students submitted their writing to The Bridge for publication; and though the work was not used The Bridge would like to honor these students who demonstrated such admirable writing skills.

• Astrid Walters
• Raymond Enrich
• Paula Stewart
• Nelly Cicatino
Sexual Harassment is Never OK!

Stop Sexual Harassment

By Cheryl B. Leak

LaGuardia Community College has a special policy of the Board of Trustees of the City University of New York which explicitly prohibits sexual harassment throughout the university's community.

Many people aren't aware of sexual harassment or know exactly what sexual harassment is.

Sexual Harassment is unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual conduct of a sexual nature, and sexual harassment is a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

According to Michelle Stewart, an advisor for the sexual harassment network, sexual harassment does occur at LaGuardia Community College, and at the workplace where students do their internships.

You can identify sexual harassment in many ways: someone who makes you feel bad, ty, or uncomfortable, someone who makes you feel bad because they are sexually harass you.

Sexual harassment is widespread, and women need to fight back. Michelle St. Louis, a student at LaGuardia said, "I feel that the issue of sexual harassment is a major issue in today's society. Sexual harassment is disgusting and queasy. If that any women who has heard sexually harassed should report it as soon as it will not happen to another person.

George Santalla, a student at LaGuardia said, "A person shouldn't be pressured into doing something they are not supposed to do for someone who thinks they might be happier or feel satisfied.

If you're being harassed, you're encouraged to discuss your situation with any member of the Sexual Harassment network," says Michelle Stewart. You can get the names and numbers of the members of the network in the brochure "Sexual Harassment is Not OK" found on the second floor of the C-OP Department area.

Success is achievement. Success is accomplishment. Success is winning. Success is gain through unethical and moral methods. The authors, Michael Korda and Ellen Goodman have conflicting concepts about how to be successful. Michael Korda believes that success can be gained through unethical means. Consideration, honesty, and the other aspects of morality have a minute influence on success. Korda supports the idea that "the end justifies the means." He believes that it is acceptable to be deceptive, manipulative, disgusting, and destructive to succeed. In political campaigns and debates, each candidate attempts to destroy each other's credibility through malicious allegations. The candidate that is more victorious isn't remembered for his accomplishments.

Ellen Goodman believes that it is acceptable to be deceptive, manipulative, disgusting, and destructive to succeed. In political campaigns and debates, each candidate attempts to destroy each other's credibility through malicious allegations. The candidate that is more victorious isn't remembered for his accomplishments. Goodman states, "There is a difference between climbing the ladder of success and machete through the top." This statement focuses on the idea that an honest path overcomes obstacles in a meaningful way. The use of deception tramples and damages others when making a path to success. Goodman also points out that success through unethical methods is morally inferior. Goodma's principle is forgiveness. Her ideas are superb for fables but not for real life. Kindness is taken as a weakness and weaknesses prohibit success. I don't think there are too many kinds and consider people as the "top."

In the real world, society accepts deception, destruction, malpractice and showmanship as a norm in succeeding. Followers of Goodman's philosophy will become weak but become enemies in the race for success, while Korda's followers will be in the front-runners. We all know in reality that "nice guys finish last" and that in success, "nice guys don't finish last."

Shortcut to Success

By Gregory Peterson

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Student Leadership Conference: All Work and Some Play

By Sally J. Miranda

LaGuardia held its Third Annual Leadership Conference on April 6th. It was an opportunity for a fun weekend and a few days on the Leadership. The Conference was held at Pinecone Duke Ranch. The sponsors were the Student Activities Department, and the Student Government Association.

About 100 students attended the Conference which had workshops, guest speakers, and lots of all social activities.

For some, the conference began in one of the two tents during the three-hour trip. The music was continuous, the junk food was available, and other

Who's In The Race For Mayor?

By Lilie Surettville

The polls showed that Giuliani would have been the winner if the election had been held then. He would have beaten David Dinkins who was the winner among the Democrats.

According to a New York Newsday poll, Mayor Koch has lost favor among all ethnic groups in the City.

The poll showed that Giuliani would have been the winner if the election had been held then. He would have beaten David Dinkins who was the winner among the Democrats.

Many people think that who wins the election since a lot of New Yorker's believe that Giuliani is a "white knight" who can save the City from all the drugs and crime. This is believable because he had a good record as U.S. Attorney with a conviction rate that was impressive against crime, drugs and corruption in City government.

Voter dissatisfaction with Koch was evident in a New York Newsday article by Larry Resnick which accompanied the poll. He wrote that, "Some, when those who were voting asked whether their vote was anti-Koch or in favor of all ethnic candidates, nearly three-quarters expressed the anti-Koch sentiment. The most common expression was that Koch had been in office too long and it was time for a change."

The poll was conducted by telephone and released seven and seven percent wasn't from April 27 to May 2.

Even though Mayor Koch had a poor showing in most of the polls, some Republicans are picking him to win again.
Chinese Students Protest For Democracy

By Matthew Najjaran
(NNS5) More than 50,000 students and workers thronged the streets of Beijing May 15th, in the largest demonstration in a month of protests that have drawn world attention to student demands for greater democracy.

The demonstration, drawn by the visit of Soviet Premier Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and other events over the past month have had a stunning impact on the Chinese government's pace toward democratization. In acknowledging the need for a fair, Chinese Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang remarked that, "Some people, especially young people, frequently raise doubts about the superiority of socialism," and that the Chinese government faces a "great challenge," and will require reform to meet this challenge.

The students dealt a serious blow of embarrassment to the government on May 15th when plans for Gorbachev's visit had to be rearranged at the last minute because of student demonstrations in Beijing's Tienanmen Square. Gorbachev's visit was the first reciprocal between Soviet and Chinese leaders in 30 years. The students had sent a letter to the Chinese government May 10th requesting a meeting between officials and the United Association of Beijing Universities, and independent student association created during the weeks of protest. Among the students' demands are free press, freedom of assembly, and an end to government corruption.

First, what is the First Amendment to the United States Constitution? The First Amendment states that, "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

If these rights have any practical meaning, why is Rushdie so castigated? We believe that Rushdie was castigated for his words and ideas. The intent of the First Amendment was, and still is, to promote a cross fertilization of ideas and to allow those under the jurisdiction of the United States Constitution the right to freely state their ideas, be they political, religious, social, or what have you. How then can the Ayatollah and others outside of this jurisdiction prevent the printing and selling of books here in the United States, in direct suppression of our First Amendment rights of free speech and of religion?

We owe it to ourselves to think through these issues carefully, both the Eastern and Western Worlds. What has occurred here should never be permitted to take place in our society again. Rushdie's right to publish his ideas should be severely protected, even though they may be unpopular. It must be recognized that the content of Rushdie's work is not what is being protected, rather it is the process that gives him the right to express it. That process is a significant element of the foundation upon which this society is built. Good standing in this civilized society should only be afforded those members who respect this process through the vehicle of concept of our First Amendment.

By Monklogy Koch

The early part of this year was probably the first time that most of us had ever heard the name Salman Rushdie. Rushdie made history this year with the publication of his novel, The Satanic Verses. Soon after it was released the book was publicly condemned in a book store and a death threat was made by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, for it alleged blasphemous themes. Thus, Mr. Rushdie's problems, as well as his worldwide notoriety, began to grow.

The problem grew, as Muslims worldwide began to protest and threats to bookstores carrying Rushdie's book. It became quite serious, in fact, when bookstore employees began to fear for their safety. And yet another part of the worst came when Khomeini announced a bounty of over $500,000 for Rushdie's life.

Khomeini, by publicly issuing a contract on Rushdie's life, announced to the world that he, himself was nothing more than a common criminal. Comparable in his actions, at that point, to some sort of a mob leader, whose modus operandi is to violently eliminate individuals who voice ideas with which he does not agree.

Did any group over react? Did any group under react? Can we prevent this type of incident from recurring in the future? It is time to clear the air and take a closer look at the serious implications of what has transpired.

First, what is the nature of The Satanic Verses, and what was Salman Rushdie's real intent when writing the book?

According to The New York Times, "Author Tom Satchels, a Shi'ite Theologian who teaches Islamic studies at the University of Virginia and has read the book, concludes that it "torn every boundary of decent religious discourse." Rushdie, in response to Khomeini's death threat, is quoted as saying publicly that, "As author of The Satanic Verses, I recognize that Rushdie's words had been distorted by the publication of my novel. He continues by saying that, "I profoundly regret the damage that publication has occasioned to sincere followers of Islam. Living as we do in a world of many faiths, this experience has served to remind us that we must all be conscious of the sensibilities of others."

Therefore, even though Muslim theologians believe that Rushdie's intent was essentially malicious, Rushdie himself states any intent to embroil or hold in low esteem the millions of Muslims throughout the world.

Public condemnation of the book was eagerly accepted by a great number of Muslims worldwide. There was no debating of this issue. For those Muslims worldwide this book was obviously seen as an attempt by the Western World to sabotage the sacred teachings of Islam, and promulgated by what Khomeini called "the Great Satan." Finally, there remains the issue of our First Amendment rights and our rights in general, such as our right not to be intimidated in our own home by outside threats. And the rights provided us by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The First Amendment states that, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

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BEST WISHES PRESIDENT MOED FROM ALL OF US ON THE BRIDGE

Chinese Students

Opinion:
The Khomeini Syndrome

By Monklogy Koch

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The debate over minimum wage: Who will benefit?

President Bush called for the adoption of a "training wage," a lower minimum wage for first-time workers that would affect primarily high school and college age workers. Below are two opinion pieces from The National Student News Service on the effects of the President's proposal on American college students.

By Lane Kirkland
President, American Federation of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations.

President Bush now has a golden opportunity to fulfill his campaign pledge to be the "education president," and do so without breaking his other promise to hold the line on taxes.

He can accomplish this feat by signing into law the compromise minimum wage increase recently adopted by Congress.

In addition to raising the plight of America's working poor, who haven't had a raise since 1981, a minimum wage increase from $3.35 to $4.55 an hour would go a long way toward helping millions of teen-agers and young adults pay their way through college.

The cutbacks in student financial aid programs during the Reagan years have enhanced the significance of student employment to the point where work is now one of America's foremost tuition-assistant programs. Consequently, the minimum wage legislation is one of the most important education bills that will come before the President this or any year.

Oddly enough, the fact that many of those who earn the minimum wage are teen-agers is one of the primary arguments used by the opponents of the increase. These young workers, they say, couldn't possibly have any need for the extra income.

Anyone familiar with the cost of a college education these days knows that isn't true. Over the past decade, tuition, fees, and room and board expenses at private colleges and universities have nearly doubled. Similar costs for higher education at public four-year institutions have increased more than 70 percent. Yet the minimum wage has remained the same.

While it is a fact that some students come from families who are wealthy enough to pay all of their college expenses, the skyrocketing costs associated with higher education are leaving an ever-decreasing number of undergraduates with the option.

According to the United States Student Association, about 40 percent of full-time college students are employed, while 30 percent of part-time students hold a job. The U.S. Department of Education reports that one out of every five undergraduates students receives no help from either financial aid programs or their parents; that is, they rely solely on their own resources to attend college.

Aside from increasing its financial support of educational programs, no activity of government could help these students more than raising the minimum wage.

Appropriately, President Bush doesn't see it that way. By threatening to veto the minimum wage bill unless the increase is reduced by 30 cents, he fails to make the connection between the minimum wage and educational opportunity.

Moreover, the President is insisting that any increase in the minimum wage includes a provision for a so-called six-month "training wage," under which any worker starting a new job could be paid at a sub-minimum wage of $3.35 an hour. Under this system, students working their way through college would be entitled to earn the higher minimum wage only after they stayed at one job for a half-year. Those who work intermittently, or who switch jobs several times, could end up earning nothing more than the sub-minimum wage throughout their school years.

Clearly, then, some of the severest consequences of the President's training wage would fall on the very individuals our economic system should be encouraging.

In an era of limited government resources, it would seem that raising the minimum wage, and raising it for everyone—maybe President Bush's best achievable option for the time being if he truly wants to take that important first step toward fulfilling his pledge to be the "education president." The lesson of experience, however, tells us that campaign promises often amount to less than zero after election day is over. Let's hope that the President lives up to this one by changing his mind and signing the minimum wage bill.

By Elizabeth Dole
U.S. Secretary of Labor

Over the past six and one-half years the American economy has created more than 19 million new jobs. A higher proportion of working-age Americans is employed today than at any time in our nation's history. The overall unemployment level in recent months has hovered at or near its lowest level in more than a decade.

These and similar achievements attest to our economy's remarkable ability to create new employment opportunities for the growing number of Americans who want to work. No other nation—including those that are cited as models for us to emulate—has come close to matching our record in creating new jobs.

Despite this success, the youth unemployment rate is 13.7 percent, almost three times the overall rate. And for minority youngsters it is devastating—31.6 percent, more than six times the rate for the population as a whole.

It is in this context that the issue of a training wage must be considered. The plain fact is that an excessive increase in the minimum wage, even a more modest increase without a provision for a training wage, will only exacerbate the youth unemployment problem.

Although they may argue about the numbers involved, economists agree that an increase in the minimum wage limits jobs and job opportunities. And those likely to pay that cost are the very people who can afford it least: the young, the low-skilled, the disadvantaged.

Young people, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds, often find that the first step on the job ladder is the stepest. They are handicapped by a lack of work experience and references from former employers. Frequently their parents and friends are unemployed, so they are of little help in finding a job. The result can be a cycle of frustration and failure that leads to a lifetime of unemployment, welfare and crime.

A simple, meaningful training wage could help break this cycle by offsetting the job loss that inevitably will result from a higher minimum wage. No, a pay differential for newly hired workers won't solve the problem of youth employment. Only better education can do that. But a training wage would be a step in the right direction because the price of learning on the job is often a lower starting wage.

Is it a price worth paying? I believe the answer clearly is yes. Certainly young people who find that a training wage means the difference between a job and unemployment—and that will be the case for many—will appreciate the money they earn. But there's a lot more involved here than money.

Those hard will experience the sense of pride and self respect that goes with being a productive member of a society that puts a high value on work. They will also earn the essential disciplines of work—patience, productivity, following directions, and showing good faith with co-workers and a good face to customers. These may be simple things but they are not automatic. They must be learned.

The value of the skills and discipline young people learn in beginning jobs is supported by hard data. The vast majority of young people under 25 who started working in no more than the minimum wage when this decade began now are earning significantly more than the minimum wage. And, when asked what these young workers said they believed those beginning jobs helped them get better paying jobs later on.

It is also worth noting that over the past seven years, while the minimum wage has remained unchanged, the number of teen-age black males in the labor force has increased by 70 percent and last year the overall rate of summer employment for all young people set a record.

Raising the minimum wage without approving a training wage would jeopardize these gains. And without a serious effort to upgrade the quality of education and training, those gains may be over.

Joblessness among young people has cost far too many wasted lives and social depression. Our young (See Wage on p.10)
Shall we takeover the school?

By: Christiana Somerville

When I arrived at LaGuardia early on April 29, for class, I was amazed and happy to learn that the students had managed to close the main building.

After my class I was stunned to see the support that was displayed. A collection had been started and was supported by everyone in the college. One of the protestors had put out a poster with the signatures of the people who had supported the protest and the names came from every section in the college.

I had a debate with a friend of mine and we decided that we would spend the night at the College. The things we were most concerned about were getting arrested and explaining our police records to our family and friends. A friend of ours told me, "I'm broke." That night will always be fresh in my memory. I remember laying out a mattress propped up between two chairs and trying to sleep. Everyone I heard a noise though I would almost go through the ceiling. I was too nervous to sleep so I decided to walk the hallways. In this way I kept myself busy as well as giving some of the others a much needed rest.

I think the furnitue part was (See Chris p.10)

By: Subryan Vrasait

The day after City College students took over their administrative building, it created excitement among student leaders at LaGuardia Community College. In the Student Government office, one leader said, "We are going to do the same thing here." Another responded by saying, "Really! How are we going to do that?"

A series of meetings were then held. Student leaders and their close acquaintances gathered for strategy sessions; and Wednesday, April 26th, at 10 p.m. was set for the takeover.

No one except those participating in the takeover were to have a clue as to what would occur on that night of the 26th. Chairs and bulletin boards were then brought into the Student Government office by Student Government member Siggy Gonzalez in preparation for what was going to happen. Wednesday night came; and yet at around 6 p.m. nothing rebellions did happen. The momentum was supposed to be building at a rate where the school would be overwhelmed by student activists. We hoped that they (the administration) would automatically give up the building. But it didn't happen. In fact, nothing happened. The students planning the takeover realized that student leaders were needed to initiate the struggle.

So, on Thursday the 27th of April, at approximately 10 p.m., the Main building was stormed by Student Government members and other student activists.

On Thursday night, the prevailing notion was to secure all doors. Everyone in the building, especially non-students, were to be identified all times.

The phones were to be avoided as well, especially when strategies were developed for the student rally at the Twin Towers on May 2nd, where at least 10,000 attended.

No one trusted the administration. What if they tapped the phones? The plans for the surprise rally could be sabotaged.

Being in the building over night felt like one was in a space ship, floating. The windows were all plastered with pages of The New York Times to prevent anyone from seeing the takeover team inside and for security reasons.

Many had a painful time with their stomachs because they were eating at odd hours, eating hot dogs for breakfast and cold cuts for dinner.

So the time for planning survival techniques came. It was time to learn how not to eat everything in the refrigerator in the faculty cafeteria.

Faculty Support...A View From A Few

By: Michael Frank, Instructor, Cooperative Education

When the 180,000 students of CUNY actively insert themselves into the political arena as a collective force, when they insist that they have the right to measure of control over their own lives and won't tolerate that right to the Governor or the state legislature, when they raise demands which echo the needs of society so that their struggle has the potential to broaden out still further, then the state and city government, the banks and corporations are forced to take notice and adjust their perspectives. Every struggle like this makes it much more difficult for the rich and seemingly all powerful to rule this country in the manner to which they have become accustomed.

By: Jeanne Reise

(Professor of History)

The 1989 student protests represented education by role reversal. The students taught the faculty about the importance of public higher education; the relationship between theory and practice; the need to place long range objectives over short range expediency; and the meaning of courage. We have much to learn from them.

By: Peter Rondlnone

(English Dept.)

On the morning the students returned, the Main Building to the administration, a light drizzle fell on the Twin Towers on May 2nd. Everyone in the building, especially non-students, were to be identified all times. They deserve our deepest gratitude and respect.

Dresses from p.12

The five years that we've had together," he added.

"I am not throwing them away, you already threw them away when you said that you were going to cheat on me," I replied angrily. How dare he blame me.

"I am going to call Steve and Judy and tell them that I am on my way over. I will give them your excuses. When I get home tonight I want your stuff out of the apartment.

Good bye, Mike."
1989: A Year That Demanded Student Unity

The Haitian Club shows off their colorful costumes during last year’s Haitian festival.

Student Government debate sponsored by The Bridge on Wednesday, May 31st in the faculty dining room. Left to right: Elba Febres, Edgar Torres, Adam Mayer, Medelline Mercado, Kerry Hayes, Sergio Villaverde.

The S.A.F.E. Slate tells their platform: Lorretta Raynoro, Norma Morkas, Shirley Goekobca.

1 be President of the Disabled Club, Elba Febres, was just one of the students voicing her opposition to the budget cuts in front of the Main building.
A Year Student Leaders Were Born

Just before students took over New York City during the rally at the Twin Towers

Unity of defeat. The students proved their strength during takeover

Protestors wondering why the police came when they were not requested

There were many faculty members not afraid to display their support for the students

On the inside during the takeover. The Red Carpet area was the best place for these students to nap and read

The poster informing students of the school shutdown on the morning of the takeover
made a lot of people very angry, even fellow students. It occurred in the lunchroom around 11 p.m. The participants were about to have it out right there and then. Whose fault was it? It was something very physical, and it involved items that one would never be so careless about. Did you guess? Yes! It was a food fight!! Our Guardians are learning what college is really all about.

Besides the workshops, the nights included a good time at the Disco. A Midnight Yoga party and a costume dressing contest, and the winner was...a cat!!

Wage from p.6

people want and deserve the opportunity to produce in the marketplace and to gain the kind of practical experience that will contribute to a brighter future. A training wage could make a difference. It's an idea whose time has come.

Inside from p.7

never relinquish this from their memory. It will be a story worth telling to other generations.

Ecology from p.11

many beneficial steps to save our environment. In fact, everyone can help. We must inform ourselves and teach our children how important nature and the environment are for us. We should learn not to litter on the streets, we should ban smoking, and do something positive like plant more trees and so on.

With everyone's positive attitude and cooperation our world can be a more beautiful and peaceful place to live.

Teenage from p.11

life and more curious than ever.

If the parents are never around the home when the child needs them, or aren't considerate and sensitive to their children's needs and take a keen interest in their children's welfare and upbringing, it's obvious that some of the children who are adventurous enough and want to find out, would seek for the interest, love, advice and information outside of the home and would receive it; but what they receive from friends and other family members may not be accurate or useful because what worked for them may not work for the child. The child is then left worrying about how to tell the parents that they'll soon be grandparents. It is the primary responsibility of parents, not teachers, friends or family members to educate and enlighten their children about the facts of life. Also, as fathers and mothers they should encourage openness, love and understanding with their children. This in turn will make it much easier for the parents to communicate and have frank, open discussions with their children on any topic or topic the child is concerned about. When the child realizes this, they will reciprocate those feelings and have their parents as their best confident, friend and partner in the whole world.

Letters from p.9

writing down the hallways and no one was there. It seemed so weird not to run into faculty, staff, or see the usual crush of students in the hallway.

In fact, one friend had a little sleep that he did not recognize me when I walked into Student Government early on Sunday morning. I should add that I was the last person that he expected to see. I had to threaten him with bodily harm if he did not go to sleep and he finally did. I feel that it is very important to say that is that contrary to some people's belief we did not have one big party while we were here at the school. Yes, there were games, music, joking, and watching of television but we were all there for a purpose. And the New York Newsday cover on Wednesday, July 3, 1989 said it all...

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No Pollution, Please!

By Tatjana Roc
The environmental and the ecological situation has become in the last several years one of the most serious issues in this country and all over the world. One of the most ardent environmentalists in Congress, Senator Albert Gore of Tennesee, talks in his speech at the Time magazine Conference in January, of how important it is to solve our environmental and ecological problems, and he appeals to all of us to change our passive attitude in this matter and take proper action to save our environment.

There is no question that we have to solve both the environmental and the ecological problems.

Nature is being destroyed more and more every year. There is pollution in the air which we breathe, nor the water we drink or otherwise use; the ozone layer which should protect us from radiation of the sun is being depleted. We destroy forests and many species of animals have died because of man's senseless hunting.

Many people are now trying to save our environment however they can, but, on the other hand, there are still many of those who do not care. For example, last year many beaches in New York and New Jersey were closed in the summer because hospitals drew their water from the ocean. So, there is the question: How can people who have been helping to save human lives and health be allowed to allow this contamination on the other hand?

This is only one of many examples, showing how we are senselessly destroying nature and our environment. It is really high time to change our negative attitude toward this issue and do everything possible to save nature and our environment.

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, in January's Time magazine article also states: "What is wrong with us? We saw the sea shells trapped in the Artic ice, struggling for the air, and the world responded. The U.S. and the Soviet Union cooperated. Yet, we see 40,000 babies starving every day and we don't react. What is wrong with us?"

"Yes, we really should ask this question. We all see this happening, but it seems that nobody cares. Governments of many countries spend gigantic sums of money on armament or exploration of the sun, yet they do not give enough money to education, better healthcare, foster homes and so on. We build shelters for dogs and cats, yet, there are homeless people living on the streets. Pollution in America produces enormous quantities of corn and wheat, yet the government pays them for destroying those important products instead of giving them to starving children in undeveloped countries like Africa (or right here at home).

Most of the people in this country and in the world would like to change all of this for better living.

Unfortunately, it is always government who decides what to do, what is best for the country. It doesn't matter if it is a communist or capitalist government. The only difference is that in the U.S. and in other western countries citizens can say openly whenever they want and feel without fear of punishment, but citizens of communist countries do not have this privilege.

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee also mentions that: "We know how to solve the problem. It will be unimpossible difficult. The cooperation required will be unprecedented. But we know what to do. What is required is a change in thinking and a change in the equilibrium of the world's political system."

We must change our thinking and attitudes toward environmental and ecological issues. However, in my opinion it would not be necessary or helpful to change the equilibrium of the world's political system. As a matter of fact, to change the world's political system is almost impossible. Who will take the first step in this issue? Will America be the first? Or the Soviet Union? Where is the guarantee that the other countries will follow the first two? There is no trust between the U.S. and the Soviet Union; neither of them want to give up their system. However, what about the ecological problems? All countries (western and eastern) can still institute (See Ecology p.10)

Opinion:

Children having children

By Gail Fisher
Teenage pregnancy in an experience that could range from a painful one to a traumatic dilemma, which is faced by millions of teenagers everyday. Not only do they have to think of the new life being created in their bodies, but also how to approach their parents with the reality of this fact.

Aida should realize that this is the time when their label as "Parents" will be tested. This is the time when parents should show their greatest form of support, love and understanding. After all, it's still the same little brand new bundle of joy they nurtured, protected and raised through all those years from birth to adulthood.

In Harper's Magazine of April this year Elizabeth March wrote this: "The lies of teenage mothers" quoted Janelle, a teenage mother at fifteen: "My mother blamed my mothers, too. I don't understand that, though, because he didn't know that I was pregnant. Now he thinks it's my fault that he didn't know, and I think it's his fault."

This is a classic example of what happens in many homes. It's obvious that this child, Janelle, is the type that thrives on family unity, support and love.

When her parents decided to get a divorce they never stopped to think of the devastating effect it would have on the children. The mother took the younger sister, and the older one left home, so it was just Janelle and her father.

At this point, instead of the blame and Janelle blaming her father for unnecessary and understanding with each other, they allowed their age barrier to widen the gap even further. The parents should have understood that at fifteen, Janelle is still considered a child. Maybe there are things that she knows and learned from instinct, reading, her environment, school, and so on. But when it comes to things like the facts of life, both parents should have had a talk with the child.

How could the father blame the mother? He is an adult, a parent and most important the father which is a position in the family just as important as the mother and it's just as much his responsibility as it is hers.

It's obvious he was never clear or even encouraged closeness with his children. Otherwise when the divorce occurred Janelle would not have felt so isolated, unloved and unwanted and in need of removing herself from that uncomfortable, unwanted feeling. She decided to move into the basement of her house.

How could her father think it's her fault? He didn't want to know. Maybe he didn't even remember the entire event or he felt that he was the loser, that the false he saw of her, more he would forget she ever had a wife and family.

She should have been seen as a matter of being close with the only daughter he had left in the house with him. Not leaving her to her own device to do whatever she wanted to do, Janelle would not have felt it was his fault, if her father as the adult was the aggressor in trying to command her and dominating her.

At fifteen it was probably hard for her to understand the divorce and the after effects. And seeing she was left alone in an unattractive emptiness, she felt into the wrong record at an impressionable age.

Harper's magazine writer, Elizabeth March, also quoted Tony who is in his thirties and was a teenage father as saying, "You know the parents, they blame themselves," he said, "I like maybe they did something wrong with your upbringing." Parents would not have to feel guilty or blame themselves, or wonder where they went wrong in their children' upbringing if it from an early age they encouraged the habit in the home of being open about topics or questions their children ask.

Children are by nature extremely curious about things that they see and hear in their environment. And most parents when asked questions pertaining to "touchy" subjects such as sex, either give the child an evasive answer, fabricate a fairy tale or pretend they never heard the question.

Why do some parents react this way? It is because they were brought up to respect the fact that "touchy" subjects such as sex were to be a big hushed secret to be thrown aside in the home; so the child must wait until the sanctuary of marriage to make his or her parents grandparents?

Times have changed through the years and we have to realize that the children of today are different and will not wait until their curiosity is satisfied demanding the child to sit in her room when intimate scenes appear on the television or by turning it off; having trusted or ending conversations concerning children's questions without help does not help the child. It still leaves the child in total ignorance of the facts (See Teenage p.10)
CREATIVE CORNER

Girls In Their Summer Dresses
(a short story)

It was a Sunday morning that appeared to be as many others had been before. We were strolling along Fifth Avenue, looking at all the traffic going by, staring at the buildings that were closed for the weekend and the wide variety of people wandering up and down the avenue. At least that was what I was looking at, Mike seemed to have some different ideas. Instead of looking at the city in general, he was just watching the girls.

"Look out or you'll end up breaking your neck," I said with a laugh.

"How do you know that I was looking at her and not something else, like the cars, for instance," he asked, as if to prove that he was just looking around.

"I know that you were looking at her because I know you, remember I told you how I used to stare at the defensive look on his face.

"Let's skip it. That seems to be a nice little place over there, how about the two of us going in and having a drink. It's not often that I get to see my wife all to myself for a few hours. These things always seem to be somebody that we have to see or somewhere that we have to go. Let's spend today together, just the two of us."

"You are so right, we really don't get much of a chance to spend time with each other. Who knows, we might even be able to make this a tradition, one Sunday a month, just for the two of us," I said, smiling brightly.

We stopped in this little pub off Fifth Avenue and found a table. The day was beginning to look better and better as one was going to have my husband all in myself for the whole day. Nothing or no one to interrupt us, just the two of us. It had been so long that I had almost forgotten what it was like to be alone with him.

The waitress came over to take our order and Mike ordered the drinks for the two of us. It was still early and so we ordered Brandy. Mike was still watching the waitress as she walked away.

"Why do you always have to do that?" I questioned when she was out of view range. "Every time I turn around I see you looking at another woman. If it's not the waitress then it's just the two of us."

"That was just watching the waitress as she walked away."

"Yes it will. Some day you are going to make a move, and I will be left alone."

"Not what might happen, what will happen. You admitted it already, remember?"

"I am not going to just sit here and wait for you to check me. When you finally make a move, don't expect me to be waiting for you when it's over. Why don't you just go home now and pack your bags. You have some serious thinking to do about whether you want a marriage or a few casual flings. If you decide that you want a marriage, I suggest that you limit your wandering eyes to your wife. Correction, to your next wife."

"Just like looking, that's all. It doesn't hurt anyone when I do that. It's just some harmless fun," he said smiling.

"Well you're wrong, it does hurt someone. It hurts me and

embarrasses to see you do that. I am always afraid that it won't stop at looking. Some day you are going to make a move," I couldn't say anymore because the tears had started to fall.

"Don't worry, it's just a couple of harmless glances," he said as he twisted his drink.

With a shaky voice I replied, "Yes it will. Some day you are going to make a move, and I will be left alone."

"All right, maybe someday I will. Can't we be happy with what we have now. Why should we worry about what might happen?"

"He was starting to get angry now. He had made him think of things that he would have preferred to have forgotten."

"Not what might happen, what will happen. You admitted it already, remember."

"Now I was angry too. He tells me that he is going to check on me someday and expects me to smile."

"I am not going to just sit here and wait for you to check me."

(See Dresses p.7)

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Poetry

**DEATH**

Death is upon me, I wish his coming
I feel his presence, and welcome him
when he comes in
I feel threatened because there is life,
and in death lies security

Life has never promised me security,
forever changing at unpredictable times.

But death has promised me a place of peace.
I have accepted this promise and in death I will trust.

Take me away from life's empty promises
and give me humble abode.
In death there is stability and power.
This power overcomes life and gives beauty to the end.

I shall wait and in the end I will be fitted to the fullest ease.
THE WIZ VISITED LAGUARDIA

"W'e're Off to See The Wizard"

By Lisa and Mike Gallager

"We're off to see the Wizard, the wonderful Wizard of Oz!"

Yes, that's right. "The Wiz" was at LaGuardia, at least for a couple of performances in early June. This time it wasn't the same old, bored couple of performances in early June. The Wizard of Oz has always been everyone's favorite children's story, but this Wiz had an 80's twist.

Dorothy no longer simply "follows the Yellow Brick Road." She and her companions "Rosa, down the road" using very modern dance combinations. In addition, Judy Garland's wistful "Over the Rainbow" has been replaced by the more realistic "Believe in Yourself." This song is better suited to a more realistic generation that was originally produced in 1939, when the original film version of "The Wizard of Oz" was released.

Let us not forget the Wizard Watch Frenzy. During her musical statement of "(Don't Nobody Bring Me) No Bad News" she informed the audience of how she prefers her life to be.

The roles were played by students from LaGuardia and the accompanying musicians were drafted from the school's music Department. The Director was Mr. John Williams, Coordinator of Performing Arts.

International Dance Fest
A Big Success

By CATHERINE PASSIGLIA

On Wednesday, May 10, 1989, LaGuardia Student Activities, with a grant from the President's Office, sponsored an International Dance Festival which was held in the theater. The Festival began at about 3:30 PM in the lobby of the Main Building, where the Machado Afro Brazilian Dance Co. gave a short performance in front of an enthusiastic crowd. The sounds of these music, combined with their dance movements, captured the attention of all those who were in the area of the lobby.

At the end of their performance the crowd was instructed to follow the dancers down the corridor to the theater which quickly filled to capacity.

While the audience was anxiously awaiting the remainder of the show, Umoja Kwanguvu of Student Activities took the opportunity to recognize those students who participated in the recent Student Projects. He encouraged those students who assisted in securing the Main Building to stand up and be recognized by the peer.

After the audience finished applauding, Louie Roach, Vice President of Student Government 88-89, introduced the next act, The Red Silk Dance Co.

As the lights went up on their first dance of the Festival, three women began to dance around the stage carrying Bamboo umbrellas. Their smiling faces showed their enthusiasm for the dance and was soon reflected in the audience. Some of their other dances included a Mongolia Love Song, a Straw Hat Dance and a Handkerchief Dance.

For their finale, they performed a Red Ribbon Dance. As they danced on stage they carried what appeared to be a red silk flower on a long stem. A few moments later, with a flick of their wrists, the flowers became a seemingly endless swirl of vibrant red silk. The movements of the silk included figure eights, circles and swirls.

While the dancers movements second very and done in a natural manner, it seemed to take a great deal of practice to perfect the movements.

Following the Red Silk Dancers was a performance by the Machado Afro Brazilian Dance Co. During their energetic performance, they used instruments such as sticks and a bow-like instrument with a pot on the end.

Throughout their dances they encouraged audience participation. From hand clapping to an unsuccessful attempt to get the members of the audience on stage, they did their best to get everyone involved.

The next act of the evening was by the Apprentice Company of the Harlem Repertoire. The dances which they performed were based upon the native dances of Spain and the Caribbean, as well as Central and South America.

For the next half hour, the audience looked on in amazement as the dancers moved around the stage performing intricate dance steps. One of their dances required them to move around the stage while balancing a cup of water on their head. Even with the intricate movements of the dance, not a drop of water was spilled.

Another very important part of their dancing was the use of long, flowing skirts. As they danced, they used their skirts to form various patterns on the stage.

The final dance of the evening involved stamping their feet in an intricate pattern, while at the same time keeping the beat with the music as well as each other. This dance, as well as the others, were completed without a problem.

There was also a film showing the origins of the Lindy. Then the Norma Miller Jass Dancers came on stage.

Two of the dancers, Frankie and Emma, were there when the Swing Era was just starting in the 30's and 40's and they are still dancing. To watch them dance was to dispel the notion that Senior Citizens are just "old people."

The audience just sat and stared in amazement as the dancers as they swung each other around the stage. There were people on the stage that were enjoying themselves with their friends as well as their dancing.

At one point, one of the members of the group, Linda Austin, played the drums while Chas, Frankie's son, listened and tried to match the beats in a tap dance. At one point they reversed the routine and so Chas danced and Linda tried to match the beat with her drums.

At the end of their performance, all of the Norma Miller Jass Dancers came back on stage and received a well deserved standing ovation for their performance.

The International Dance Festival was a success. The energetic performers were greatly appreciated by the audience. Our thanks to the coordinators of the festival, Arlene Ladden (English Department), Vincent Banrey and Umoja Kwanguvu (Student Activities).
This agreement is made between the student body and the President of LaGuardia Community College (L.G.C.C.).

The participating students agree that the Main Building of LaGuardia Community College shall be left in good condition and vacated by no later than 10:00 a.m., Friday, May 5, 1989.

The President of LaGuardia Community College agrees that all L.G.C.C. students will be allowed to make up any and all classes, instruction, and examinations which were missed as a result of the protest. The President further agrees that all L.G.C.C. students will be given ample and additional time to submit any required papers or reports and to complete any and all of the required coursework (including but not limited to labs, research projects, etc.). The President further agrees that all L.G.C.C. students will be allowed to complete any and all work required by their particular internships.

The President hereby promises that no student will suffer any penalty, detriment, prejudice or discrimination as a result of the protest.

The President further promises that neither he nor any member of LaGuardia’s administration or its agents, will assist in or cooperate with any attempt to impose criminal, civil and or administrative penalties or sanctions of any kind whatsoever against any student or student organization involved with the protest, excluding students causing physical injury to others; it is agreed that up to four students selected by the student parties to this agreement and four faculty/staff selected by the President shall inspect the building together and affirm in writing that no major damage was done to the building. Students will not be held responsible for damage after the inspection is made. Students will not be held responsible for damages to locks.

Both parties agree that:

This contract supersedes any and all prior agreements and that any prior agreements between the parties are hereby rescinded.

This agreement incorporates by reference the list of student demands attached here as Exhibit "A," excluding items I, II and III and such list is hereby made as part of this contract. With regard to the said list, the President hereby agrees that a student, faculty and staff committee comprised of mutually acceptable members will begin to be formed on May 8, 1989, which will examine and discuss the issues raised in the list of demands; and, said committee will issue a report of its conclusions and make recommendations as to how to remedy the issues addressed by said demands.

The President agrees to make a good faith effort to consider the recommendations of the committee.

May 5, 1989

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Sports: Ruining Dreams
For Young Athletes

"N.B.A.! N.C.A.A! Winning and money making! Associations that are preventing some of this nation's youngsters from getting a lucrative education, and promising them a future that is an illusion are misleading thousands of college athletes, especially the black student athletes. These athletes depend on basketball or football as their one chance to escape from poverty. All those colleges and universities who are victimizing college athletes should be disciplined by the Federal Government because education has proven to be the only sound method of obtaining a promising future.

In an article (April 3, 1989) in TIME Magazine, Tom Scates a former Georgetown University basketball player, was once a principal support of a winning, who once had his hopes pinned on making the N.B.A., is today a doorman at a hotel. He explained that "There's more to life than sports, it's a hard reality."

Many athletes depend on sports more than anything else in this world. But of the nearly 20,000 young men who play college basketball, only about 40 will make the N.B.A. each year. Sports sometimes is not a reality for young black athletes, but education is. Education is something that can promise a person a secure future. Many athletes who rely on basketball or football sometimes leave college without a degree or a career, when they find out that their dreams will never be real.

John Slaughter, the president of Occidental College, who believes that the chance of having a future career is greater than the chance of making the Pros, said in TIME Magazine (April 3, 1989) that "The opportunity to get an education is an illusion. Even the most motivated students would have trouble keeping up academically while practicing as much as 30 hours a week."

Many institutions are misleading athletes to the wrong path. These universities and colleges are only interested in the game and the money their players will bring to the school. The prestige and the athlete's education or their future are not important to them. There are a number of athletes who have low academic standards. Some of these players can't even read second grade materials or books. They spend more of their time practicing and sweating instead of learning something that will benefit them in the future. The coaches at the schools put pressure on them so they can concentrate on the game, they make the athletes believe that winning is the only way out. Due to the pressure that these athletes are facing, some of them end up taking drugs so they can perform better and possibly make it to the N.B.A.

The chances of making it are less than 1 in 500. These athletes don't even think about education when they are in school. Most of them believe that once they have money, they can buy anything. Furthermore, education becomes a foreign object to them, and the game is their bible. It is sad to see a professional athlete who can't read his own triumphs in the newspaper.

This country needs to discipline its universities and colleges for victimizing athletes. Sports should be just a game, not one's detour in life. The government and the Supreme Court should find a way to deal with this educational scandal.

THE KNICKS!
Devastating Loss
For The New York Fans

By Adam Goch
Chicago—Friday, May 19, 1983, was a day of sorrow for New York sports fans. On this day the New York Knicks were eliminated from the playoffs by the Bulls. All hopes of a Championship died in Chicago. With 0.04 seconds to play, Jordan drove to the hoop and was fouled. He hit both free throws and put the Bulls up 103-101. With 10 seconds left to play the Knicks were trailing by four points. Trent Tucker received the ball in the three-point territory and buried the three. But the muscle was completed when he was fouled on the shot by Craig Hodges. Tucker hit the free throw, tying the game at three. Then it was Jordan's turn. After a time out with 0.06 seconds to play, Jordan drove to the hoop and was fouled.

The Knicks season ended with a wide open desperation 3 point attempt with 2 seconds to play. Will Nick Pitino return next year? These questions will soon be answered. But without a number one draft choice (traded to Portland in the Kiki Vandeweghe trade), a deal with one of the expansion teams is most likely.