College Senate Rights Back

ile Dyer

ight to "beef up" support for the Solomon Amendment, as you diper re- quests Federal financial aid and requires colleges to per form functions unrelated to their educational mission and is an inappropriate and unnecessary extension of the United States Government's penalties for non-registration. and whereas: such a policy undermines the constitutional right to due process; and whereas: such a policy discriminates on the basis of sex, age, and economic status; therefore be it resolved: that the College Senate of LaGuardia Community College, City University of New York, opposes the Solomon Amendment; and be it further resolved: that the College Senate calls upon the Senators of New York and the Representatives to Congress of New York City, and the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees of the City University of New York, to use their legislative powers and their influence to pre vent further enforcement of the Solomon Amendment or of any other laws of similar intent.

By Rita Ignati-Valenti

"Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors...If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by Laws in which we hold no voice, or Representation."

Abigail Smith Adams Letter to her husband, John Adams: March 1776

After more than two hundred years that rebellion is still being fought. Women now have a voice in the laws that bind them, and one of the strongest and most familiar voices belongs to Bella Abzug.

The native New Yorker, and former Congresswoman, is known for her activities in civil rights, the peace movement during the Vietnam War, and currently for her continuing fight for women's rights.

Commenting on the strength of the women's movement today, Ms. Abzug notes. "It's a recognizable fact that more women are involved in women's rights," adding that these women are not only the professional and working women, but instead "women from every level."

"The impact," she stressed, "is growing. More and more people are working on aspects of it though they may not consider themselves formal member of the movement."

Homemakers, according to Ms. Abzug, can benefit and profit...
The Bridge

The Bridge is the official student newspaper of LaGuardia Community College. It is published by an independent student staff and financed by student activity funds. Opinions expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the College administration, faculty, or the student body. Editorial opinion expressed herein is determined by a majority vote of the Bridge staff. Not responsible for unsolicited materials and all material subject to editing. Entire contents copyright 1983 by The Bridge. All rights reserved. No part of this paper may be reproduced without publisher's written permission. The Campus Communications Network office is located in Room M-112/M-114, at LaGuardia Community College, 31-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11101. Telephone (212) 626-5462.

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The Bridge

Extended Day Editorial
By Rita Iguina-Valenti

Although many students who attend community colleges and their academic planners when they obtain their associates degree, many others do not. Those students who select to continue their education in one of the C.U.N.Y. four-year colleges are expected, at the time of transfer, to take another placement test. One would think a system which has experienced cut-backs that have not spared single-action academic life would seek to eliminate unnecessary testing, and would instead seek to funnel the dollars that could be saved back into education.

The Bridge Wins First Place
By Erin McGloin

The staff of LaGuardia's newspaper The Bridge is proud to announce that the paper has won first place in the American Scholastic Press Association (ASPA) contest.
The Bridge entered the contest in December 1982 along with other community and junior colleges in the country. The newspaper was voted outstanding in such categories as layout, design, content, style, and photographs.
The Bridge wishes to thank everyone who contributed in making LaGuardia's newspaper #1.

$5 for Scholars

Have you worked really hard on a research paper this year? Are you proud of the results of your work? Would you like to gain a prize and a certificate of achievement at Honors Night for all of the work that you did on the paper?
If you have answered YES to all of the above questions, then you are a prime candidate for the Research Review Award. All you need to do is prepare an ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (i.e., a list of sources which includes descriptive and evaluative comments about each source) and get an application blank at the Library's Reference Desk (M05). The Deadline for entry is June 13, 1983.
This is the fourth year that the Library and the Alumni Association have collaborated on the Research Review Award. All students (regardless of whether they will graduate in September 1983) are eligible to enter. If you want to enter the contest, but aren't sure about how to do it, contact one of the contest judges for assistance. They are Tuzyline Allan (English Dept.), John Buckley (Registrar), Rosemary Sclafani (Secretarial Science), Andy Saluga (Student Services), Al Talero (Library) and Chet Wagner (Library).

Letters to the Editor

I would like to thank the college community for the expression of warmth and sympathy at the recent death of my father. Your kindness and generosity will forever be remembered.

Thank you,

Michael Accordino
Opposing the Death Penalty

By Fred C. A. Ryan

This year, as in the past six years, the legislature again passed a bill to restore the death penalty in New York. Governor Cuomo, like Carey before him, vetoed it. There are many reasons why I oppose the death penalty. For one, the lack of deterrence it provides and the "arbitrary" way it is imposed. Deterence has a place in the capital punishment debate. It is argued that the threat of death will deter people from killing each other. Studies indicate that this is not so.

Michigan, which doesn't have the death penalty, has been found to have a homicide rate identical to the neighboring states of Indiana and Ohio which have the electric chair. Whenever an execution is carried out, the murder rate temporarily rises in the state. If it is such a deterrent, why are there 1200 people on death row in the country, half of whom are in Florida, Texas, California, and Georgia? Why didn't it deter them?

Nearly all of the death row inmates are poor and were represented by overworked, underpaid, and understaffed public defenders who are not familiar with capital cases. There is no rich person on death row. The rich can afford expensive, highly qualified private attorneys. It is not that the rich buy their way out of justice, but they can afford to bring out all the evidence favorable to them.

In 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court said that "there can be no fairness where the kind of trial a man gets depends on the amount of money he has." A private attorney has an interest in winning a capital case - his bank account. However, the public defenders, who are underpaid, are not as motivated to defend in a capital case.

In a New York Times article published last August, Mr. Robert H. Dilinger, a Tampa, Florida private lawyer, formally a public defender, said, "It's simply not fair for the state to be trying to execute these (death row) inmates when they're not adequately represented." In my opinion, death sentences are arbitrarily given out.

Capital punishment simply does not serve as a deterrent against murder and rape. The chances that a wealthy person will be executed are far less than for a poor person and this is evident in the fact that most of the death row inmates are poor. Therefore urge the legislature to stop playing games on this issue, and I would support an amendment to the state and federal constitutions that would outlaw the death penalty. What right do we have to "take someone's life?" "Let he who is sinless cast the first stone." (John 8:7)

For Capital Punishment

By Doreen Jackson

It's shocking when we read about a boy of thirteen or fourteen being shot to death over a radio he refused to give a mugger. Even worse, it is down right sickening when you think about losing your own life because someone decides he doesn't like your looks.

Yes! I'm speaking up loudly for capital punishment. Every day when you sit down to read your paper or watch the news on T.V., you will have one of the above mentioned before your eyes.

It makes you wonder how long our society can survive. I'm all for the sanctity of life, but not when it is being destroyed in every way possible. We should respect this most precious gift of all. I am all for doing away with those who have so little respect.

Capital punishment isn't cruel, as much as it is just. In fact, you can think of it as a kind of mercy-killing that helps society and those members of society who can't help themselves.

Convicted killer Barbara Graham, in a newspaper article published during her imprisonment, is quoted as saying, "I'd rather die in the gas chamber than spend the rest of my life in prison. Life imprisonment without the hope of parole or pardon is a thousand times worse than life imprisonment that will guarantee that I'll never have to run or hide again."

We need capital punishment if we are to restore respect for life in those who endanger it and renew life without fear for those who cherish it.

Student Council

By M. Rose Tirado

Recently, Student Government held its elections for new Council members and LaGuardia students were elected to various posts and committees. Among those elected were: Luis Merchant (Pres.), Keith Isaac (Vice-Pres.); Sub-committee elect were: Allan Morgan (Communications/Public Relations), Marcus Tejada (Bilingual Editing), Danny Wells (Political Focus), and Hafeeze Khan (Essential Services). The Student Government, or Council, as it is sometimes referred to, stands for action. Luis Merchant, twice elected to the post as its President, states that the overall plan of the Government for the year would be to project an image as a caring student organization with its focus on service for students.

"Government, working independently, oversees the Student Activities Committee (S.A.C.) for whatever reasons that may arise regarding the by-laws and students' rights, also, they work in conjunction with S.A.C. on the planning of events and college-wide functions." Luis further added, "It is advantageous to be flexible as any need arises."

While the Council President's duties are to make or approve recommendations, the Vice President's duties are cash disbursement and keeping checks on file.

Keith Isaac (Vice Pres.) anticipated, "To date, this year's projected concerns are the Ad Hoc Washington Bus Trip, a working manual to train future council members and we'll see a focus in our Essential Services through the allocation of a lawyer on the budget."

When asked about the differences between the Student Council and the Senate, Keith Isaac was able to explain, "The College Senate is an organized group of student leaders and faculty that helps to make college-wide decisions regarding courses, rules and regulations, and the plans for the new school's wing in its planning stages."

Graphic Art Plays Its Part

Through a generous gift, the College has acquired some original art -- a collection of 29 etchings by Adam Wurtz, Hungary's leading graphic artist -- who is well-known in the United States, as well. You will notice them decorating the halls of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of the main building.
Minority Women: Power and Influence

By Harold Smalls

Lillian Roberts began her career in 1945 as a nurse's aide, in Chicago. She advanced to Operating Room Technician and later organized public employees and volunteer hospital workers in Illinois. In 1965 she was brought to New York and joined District Council 37, a branch of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees' Union. While appointed to the post of Associate Director, she organized municipal hospital employees.

Robert Carey, in 1981, appointed Ms. Roberts to the position of New York State Industrial Commissioner. Later her title was changed to Labor Commissioner to clearly define her role. She has recently been nominated for reappointment by Governor Cuomo.

I recall meeting Ms. Roberts in 1973 at Cornell University's School of Labor Relations at which she was a guest speaker. I remember the hush that fell over our rather boisterous group of Health and Labor Professionals as this very gracious and elegant woman began to speak. With a tempered presence, she held our attention as she addressed the issues and shared her experiences.

I looked forward to this telephone interview and was pleased to know that the provocative eloquence of Lillian Roberts has not ebbed.

Lillian Roberts: Commissioner of New York State Department of Labor

The Bridge: Why are so many minority women in low paying jobs? I understand that there is a traditional reason why they are there, but why do they tend to stay there?

Roberts: There are some procedures on the way through the Civil Service Commission, in order to give credit for time spent on the job. Rather than the testing that is a bit difficult for them.

The Bridge: Are you saying that there will be new legislation to change the Civil Service Laws?

Roberts: Not legislation, but the Civil Service Commission is studying ways and means of giving time and experience on the job towards credit in some of the testing procedures, so they would have a better opportunity. All of those things have to do with education, the opportunity to be educated and the resources to better oneself, so it shows up whenever we're measuring one with another based on our education standards.

The Bridge: How does being black and female, how would it hinder one from moving up into positions of power and influence?

Roberts: It doesn't change me. I believe in fairness, in as much as possible. I believe in setting up a criterion so that the individual that I am expecting to supervise knows why I'm doing almost everything that I do. I think that's something that has to be done so that they get a sense that you will be fair with them. I am very regular in speaking to individuals, in complimenting them when they do something that should be complimented. And I believe in the privacy of discussing a problem, if we have one, with an individual on the job. I think that my relationship of understanding them and understanding the kind of humiliations one could have, the kind of fears males have when they face me, I understand people, and I care about them, and I care about how they feel. Because I understand that it affects their performance and has a lot to do with my output as a person.

The Bridge: Why do those labor unions that have a majority of female members have so few in leadership positions?

Roberts: I think that perhaps many of the women have families at home and they are working. They have to get home and they are not very active in their local unions. They don't go to the meetings and things of that nature. So when they are older and they begin to participate as shop stewards and attend meetings. If they are recognized then they are elected to posts. Then there is another segment of women who feel that men, through their strength, should be the leaders, because they see the labor movement as one that requires muscle, for some reason, more muscle than brains.

The Bridge: Which is unfortunate because their input is necessary.

Roberts: That's right, absolutely. So I think it's the family life plus the old concept of what it's like and it's not very easy at all. Sometimes they don't even know how they can obtain that power in order to represent the people, because power is not something that you can visibly see. It's built over credibility, facts, and the ability to use that to move one to your position.

The Bridge: If there are any advances at all today, do younger people understand why these advances exist?

Roberts: Not necessarily. Some of them feel that they exist because of education; some of them feel that they exist because one person may know someone else, and some of them feel that it may exist because of pressure. There's a combination of how they feel because many of them were not at that alert during the Martin Luther King days when there was a consciousness raising.

The Bridge: What price has the minority female had to pay for progress?

Roberts: Quite a bit, because sometimes the black male feels that if it were not for the black females, he would have advanced further. This society says that a male should lead and that's pretty much in their minds, because they never had the opportunity to lead based on the set of standards that have been set by society. Sometimes it's kind of difficult with their own (male) mates. It's also difficult coming from the white world as well. So it's a very difficult situation for black females in leadership. Very hard.

The Bridge: What advice would you give young minority females to prepare themselves to seek careers leading to power and influence?

Roberts: I think they have to know what they want to do and not fear it; they have to have understanding and perhaps they have to befriended another minority pitstop, woman, who could at least tell them that they are on the right course or they can discuss things with them. They don't have to be from the same field but there will be feelings that one will not understand occasionally and they have to be encouraged. Once they have those things very vivid in their minds, they have to be very persistent. They first have to be right, have their facts, and have an ally. I think these are three important things for them. And they just move. And don't be afraid to move.
Single Mothers Speak Out

By Lisa Johnson

(The names have been changed at the request of the subjects.)

"After Terry and I were divorced, I was faced with the pressure of finding a job," says Andrea, who is a thirty-year-old mother with two children, "I never realized how much I depended on him financially.

Andrea's case is not an unfamiliar one. A large number of women today are dealing with problems of having to raise children alone or with a non-supportive boyfriend or husband. According to Andrea, she was a homemaker for five years. However, before becoming a mother, she was a typist. Therefore, after her divorce, she felt it best to brush up on the skills she once utilized. She is now employed but still finds her financial life very difficult. "I never had the money or time because on weekends I'm just too exhausted.

Every morning at six o'clock, Linda has to get up to feed little Ebony. At seven thirty, she rushes to the train station to go to the welfare office. Sometimes she looks for a job. Sometimes she has to take the baby to the clinic and according to Linda, "That alone is a full time job but without the pay." When asked if she ever regretted having a baby, Linda said, "Well, I can't honestly say that I haven't. Right after I graduated from high school I became pregnant. Even though I wanted to go to college, I couldn't go through an abortion or an adoption and because of that I thought I had the total support of my boyfriend, I felt I can make it through this. But, when Ebony was born, I knew he couldn't or wouldn't play house.

Linda also admits that she depended on her boyfriend financially. She says, "When you're in a bad situation all you need to hear are kind words like 'I'll help you the best way I can' and 'I love you and you're taken.' Nevertheless, she plans to go to a training school so that she can find a job. In addition, due to the fact that she doesn't get support from her parents, she's rather interested in finding just a job. She adds, "Any decent job that pays.

I can't stress the importance of having a mother and boyfriend (or husband) who will support you emotionally and financially," says Gayle, a twenty-five-year-old registered nurse with a two year old son. "If it wasn't for their support and love, I don't think I could've made it.

Like Linda, Gayle's boyfriend proved to be irresponsible as a father, but she is now dating a man who loves her and her son. They plan to marry in July. "What these girls have to realize is that their lives do continue after having a baby and without the help of their boyfriend or husband," she said seriously. When asked what advice she'd give to girls in a situation that was similar to hers she said, "I'd tell them to go to the courthouse and make them (the father) pay child support. That's the least they could do. Then I'd tell them to enroll in a school, any kind of school and learn whatever they like and not wait too long because sometimes when they are on welfare, it tends to make them lazy and apathetic.

As Andrea put it, "For a long while I felt sorry for myself. Then I said to myself, 'What the hell am I feeling sorry for? I didn't do anything but give birth to two children who I love. I don't want them to form a bad image about their mother. I want to teach them to be independent. In case, God forbid, something like this happens to them where they can't really depend on anyone.'

Day-Care at LaGuardia

By Gail S. Commissiong

Situated in the basement of LaGuar­dia Community College is a door that opens into a child's world—a world of brightly painted desks, toys that rock and toys that roll, and books that come alive with tales of genies, wooden soldiers and enchanted castles. Renee Butler is the director of this nursery school and similar programs can be found in nine other city universities.

The day-care program is designed to cater to student-parents; the children are cared for while the parents attend classes. Since the school operates on a flex time scheduling program, frequent parents have to take their children to class with them. Flex time scheduling allows parents that have been in the program to Linda to register their children first. All other parents with less seniority register afterwards, but their children cannot attend classes until they have not been taken by the other mothers with seniority. No more than twenty-five children can attend at one time due to licensing requirements.

Some students are not happy with the program, however. "Why should I have to take my two children to two of my classes when I am paying for a service?" is one student-mother's comment when asked about the program. "A nursery school should work with parents, not against them.

Renee Butler's remarks are almost apologetic. She states that a lack of space severely restricts the growth capacity of the program, "I wish that we could accept all of the children but we can't. Too often mothers come to me and tell me that they elected to attend LaGuardia because of our nursery school program. However," she went on, "presently we have a ratio of one staff member to three children and I believe that this ratio is satisfactory to a good learning environment. The pro-

The Alternate Press

By Michelle Dyer

Women's Press Collective is an organization of men and women working together to provide the public with an alternative form of the press. Their publications place a major emphasis upon working toward true economic justice on behalf of low income workers.

The response to the movie was lukewarm. "I didn't like it until the end," said a secretary.

By Joanna Mihalakis

The National Secretaries Week was celebrated here at LaGuardia College from Monday, April 26 to Friday, April 30.

The five-day program included several events. Secretaries were given handmade emblems. They were greeted by President Shanker and also given presents, candy grams and gift wrapped cookies.

On Tuesday, April 26 the film "You Can Surpass Yourself!" was shown in the Theatre from 12:30 to 1:00 and from 1:30 to 2:00. All secretaries and Secretarial Science students were invited. The movie had nothing to do with Secretaries Week, but it was about motivating yourself," changing your behavior and shooting with a bee bee. "This reporter could not understand the latter image; nor could any of the secretaries questioned.

The response to the movie was lukewarm. "I didn't like it until the end," said a secretary.

The E.R.A. IS DEAD, WHAT DOES THAT SAY ABOUT US? Shadap and Get My Dinner!

I think it was boring," remarked one student. "It was kinda interesting, but I almost fell asleep in there," a tired employee said. "I don't see what the movie had to do with secretaries," another secretary added.

According to Dr. Lopez, the coordinator of the Secretarial Bi-Lingual Department, National Secretaries Week reminds employers they have some one at the office who does all their work for them and at the same time the secretaries can be recognized." She also adds, "National Secretaries Week has been celebrated here for a consecutive seven years."

There were mixed reactions about this event. Although some seemed to be all for it, there were those who felt that secretaries should be recognized every day and not only one week out of a year.

The Annual Budget Comes from Student Activities Fees. That is approximately $2.50 of each student's $20.00 fee. The other sixty-five percent of the budget comes from tuition combined with fund raising. When one young woman was informed of these statistics she was appalled. "The students of this one school support this program but yet still I, a student of this school, pay a lot to keep my children in the program. My children's, that share tuition is higher than my own tuition."
By Castaluz Steletos

A few years ago I was obligated to do something that I didn't want to do. As the political situation in my country El Salvador got worse, many people left, the country. People's lives were in danger because the guerrilla groups placed bombs everywhere, destroying buildings, stores, bridges and buses. However, while trying to control the guerrillas, the government sometimes went too far.

There was a bus line that had nearly one hundred busses. One night the guerillas sneaked into the terminal and blew up almost all of the buses. The bus company was a very important line and was the best that we had. The next day the people that usually used those buses to get to their jobs found that they had to take another mode of transportation. Many of those people had to walk two or three kilometers to get to their jobs. Despite the inconvenience, people were not intimidated by the terrorists' actions. They had to walk in good or bad weather, and did so. They were brave people.

The government, realizing that the situation was worsening, decided to declare a curfew. The curfew lasted from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. because only in this way could the government have some control over the guerrilla activities during the night. We could hear the tank sounds coming. The troops had orders to kill anyone that was out.

There were many occasions when we were eating dinner and suddenly heard shots in the street. We couldn't finish eating because we were thinking about the person that just had been killed.

One day my friend and I were sitting on the sidewalk in front of my house. Suddenly she told me to go inside because she wanted me to show her something. We had scarcely closed the door when a jeep came from nowhere. We heard shooting, and the young man who lived across the street from my house was dead. The young woman that was with him was dead too.

The man was supposed to be a guerrilla. The woman was innocent. The police, in their effort to exterminate communism, didn't realize this and the blameless girl paid the price too.

After those incidents, my parents became preoccupied with our safety. They could not keep us home all the time. We had to go to work. Our lives were in danger everywhere we went. I was working in Soyapango's City Hall, six blocks from my house. The City Hall was a small, light blue building and was divided into four departments: the register office, the taxation office, the bookkeeping office and the police department. I was designated to work in the register office. There were four people working in that department, my bosses, Don Carlos, a nice and pleasant man in his forties, and three secretaries.

I got along well because we considered ourselves a small family. The mayor, a hard working man, had been affiliated for many years with the government party, and he had been getting anonymous letters in which the guerrillas threatened to kill him. He didn't resign his office. He ignored them.

One week later the police department was bombed at night. Nobody was hurt and the department was only slightly damaged. The next day the mayor went to work as usual, as if nothing happened. Then the second bombing came. This time it was during the day.

A bomb was put in the back yard of the building. The yard was usually full of people waiting on line or sitting on the benches. Miraculously, no one was hurt. It had been lunch time, and the place was closed from 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.

After the two bombings the Mayor got shot in his office. Four young men changed in and sprayed the place with machine gun fire, killing him instantly. Everybody panicked. We ran in all directions looking for shelter. The City Hall was closed after that incident because everybody was afraid to take chances. We lost our jobs.

My father then asked me to go to school. I registered in The National University for English classes. In the school the danger was even worse because the police maintained strict surveillance there. The government knew that a group of students was involved in political affairs. I do not deny that the government was right. In fact, many students had joined the group, but there were others who did not want to get involved, still all our lives were jeopardized.

A month after I started school the university was closed. The police had discovered subversive propaganda. Tunnels had been found under the school where ammunition was stored. Tunnels were used by the guerrillas as a meeting place.

My cousin, a young girl around twenty-one, was recruited by the guerrilla group. She was one of their most fervent followers. She was trained in making and placing bombs; therefore, she was sought by the police. She lived in fear, hiding in many different places, never giving her address to anyone, even her family, because she was afraid of being reported to the police.

Three years after her terrorist activities began, she was killed while placing a bomb in a clothing store. The bomb blew up in her hands and reduced her to many pieces. That was the end of her life.

My parents became more concerned. They decided to get in touch with my uncle to help us come to the United States. He did whatever he could to get us here.

My brothers and I were very sad because it was not easy to leave behind everything we loved, especially our parents, and in the beginning life in the United States was hard because we had a different pattern of life, but we gradually got used to it.

Now, my brothers and I are very happy being here because this is a country of many opportunities.

By Steve Spadaro

Robert Knight, news director for WBAI, sits nervously at his desk with a telephone on each ear and a cup raised to his lips. The telegraph rolls endlessly, giving useful information for the wraparounds. Reporters hurl away at prehistoric Remingtons with formidable keys. Adrenalin flows higher than a pre-fight workout.

Every night at six-thirty, Knight and staff reporter Andy Lanset become pacing tigers in the newsroom. Lanset scours back and forth gathering information. Knight, with lightning precision. Weekend news director Barbara Day is displeased with the sound quality of her daily feature. It is now 6:25, no time left to hit the studio for another tape.

Knight quickly snaps: "Why don't you let me cue you for a live take?" Barbara's face lights up a smirk. "Do a live take Barbara, in this case, it's all you can do." Barbara does not do live takes very often, as they leave too much room to make mistakes on the air.

I make my share of mistakes too, but that's what I am here for - to learn. I am a LaGuardia Liberal Arts major who has been fortunate enough to find a niche in the newsroom. WBAI has given me this opportunity through the LaGuardia COOP program, with much help from Knight. I was working in Robert Knight's LaGuardia Liberal Arts major who has..." I sit and wonder if "Edward" was my brother. I am currently working on building the program features include: Arts and Entertainment, Local News, National News, World News, Religious Affairs, Sports, and Business. As six-thirty rolls around, mixed feelings fill the soul. Although your routines are done, you prepare for the next part of your ordeal. Is all sound good and live on the air? As my stories come over, I listen with ears locked on the airwaves. "...in regional news: a budget proposal painfully balanced through layoffs and attrition, reduced services and increased taxes was presented today by mayor Edward Koch at City Hall..." I sit and wonder if "Edward" was really necessary. The point may seem trivial, but a single misplaced word can cost, Robert Knight an extra breath when he is on the air.

WBAI is free-form radio at its best. It is a non-commercial station that takes donations from avid listeners throughout the New York area. It is not run by a commercial magnate. This means that WBAI can say anything it wants on the air. The result is diversified broadcasting in many areas. I am interested in WBAI because they have some rather unusual shows at any time of day. Program features include: Africa Report, Frontline, the Latin American Report, Gay Rap, and Labanish, an hour-long reggae show.

At WBAI, I have learned that there is an intricate technical slide to the news that can only be learned through years of trial and error. Pay is low, but the enlightenment is priceless.
Nicaraguan War Heats Up

By Barry Crooks

Nicaragua is now plagued with political violence. If the violence increases, Nicaragua may find itself in a civil war.

President Reagan, in a briefing to the nation on the 14th of April, admitted that the United States is providing aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas. "The Soviets by way of Cuba are shipping arms through Nicaragua into neighboring El Salvador. The American aid to those guerrillas in Nicaragua is to cut off those supply lines of the Soviets," said the President.

Two United States Congressmen who spent four days in Nicaragua and Honduras, are convinced that the Reagan administration is supporting anti-Sandinista forces. Representative Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey said, "We visited refugee camps in Honduras where mothers of contras (guerrillas) spoke with pride about the training their sons had received from Americans and the weapons their sons had been given by Americans."

The Nicaraguan Government charges that "The Somoto massacre and the U.S. government have indicated an undeclared war against Nicaragua that consists of invasion from Honduras."

The Somoto regime, which ruled Nicaragua for 35 years with the most brutal and repressive measures, was toppled in 1979 by the Sandinistas. Many Nicaraguans saw this as an end to the tyranny of the Somoto years.

The Encyclopedia of the Third World had this to say about the situation in Nicaragua: "Nicaragua is not yet a democracy, but it is now enjoying as much freedom as it ever enjoyed in recent history. The situation is still yet uncertain, a small push to the left or right could destroy the political middle ground on which the government is trying to rebuild the country."

Trouble has been brewing in Nicaragua ever since the Marxist government took office. During the first year of the government, evidence surfaced that the Sandinistas were capable of repression and brutality. Eden Pastora Gomez, a hero of the Sandinista revolution, died in July 1981. Gomez vowed to drive his former comrades, "With bullets from their own hands." Roberto Guillen, Deputy Chief of Military Counter Intelligence for the Defense Ministry, defected to join Pastora Gomez. After defecting, Guillen gave detailed information about the torture methods, secret jails and unprosecuted murders committed by the Sandinistas. Another dissident, Fernando (El Negro) Chamarro, after being ignored when he appealed for changes, "took his armed Nicaraguan Revolutionary Forces to join the C.I.A. backed shooting war out of Honduras," said News Week/April 18th. Another opposition group fighting against the government is the East Cost Indians, whose support is divided between two leaders, one supporting Brooklyn-era and the other Fogoth Muñier.

As these counter-revolutionary forces slip back into Nicaragua the fighting will escalate. Said a guerrilla based in Honduras, "We are fighting the Cubans, Russians, Bulgarians—all the bandits of the world, who are now living as kings of the people."

The past month or so, incidents involving the contra-Indians as well as Nicaraguan Democratic Forces- have multiplied, mainly attacks on Sandinista military posts and units and other official installations. Unconfirmed casualty claims run into hundreds," reports an American government official. If these anti-Sandinista forces settle their differences and unite, Nicaragua will be in for more bloodshed. (Material gathered from: The New York Times, News Week and US News)

Salvador

By JoaQn Didion 108 pp, New York, N.Y.: Simon & Schuster $12.95

Joan Didion's "Salvador" echoes a score of books that appeared during the Vietnam War. This book, like its predecessors, is no more than a writer's journal, does not. "Salvador" does, should be built on firm ground and from a point of view conducive to understanding the situation; "Salvador," a writer's journal, does not.

The uncertainty of life in El Salvador is clear, yet the author conspicuously fails to develop the unerring reasons for that country's situation. She instead refers to quotes from Marquez's Autumn Of The Patriarch and suggests that she now sees Marquez "in a new light, as a social realist." A book dealing with the grotesque results of guerilla warfare, as "Salvador" does, should be built on firm ground and from a point of view conducive to understanding the situation; "Salvador," a writer's journal, does not.
The Race In The Race: Washington Wins

By Stephen Williams

"We do not say white Mondale or 'white' Carter but we do use such terms as 'black' mayor. These terms are not used to identify the color of our skin, that is self-evident. They are used to define us. When you define people you also confine people," said Civil Rights leader Jesse Jackson in a heated discus­sion of blacks' involvement in poli­tics, which was taped on the Phi Donahue show two weeks before the controversial election for mayor of Chicago.

The election was the most controv­ersial in that city's history. The foremost reason is that it was a close and heated election which was the racial pre­judice of black and white voters. Neo­d­ecumbers to the headline victory by Demo­cratic Harold Washington over Re­publican Bernard Epton was a bit­ter-sweet one.

The results of the election illustrated the racism among the voters. The issues that were carried were blacks by more than 95% of the vote. He han­dily won all 19 of the city's black wards and took almost 60% of the Hispanic vote. Epton garnered votes heavily in the white ethnic wards, which have voted solidly Democratic since William Thompson was elected the last Demo­cratic mayor in 1927. But it was the city's six affluent Lakefront liberal wards that held the electoral balance. Undecided until the very end, they fi­nally gave Washington 40% of their vote, enough to assure his 51.8% majority.

Washington is the tenth black to be elected mayor of a major city. The rise of politics has been a steady rise, but it is, however, not overwhelm­ing. There are no black governors or senators, but Washington's win re­flected the growing power of blacks in the party they have loyal­ly supported for the past 50 years. Washington faced the point more clearly than he announced his candidacy last November.

"We have been giving white candi­dates our votes unlanguishing, hoping they would include us in the process. Now it's come to a point where we say, 'Well it's our turn, it's our turn.'"

The Washington-Epton election showed the many fears and tensions of white voters. Now it seems Washington's first priority is to mend the fences of his divided city. Whatever the outcome, many will hold Washington as an example of blacks gaining influence and awakening in politics.

The Schomburg Center
A Celebration of Life

By John Carroll

"The American Negro must remake his past, in order to make his future." "Though it is unorthodox to think of America as one country whose unity is un­necessary in that they live in the same city which the world famous Schomburg Center for Research in Black Studies.

Located in Harlem, on Lenox Av­enue, between 135th and 136th Streets, it is one of the most important centers in the world for the study of black people. International in scope, the collection consists of numerous magazines, pamphlets, personal pa­pers, photographs, prints, newspaper clippings, plays, programs, broad­sides and sheet music.

In 1926, the Carnegie Corporation of New York provided the money with which the New York Public Library pur­chased Mr. Schomburg's collection. Today its holdings, multiplied and broadened, serve as a major resource to those seeking documentation of the black experience throughout the world.

The charges were later dropped after Wagner was denied the waiver. There were mixed feelings about the refusal of the waiver. On hearing the decision, Joseph Barkan, President of the Board of Education, announced that he was "shocked and disap­pointed."

Assemblyman Albert Vann stated, "We compliment him (Gordon Ambach) for having the courage of his convictions. This restores confidence in the educational system.

Anthony Alvarado was born in the Bronx. He attended St. Anselm's School, Fordham Prep and Fordham University where he earned a Bachelors of Arts and Master's De­grees in English. He also has a PhD in School Administration and Supervi­sion. His guiding philosophy is "to in­crease expectation of process" for the children in his district.

Joseph Barkan stated, after choos­ing Anthony Alvarado for school chan­cellor, "I'd like to say to all New Yor­kers, parents, teachers, and the stu­dents, we have proposed in our resolu­tion a man who will make an excellent Chancellor and will help innovate and further the education of all children in this city."

Alvarado said he is "excited and be­ginning to feel the enormity of the re­sponsibility. My first job will be to reach out and talk to as many people as pos­sible who may have been discouraged by the process or its conclusions to make it clear that I'm interested in ask­ing them to participate in the system and will try to respond to the interests and needs that will serve the children in the system."

The Schomburg Center, a nuclear-freeze policy freeze suffered a blow in the November 1982, midterm elec­tions. A nuclear freeze proposal was put before the voters in a referendum. There are four major reasons why the proposal was endorsed: 1) fears of a nuclear-war arising from NATO's missiles, 2) the Soviets' achievement of strategic parity with the U.S. - it has eroded confidence in the U.S.'s ability to prevent war, 3) the talk in Washington of preparation for war rather than pre­vention has produced anxiety, 4) the Reagan Administration's delay in en­ters serious arms-control negotia­tions with the Soviet Union. A recent fact encouraging the nu­clear-freeze movement was a pastoral letter from a committee of American Roman Catholic bishops. The letter condemned the U.S. strategy of "first use" of nuclear weapons against a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.
Campus Nuclear Freeze
Activities Rise in April

By Gary M. Crimi

In response to President Reagan’s recent proposal for new, sophisticated weapons, there was an increase in pro-nuclear freeze activities on college campuses during the month of April.

Pro-freeze activists sent out copies of a game called, “Firebreaks” to campuses nationwide. The game allows its players to assume the roles of American and Soviet leaders trying to survive a nuclear confrontation.

“Ground Zero,” the pro-freeze coalition, played “Firebreaks” for one month. During each week of the month, updates of new developments were sent to players, the game was ended by either a resolution of the crisis or nuclear holocaust.

Members of “Ground Zero” hoped that the game would increase awareness of the nuclear danger, but David Kessler of Southwestern University called students’ reactions “apathetic.” “Ground Zero’s” game was a partial departure from rally/speech tactics of the past. However, a spokesperson for the United Campuses to prevent Nuclear War (UCAN) said that their group is working to organize lectures and debates “to inform people about the Russians.”

April 27th was declared “Earth Day” at Queensboro Community College. On “Earth Day” student organizations sponsored events to inform students of the threat of nuclear war. The two main groups participating were the pro-freeze, Agape Christian Fellowship and the more secular Night Purge group. The Agape Christian Fellowship (ACF) set up a booth at the college and gave out Christian religious tracts which addressed the nuclear threat. Bob Gross, the president of ACF said that his group wants to make students aware of the nuclear threat to the ecology.

Afterwards, several speakers spoke. The Night Purge group sponsored several speakers who addressed the dangers of nuclear threat and also organized a “carnival” of sorts about the nuclear danger.

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JUST A REMINDER!
BE EXTRA CAREFUL when crossing the street from the Main entrance of LaGuardia to the Sony Building. Another student was hit by a car on 1/28/83. She is doing fine but you, the next student (7), might not be so lucky.

Civ-Op

By Erin McGloin

In New York City, crime is increasing by the minute. Although more police officers have been assigned to the streets, citizens are still fearful.

The Civilian Observation Patrol (Civ-Op) is an anticrime program which involves concerned citizens in the community.

The volunteers patrol their neighborhoods, Astoria, Long Island City, and Astoria Heights. The civilian patrol works closely with the 114th precinct and acts as the extended eyes and ears of the Police Dept.

The patrol, which began two years ago, with 15 members now has 66. Jim and Barbara Pollock, president and vice-president of Civ-Op, formed the patrol with intentions of improving the community. With a headquarters set up in Jim and Barbara’s basement, the volunteers are able to call in any problems to the dispatcher through a C.B. hooked up in their cars.

The volunteers observe and report various situations that include crimes, fires, accidents, pot holes, faulty traffic lights, damaged signs, non-functioning fire hydrants, abandoned buildings and vehicles, and illegal dumping of trash.

The patrol works on different shifts during afternoon and evening hours. One car is assigned to a specific section that consists of 30-50 blocks. The shift lasts for 2½ hours depending on situations that may arise.

Improving the community is a major function of the Civilian Observation Patrol. By reporting faulty street lights, and having them repaired, a mugger’s “hang out” is eliminated. When pot holes are repaired accidents decrease and when abandoned vehicles are removed, a criminal has one less hiding place.

The patrol is not noticeable to outsiders because they ride in unmarked cars.

Anyone wishing to join the volunteers patrol must be 18 years of age or older and be able to devote at least 5 hours per month to the patrol. For more information, send a letter to: 114th Civilian Observation Patrol, Inc. or Civ-Op Inc., P.O. Box 2044, Astoria, NY 11102.
By Michelle Dyer

Working on The Bridge

The day of our “set” deadline arrived. We had five typewriters all going at the same time, while the radio was blasting and the typesetting machine was bleeping away.

We had all but five important stories in. One of them was mine. You might be thinking, “Ah, it’s okay to turn it in even get my story in on time. And so, where’s the white-out?” I spend the next 20 precious minutes searching for it! “Many athlets ” on WPLJ and Joe is convinced to finish it! “You stole it on me again, hah?”

Working on The Bridge . While I’m finishing typing this story, the typewriter bells were clanging for the next seven hours. Our hands were stiff and covered with black ink from the ribbons, and we had to sit and wait for the galley to come back.

Once we got them back, we began to put out our giant puzzle together. We had thirty-five photographs, over fifty stories and who knows how many graphics. Our job was to put them all together in an organized, logical manner. In plain English, we had to make all the pieces of the puzzle fit, even if it meant throwing one piece out or cutting one down to make the layout work.

Two days and nights of playing with the pieces, the puzzle was complete and ready to go to Pennysaver! Dave was happy about that because we managed to meet our set publication date with no setbacks. Then The Bridge came back to us, all 24 pages, printed, in bundles, ready for distribution. The staff, as well as myself, had survived another week of mounting tension, pressure and chaos to put together another issue of The Bridge.

Dedicated to Christopher

By Mary Lania

A little boy in his room
Sleeps soundly
Yet, restless thoughts wander
Through his mind. A carousel
Spins ‘round and ‘round,
Yet, only to stop.

Balloons, like dreams, growing larger
Yet, only to pop.
So confused, yet so alert.
Such a special boy --
Touching so many lives,
Yet, knowing the meaning of hurt.

Stars in the Galaxy

By Erin McGlin

LaGuardia Community College consists of many talented students. However, there is one student who seems to be heading to the top rather quickly. Pedro D. Guitard III, a Liberal Arts major, is directing a musical play called “The Rebels.” This is the third play that he has directed.

Performing the play is a team of young adults belonging to the group Galaxy. Galaxy, a part of Galactic Productions, was founded by Pedro in 1979.

With the help of some of his friends, Pedro was able to begin at LaGuardia with the help of Mary Lania and Fran Gibson of Student Activities. The cast not only acts in the play but adds its own ideas concerning choreography, stage setting, directing, and producing. Three members of Galaxy have directed plays at LaGuardia with the help of Mary Lania and Fran Gibson of Student Activities.

If “The Rebels” is successful, the masterminds behind the musical group “Chic,” Nile Rodgers and Bernard Edwards, may be interested in collaborating in an off-Broadway contemporary musical because “The Rebels” soundtrack contains performers such as Donna Summer, The Go-Go’s, Kurtis Blow, and The Pointer Sisters.

As of now, Pedro and his group have been asked by PBS to perform “The Rebels” at an American Playhouse presentation. Galaxy will also be traveling to various high schools in the five boroughs and will be doing benefits for foster homes, hospitals, and charities.

In September, Galaxy will be flying to Paradise Island in the Bahamas for a weekend to perform their production. Because of Pedro’s creative skills, he will begin working in the broadcasting and Public Relations department at CBS in the summer.

Be sure to see the first performance of “The Rebels” in Long Island City. When the 1983 Galaxy Summer Show Tour rumbles through our neighborhood, don’t miss it! If you do, you’ll be the only one who did.
Drugs and the College Student

By Oanyell Williams

"Getting high is a stimulant. And we all know that it's better to feel stimulated. That's what they said," said A.B., a student here at LaGuardia. R.B. has managed to achieve a G.P.A. of 3.83, definitely a "high" achiever.

All students surveyed, however, did not share the same point of view as A.B. A.Y. said that "smoke" is very frightening to her allergy, so it stands to reason that she finds marijuana, cigarettes or any type of smoke bothersome. Her friends, however, heavily indulge in marijuana and alcohol and occasionally use it’s little cocaine.

R.Y. lists off a little smoke herself as she explained how much this annoys her and why. "I don't understand why they do it. What do they get out of it?"

R.Y. enjoys college very much, gets along well with her fellow students and loves to socialize with friends on the weekends. She just wishes that her friends would love to get high. "It's hard to get high by myself in my in my ability to think and learn. I don't know anyone else for what they do what they prefer to indulge in, but I do feel sorry for them. That is, those who feel that getting high is harming them because then they are not functioning in regard to their own natural abilities."

At students surveyed are academically successful, and most of them said they took a variety of drugs. "I’ve tried marijuana, cannabis, pills, alcohol and acid," said R.B., also a first year student. When asked if she was still using any one or all of them - R.B. replied, "Yes, I suppose I dabble with them all."

When asked, if she got high on the weekends, she blurted out with a chuckle, "Of course! That's really the best time because schoolwork is usually done and out of the way. Although I do sometimes feel the urge to get high, I don't do anything. I just read those long written assignments. But, most of the time it's after I've done what I have to do and then there are those occasions when I feel like smoking a joint before class."

The majority of students would not feel comfortable telling their parents they were using drugs. "My parents are proud of me and the good things I accomplish. I know telling them that I got high would be upsetting and confusing to them," says J.W., a second year student at LaGuardia.

"Yes, I get high by myself," says R.B., "And not only when I'm depressed. But, sometimes it picks me up when I feel a bit ruffled about something. It doesn't help solve the problem though."

"I'm handling it. I don't have a drug problem - Absolutely not. Besides, I'm not a frequent user."

"Yes, I'm very aware of the fact that drugs are affecting me and may be causing harm. Sometimes it's frightening. You know, mentally dulling your brain, slowing your senses, stuff like that." "I've tried pot," said Z.M. - "Nothing. Oh yeah, my friends get high - coke, marijuana, acid. My girlfriend takes xanatics. I used to smoke but it didn't stimulate me. Maybe I got some bad herb. I know some girls must've had some good herb today. Because when I walked into the bathroom, the aroma alone was enough to get anyone high."

Adolescent Program

By Lisa Cofane

A new comprehensive health program began at Booth Memorial Medical Center last month, offering confidential medical and psycho-social care for adolescents.

Director of ambulatory pediatrics Dr. David Mazza said that he initiated the program to meet the needs of a group now lacking in sensitive care. Through the program, adolescent patients will receive a complete "preprehensive care," the participating adolescent will have a complete medical and psychological evaluation including blood work, eye examination and hearing test, as well as individual counseling on personal or psychological problems. The examination, an interview, and a questionnaire are used to decide if medical treatment is necessary. Information on areas of concern to teenagers is provided through educational films and group discussions.

Dr. Mazza said that the benefits of the program include the contact the adolescents will have with sensitive health care professionals, an experience that could help the patients talk more freely with doctors throughout their lives. He added that the most important aspect of this program is the "continuity of care," patients are scheduled to come back at least once a year.

According to Booth Memorial's Community Health Educator Marsha Brown, adolescent programs are the "new wave" in medicine. By giving specialized attention to the teenage patient, she feels the program will "meet the needs of a population that's not counted."

Ms. Brown said the program provides answers to children's questions that parents are afraid or just don't know how to answer.

The program began in January after a delayed start and is accepting patients on an ongoing basis. Through an outreach program, information will be provided among interested schools and community groups.

A pediatrician, pediatric nurse and a social worker are running the program in the clinic area of the hospital located at 96-25 72nd Avenue, patients are charged on a sliding scale from nothing to 40-dollars, and Medicaid is accepted.

Pediatric nurse for the program Caro Addeo said that the clinic is held from 5 to 8 p.m., every other Monday. Registration is from 5 to 7 p.m. and requires parental permission, except for the treatment of venereal disease.

Both Dr. Mazza and nurse Addeo say they have had previous success with a similar program they had actively participated in at Bellevue Hospital.

College for Children at LaGuardia

By Sarkina Santiago

There are some six year old students at LaGuardia Community College. Every Saturday morning children and young adults between the ages of six and seventeen participate in the College for Children program. Computer for Kids, Arts and Crafts, Mathematics, Music and Reading are some of the courses they take.

Professors from LaGuardia and professionals with education backgrounds at the College also work on physical examination including blood work, eye examination and hearing test, as well as individual counseling on personal or psychological problems. The examination, an interview, and a questionnaire are used to decide if medical treatment is necessary. Information on areas of concern to teenagers is provided through educational films and group discussions.

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"Hello, I Am The Kurzweil Reading Machine"

If you have been working in the Library on Tuesday and Friday mornings throughout the Winter and Spring quarters, you may have encountered the Library's newest staff member.

His name is Ray (because Raymond Kurzweil invented "him"), and he (a.k.a. the KRM) is a computer that reads to blind and visually impaired people. Ray has been in residence at LaGuardia since November 1982 when he was donated to the College by LaGuardia's Kan R.B. has managed to achieve a G.P.A. of 3.83, definitely a "high" achiever.

R.Y. added, "Yes, I'm very aware of the fact that drugs are affecting me and may be causing harm. Sometimes it's frightening. You know, mentally dulling your brain, slowing your senses, stuff like that." "I've tried pot," said Z.M. - "Nothing. Oh yeah, my friends get high - coke, marijuana, acid. My girlfriend takes xanatics. I used to smoke but it didn't stimulate me. Maybe I got some bad herb. I know some girls must've had some good herb today. Because when I walked into the bathroom, the aroma alone was enough to get anyone high."

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"Hello, I Am The Kurzweil Reading Machine"
Ethinic Explosion

Dance Festival

LAGUARDIA DANCE FESTIVAL

By Suzanne Barnes

The 2nd Annual International Dance Festival was held on Wednesday May 13th between 12:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. It was an enlightening experience and the word "fantastic" says it all, it was lively and festive.

Professor Andre Ladd did dance is a language everyone can understand. In putting the festival together, she said, "I did some research on pre-viewing... I called various places for suggestions... I wrote some proposals and it paid off, Professor George Goman's help last year was invaluable.

The Apprentice company of the Ballet Hispanico gave a great performance. Their costumes were brilliant and colorful in every dance. Performers stamped, clapped and flicked their castanets to the rich Spanish music. The dancers were graceful and precise. A dance performed by some very young boys and girls really won the audience over.

Lou Meier and the Tanaka Ensemble also put on a great show. They sang and danced to Calypso music and their costumes were bright and colorful. They danced the war dance of strength, Kwasi Adi - Holy Sunday from the ancient empire of Ghana.

The early American Ho-Down had audience participation was fun for everyone. They even had music and dancing from New Orleans.

Randy Grant and Carolyn Webb did the Afro-Limbo dance. Their performance was held in the red carpet area next to the theater. They danced very well to fast-paced music. Their costumes were skimpy and eye-catching. They danced all around the Limbo stick as well as under it. There was some audience participation and those who were willing to be good spirits and try their luck at it had a very good time and kept the audience in stitches.

Demetrius Acosta, a juggler and unicyclist, performed on the terrace. He juggled balls and clubs and balanced various objects on his chin and forehead. His tricks were amusing and gradually became harder. He ended his act by riding his unicycle while juggling three flaming torches. The crowd seemed to enjoy it. So did the factory workers who watched from the windows across the street.

There were many other dances from other countries such as China, Greece, Russia and Ireland to name a few.

Refreshments were prepared by the Dietetic Club and sold during the whole festival and a free disco dance workshop was held in the gym where dances from many different lands were taught to whoever was interested.

The whole festival was fresh and exciting. For those of you who missed it, try again next year - it's worth it.

A New Tradition at LaGuardia
How I was "Murdered" in Upstate N.Y.

By Joanna Milhalakis

"Come on, start your stupid car!" I screamed as hard as I could while a realization that "it was someplace back there somewhere." When we finally made it back, I walked inside and saw a crowd of people staring at me. I was nervous until I saw my cousin, who came to introduce me to everyone. Most of the cast was amateur, although the professionals didn't really "stand out in the crowd." They all treated me in the same friendly andcordial manner.

"Splatter" is a thriller movie whose main themes are violence and murder. My cousin John and Richard have been working on it for the past two years and have faced many problems: mostly economic.

For me, it all started when my cousin, the producer of "Splatter," called me up one day and asked me to be "murdered" in his movie.

"When my best friend and I drove to Sparkill, N.Y. (2½ hours late) John and the rest of the crew came to pick me up with their cars and as we were all driving down King's Expressway, we resembled a caterpillar of cars on the road. Then, I heard that "friendly" voice again: "O.K., everyone, let's move on to our next location..."

Acting in a movie and especially working with professional actors, directors, producers and crew was a very challenging experience for me, an amateur actress.

"I was murdered, I found myself lying in a garbage bin with sticky blood all over me, and beer bottles being thrown on my body. Then, I heard that "friendly" voice again: "O.K. everyone, let's move on to our next location..."

After Richard finally took me out of the garbage bin, I was rushed to my Aunt Becca's house to wash the blood off my face and hair, in order to do the scene before I was murdered. Our next location was at a Bar called the "American Legion Post."

My "chauffeur" got lost again and while it was only a ten minute drive, we drove about two miles past it and then realized that "it was someplace back there somewhere." When we finally made it back, I walked inside and saw a crowd of people staring at me. I was nervous until I saw my cousin, who came to introduce me to everyone. Most of the cast was amateur, although the professionals didn't really "stand out in the crowd." They all treated me in the same friendly and cordial manner.

Working directly in front of the camera and under the hot lights was more fun than I thought it would be. I felt comfortable with my part and the other actors in that scene, but the director - only doing his job - was pretty rough at times.

After Sunday, January 9, 1983 - the long and hard day of acting was over, I thought it was the end of my acting career. But sure enough, the phone rang once again and I went to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital to shoot two more scenes, which were supposed to be taking place in "St. Trinian's College."

By that time I already knew everyone and it was easy for me to follow my role because I was familiar with my character. It took us five hours to do just two scenes and it was a lot of hard work for all of us, especially because of technical problems.

Even after my acting role was all over, I wanted to do more. These people had gotten so close to me. I got involved with them and even did their "credits" on my homescreen computer. Followed the steps of their editing and I will continue to be informed until the movie is released. It was a unique and once-in-a-lifetime experience and I must thank my cousin for giving me the chance.

There is only one bad thing about this acting experience. Everywhere I watch a movie, it's hard for me to enjoy it. I always think about the acting and technical things. Oh well, that's show biz...
The number "10" streaked across America like lightning in 1981. What is "10"? You might ask. Well, it was a movie starring Bo Derek who became a symbol of the desirable woman. One of her main attributes was her hair style. She was wearing an African cornroll style. Bo Derek was one of the few white people to popularize it. Some people believed that she was the first person to ever wear this unique creation. But was she really the first? No. The cornroll hair style is an original African hair style that is a big part of black culture.

African people have always worn intricate cornroll hair styles. Some of them decorated their cornroll styles with colorful beads or golden ornaments. A LaGuardia professor, who is of African descent, said that African people wore elaborate cornroll styles in accordance with their tribal tradition. In the book "Black Images, the Art of West Africa" the people's heads have carved designs. These carvings are representations of the cornroll styles worn by these African people.

In the early 1600's African people were brought to America, "the land of the free" to work as slaves. In the southern white plantation owners, in the heat of the blazing sun of the South, African slaves had to work long, strenuous hours in the fields picking cotton and performing other agricultural functions. Since the slaves were not allotted long periods of time for personal needs and cornrolls stayed well groomed for a substantial period of time, they were practical as well as an attractive hair style for the Africans.

This outstanding talent for creating many distinctive cornroll hair styles has been passed down from generation to generation. In our society, you will find Black women remembering their grandparents and identifying with the "Sunday Evening Experience." On Sunday evenings mothers would call their daughters into the house to get prepared for school. Each child would take a seat between her mother's legs. Her hair was parted into sections. Each strand of the sections was pulled tightly and precisely until one could see the scalp and head-line. During this process the mother would shout, "You bet not move." As a result, a unique creative hair style was formed. People of all nationalities are now wearing their hair in the very fashionable cornroll style.

Cornrolls of the 80's have become more than just the practical African hair style. Since Bo Derek made her debut wearing cornrolls, people have started wearing cornrolls. It is a hair style which the hair is coiled into little squares. Each of the squares is pulled tightly and then wrapped with a black heavy thread. This was also an attractive hair style for the Africans.

In the 30's Madame Walker invented the straightening comb for black people. Bo Derek made her debut straightening her hair; therefore, the cornrolling hair style cooled off a bit. During the rise of the Black Power movement of the 60's and early 70's, the phrase "Black is Beautiful" was introduced. This brought Black people back to their natural African culture. Controlling and "natural" Afro became popular among black women, as well as black men.

I am a grateful wearer of the African cornroll hair style. I feel honored to know that I can express myself creatively through my very versatile hair styles. Our outstanding ability to create cornroll styles should be identified as a valuable talent because it accounts for our natural beauty.

Throughout history Black people have contributed many memorable creations to the world that have not been acknowledged or created in the same way. Instead, their expressions have been distorted or disregarded.

When will it all stop? When will a Black person be able to create something and not have to wait for Ms. Bo Derek to submit the creation and receive full recognition?

10: The Secret Ingredient
By Gail Carter

The number "10" streaked across America like lighting in 1981. What is "10"? You might ask. Well, it was a movie starring Bo Derek who became a symbol of the desirable woman. One of her main attributes was her hair style. She was wearing an African cornroll style. Bo Derek was one of the few white people to popularize it. Some people believed that she was the first person to ever wear this unique creation. But was she really the first? No. The cornroll hair style is an original African hair style that is a big part of black culture.

African people have always worn intricate cornroll hair styles. Some of them decorated their cornroll styles with colorful beads or golden ornaments. A LaGuardia professor, who is of African descent, said that African people wore elaborate cornroll styles in accordance with their tribal tradition. In the book "Black Images, the Art of West Africa" the people's heads have carved designs. These carvings are representations of the cornroll styles worn by these African people.

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That B.E.O.G. In The Sky

By Stephanie Bowman

On a dark evening the last day of the quarter, Jack entered the accounting lab and found a colleague who was already working on her BEOG check. She looked up and asked how he spends his check. Jack replied, "I spend it on necessities and a little bit on entertainment." The colleague said, "I spend it on clothes and makeup." Jack commented, "That's a good balance." The colleague disagreed, "I wish I could spend it on more luxurious items." Jack replied, "But we both have to prioritize our spending." The colleague agreed, "Exactly. It's a challenge." They both continued working on their BEOG checks, ready for the next quarter.

The Queens Shelter for Homeless Women

By Lisa Cofane

The Queens Shelter for Homeless Women is a 24-hour center that provides temporary shelter for homeless women and children. It is located at 137-58 Northern Boulevard, offers food, social services, a hot shower, and a place to sleep for up to two hundred people. Approximately fifteen staff members run this 24-hour center.

In keeping with the increased number of homeless, the Queens shelter recently began providing services to a larger population. Last semester, the shelter for women was so crowded that women were turned away due to lack of space. This semester, they are able to accommodate more women. Not all of the homeless women can afford to stay in the shelter, but those who can are grateful for the opportunity.

One Man...Every Man: Perhaps We All

By Jose Ricardo Fabara

Some people say that the world will end on a dark evening the last day of the eighth month some centuries ago. Perhaps it was yesterday. The year is not known - not clear. Some manuscripts have it that the moon presented itself fully for six consecutive months in a single year. The cause of such an incident is not known. However, some people say that the incident was caused by a pact Pedro Aguilera made with the gods in order to reconquer Maria's love. On that dark evening in which a bird's nostalgic cry echoed throughout the room, Juan stood near the window and saw that he was going bald and that his eyes were losing the confidence of ignorance and were gaining, in spite of themselves, the joy and innocence of incorruptible manhood. Perhaps for the last time that he could ever see it, he realized that he had been living a lie.

One morning, he woke up in shock realizing Perhaps the longawaited event had finally happened. He was able to examine himself in great detail: he saw that his eyes were not visited by illusions, that his dreams were and will always be. Juan also realized that he had been Alonso Quijano. He never came back. He kept on dreaming, longing to regain his past, to belong once again, to illusory memories that no longer were.

Within the clarity that accompanied his dreams, Juan foresaw chaos, as if it had been blended together with a black and white time. At this very moment Juan realized that he could no longer be himself. He had been: he was and he is changing. In a weak moment in which despair and hope were one and the same, he saw himself struggling, longing to regain his past, to belong once again, to illusory memories that no longer were.

He woke up shaking with fear and breathing ambivalence, realizing perhaps for the first time that he would not die forever. He was able to examine himself in great detail: he saw that his eyes were not visited by illusions, that his dreams were and will always be. Perhaps for the last time that he could ever see it, he realized that he had been living a lie.
"ZEBRA ZEBRA ZEBRA!" chanted the crowd. It was the evening of March 30, 1983, at a congested Ritz Theater. "Two more beers!" People wandered about the dance floor, the balcony, the lobby, biting their fingernails and checking the time: it was 10:15.

"Another gin please!" Non-stop video segments flashed on a screen behind the stage, impatient Zebra lovers hurled empty beer cans on the stage. Several minutes later, slightly after midnight, the disc jockey's turntable stopped, lights dimmed, the Ritz roared.

Many young local bands who perform in the world of underground rock-n-roll, devote an immense amount of their efforts to winning new fans, and the M.C.'s raps were basically about themselves; they dealt mostly with the rap-game, saying things that they can do, by request, and make people laugh while they are saying it.

"I see myself on stage, sweating, performing, saying these words to my audience, reaching out and expressing myself to them. Expressing how I feel about Reaganomics and inflation and the 'dying kid,' says Mr. J. Mr. J stresses that he really tries to get his rap across to the younger crowds. "Getting them to listen to what I'm saying is important, not selling copies."

"I do not think honestly that rap music is being taken the way it should be. I mean some of the rappers don't practice what they preach. If someone's going to tell you not to use drugs, should they be using them?" Mr. J concedes.

"I see rap music being just another form of the blues. Saying things that your feel are happening to you now in a rhyming language."

"Thirty or forty years ago it was the blues, the depression man with a tin cup on your corner, dancing and telling his heartbreaking life story for a few cents or a cup of hot coffee, well today the cents have changed to dollars and the coffee is top choice, instead of home brand."

"Reality is the core of the rappers' theme song. The ghetto scene, how people are coping with the times or a cup of hot coffee, well today the cents have changed to dollars and the coffee is top choice, instead of home brand."

"Flash and The Furious Five's new record 'New York, New York,' is becoming the number one hit of the summer. It used to be you bought a record for its rhythm or beat, now you're listening for its meaning." Mr. J seemed almost possessed as he continued. He spoke about Reagenomics and inflation and the 'dying kid.'

"I'm tired of all this. The World is Doomed" rapping and 'Life is like a jungle and I can't keep from going under.' Hey, let's get off the disaster kick and start teaching the kid who can't learn his algebra formulas and the little girl who can't remember her ABC's. The kids in high school who can't learn their Spanish and French; if they can learn a rap about poverty, why not about schooling?"

"The Message" in the rap is here to stay, and the way we utilize it will be the way we survive.
The Outsiders: This Medium Has No Message

By Wayne Forde

The beginning of the movie does not set the stage for the final showdown. In the last few minutes, the movie erupts into violence. The gang fights fiercely and, eventually, “The Socies” are beaten and run away. Dallas becomes depressed when he learns his friend Johnny has died. Therefore, he decides to rob a store at gun-point, is chased by the police and shot to death. Coppola attempts to play the frame for all the sentimentality it’s worth and the effect is disastrous, completely out of place. There are many incongruous scenes and lines in “The Outsiders.” While hiding in the church, Johnny and a comrade reflect on things profound. These two uneducated rebels gaze into the sunset and recite Robert Frost. Johnny has died. Therefore, he decides to rob a store at gun-point, is chased by the police and shot to death. Coppola attempts to play the frame for all the sentimentality it’s worth and the effect is disastrous, completely out of place.

The imagery, however, is effective. They do not flow and link events in a smooth, continuous way. Ultimately, the whole movie runs skin deep. The director does not achieve the desired emotional effect. There is only one simple plot — gang fights. The imagery, however, is effective. Moreover, almost every scene is dark and dreary. Most of the action takes place at night. This illustrates with great impact the life and plight of “The Outsiders.”

The One Minute Manager

By Kenneth Blanchard & Spencer Johnson

The One Minute Manager, an allegory, exposes the secrets of effective management, and maintains that anything can be summarized into two hundred words approximately one minute of reading time. It stresses the need to personalize relationships between manager and worker, an almost domino effect, obligating employees to produce for “quite a guy,” the one minute manager.

Kenneth Blanchard and Spencer Johnson are well qualified authors; however, as with all theory books, the system can not work unless it can be put into practical use. Unfortunately, the theory of The One Minute Manager is somewhat impractical.

It requires that all people involved share similar ideas and goals. Coordination is the key. Fortunately, for humanity, this is impossible.

At $15.00 a copy, the large print and wide margins become almost offensive. Single page reminders, such as: “People who feel good about themselves produce good results,” can not be argued, but appear too frequently to be effective. And the three secrets: the one minute goal, the one minute praising, and the one minute reprimand, are reinforced on every other page.

Although The One Minute Manager maintains its purpose is to “remind each of us to take a minute out of our day to look at the faces of the people we manage,” it fails to remind us that there are different personalities and problems behind each of those faces. A clever brainwash, The One Minute Manager should be required reading for workers so they will be able to anticipate management’s prevailing goal: “Increase productivity, profits, job satisfaction, and personal prosperity,” but for whom?

Schindler’s List

By Thomas Keneally

The One Minute Manager

By Kenneth Blanchard & Spencer Johnson

By Rita Iguina-Valenti

The One Minute Manager

By Kenneth Blanchard & Spencer Johnson

W. Caldwell, N.J.: 111 Pages $15.00

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Schindler’s List

By Thomas Keneally

Illustrated, 400 Pages

New York, N.Y.: Simon & Schuster $16.95

Reviewed By Rita Iguina-Valenti

Thomas Keneally’s novel, “Schindler’s List,” is one of several dealing with World War II that have recently appeared on the shelves of bookstores. This novel, based on a true story, praises the efforts of several Germans who were unable to justify Nazi “ak­ tion,” and did something about it. Oskar Schindler was one of those men.

Herr Schindler’s story is one that deserves to be written and deserves to be read; however, Keneally’s “fact­ fiction” version detracts from the impact of the story. His essay-like tone makes it difficult to read on, and by the end of the narrative, too many questions are left unanswered and too many answers are left unquestioned.

Keneally tells the story of Oskar Schindler. The German Catholic, industrialist who was born with the talent of taking his way into and out of any situation, uses this gift to its fullest advantage and saves at least 1300 Polish Jews from extermination.

As Aryan director of a small enamelware factory in Cracow, Poland, which also boasts small munitions contracts, Herr Schindler justifies the need to maintain a labor camp, at his own expense, adjacent to the factory. “I want my workers on the premises so that they can be more fully exploited,” Oskar explains to the German high command; however, his real desire is to maintain a distance between the “schindlerjuden,” his Jewish workers, and Amon Goeth, the commandant of the Plaszow labor camp who was known to just draw his gun and shoot.

Both Schindler and Goeth enjoy womanizing, drinking and share an insatiable desire for material riches. Oskar uses this common interests to build a façade of camaraderie.

During a card game with the commandant, Oskar wins the right to include the name of Goeth’s Jewish housemaid on his list. Within an hour, when Amon was 3,700 zł in debt to Oskar, and complaining sourly about his luck, Oskar suggested a variation on the betting... If Amon won, Oskar would pay him 7,400 zł. “But if I win,” Amon proposed, “then you give me Helen Hirsch for my list.”

Goeth pondered the value of his stake. If he loses, he will be denied the “incestuous murder” of Helen Hirsch, death by “his own hand, with personal pain.”

“Schindler’s List” evokes no passion. The action seems directed, the characters are shallow, and the factual portions do not mesh smoothly with the fictional portions.

The inclusion of a non-fictionalized dialogue invites several questions, the most important being, how the character, Oskar Schindler, is so different from the Goeths, both of whom have personal motives?

The story is an important one and should be included in the history of World War II, however, the Keneally narrative does not do it justice.
Tracey Cooper: Ms. LaGuardia 1983
Charles Washington: Mr. LaGuardia 1983

ACTING DEAN PROFESSOR WILLIAM HAMILTON

Professor William Hamilton of the Social Science Dept. was appointed by President Shenker as our new Acting Dean of Students. Professor Hamilton, who previously had been the Dean of Student from 1971-76, will preside during this year while Dean Kleinberg, our present Dean of Students, will be away on Sabbatical leave starting July 1st.

C.U.N.Y.
Beauty Pageant

By M. Rose Tirado

On Saturday, May 14th, LaGuardia's Caribbean Club held a beauty pageant including contestants from other colleges, such as: Kingsborough, City College, Queens College and John Jay.

Among the winners were: Nadine Ivers from Queens College who won first place, receiving the grand-prize award of $200 cash and a trophy; first runner-up, Marcia Barrett from City College, won a total of $100; and second runner-up, Sandra Williams from John Jay, won a gift certificate; flowers went to the third runner-up, our Marcia Henry from LaGuardia. All received trophies, not only the 1st place winner.

Contributions have made this pageant possible, such as those from Village Hut and Guinness Corp. Entertainment was provided by "Keeble's" D.J. music, and the NuCycle Dance Group of LaGuardia, as well as City College dancers, and the “Three-The-Hard-Way,” youths from a Brooklyn public school.

The dance ran from 10 to 12 in the Red Carpet Area at LaGuardia. The swimsuit competition portion was judged by Horace "Sam" Samuels of the Recreation Department and other colleges. Judges considered four categories: poise, costuming, intelligence and beauty. Shown were high-fashion and sportswear. Acting was also included.

All contestants represented Caribbean Clubs from all the colleges. Dorna Mathison was the activities coordinator for LaGCCub.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!
FROM ONE BRIDGE TO ANOTHER
In Time, USFL Will Match Up With NFL

By Alvin Grant

The United States Football League has just about reached its first season and it seems like the smart investors in this young league can look forward to many exciting seasons to come and also, to the ultimate task, competing with the established National Football League.

Like most things that are new, the league started a little roughly as its teams scrambled to get the best athletes available from the college ranks, free agents from the NFL, and even veteran NFL players who failed to make a club within the league. It was an all out effort to make the quality of performance respectable for a new league. It is understood that the league must go through an experimental period, but when this stage of development is surpassed, the USFL will probably become highly competitive with the NFL.

In this first campaign many teams in the USFL acquired top-notch players to provide an immediate attraction for football fans. Hershel Walker is one of the elite. Walker left the University of Georgia at the conclusion of his junior year after winning the Heisman Trophy to start his professional career with the New Jersey Generals. He was unable to sign with any NFL franchise because he still has one year of college eligibility left. It is against the NFL rules to sign players that have not completed their four year athletic programs. New Jersey offered Walker a huge contract and he took advantage of this golden opportunity. Walker started slowly at the beginning of the season as he struggled to make the transition from college to professional football. Gradually his talents emerged and he became the first running back in USFL history to exceed the 1,000 yard mark. The Generals have an excellent backfield, but they must strengthen other areas like the offensive line and defensive unit in order to become a contender.

Calvin Bryant, a running back out of the University of North Carolina, is also a member of the elite in the USFL. He plays for the Philadelphia Stars, the team that has excelled in the USFL. In the first half of the season Bryant led the league in rushing until Walker surged ahead of him with great performances week after week. Bryant is probably the only back that could possibly match Walker for the rushing title this year. As an outstanding wide receiver, Anthony Carter led the University of Michigan in pass receiving in his four year college career. He continues his winning form in the pros, with the Michigan Panthers.

Other exceptional players are Craig James (SMU) of the Boston Breakers, Reggie Collier (So. Mississippi), of the Chicago Blitz, and Trumaine Johnson (Grambling) also of the Chicago Blitz.

The teams that have the potential to win the first USFL Championship are the Philadelphia Stars, Chicago Blitz and Tampa Bay Bandits. However, very few teams can be counted out yet in the championship race.

Fantasy Match-Up

By Joseph Ferrante


Along with the Islanders you have the Cosmos and the Arrows, who for the last few years have given New York something to cheer about. Nobody thought this was the year that the Islanders were about to decline. But it wasn't so. As the sixth and last game against the Boston Bruins came to an end in the semifinal game, everyone knew that a dream had just come true.

It was on to Edmonton to take on Wayne Gretzky and his mighty army, who swept their series against the Chicago Blackhawks.

The fantasy became a reality. It was the best from the United States vs. the best from Canada.

It was experience vs. ambition and even though the Islanders were the champions, they were ranked as underdogs. They went into Edmonton hoping to win at least one game. But instead they did better; they swept both games in Edmonton and took the home ice advantage away from the Oilers.

In game three the Islanders were rocking, after the Islanders took a 3-0 lead in the series. In game four the fans were yelling their heads off. "Swell! Swe!l!" You knew the Islanders were thinking of that too.

After a long and exciting fourth game, captain Denis Potvin holstered Lord Stanley for the fourth consecutive year.

What made this series so special were the players themselves. The match-up was the best in NHL history. You had Brian Trottier going up against Wayne "the great" Gretzky. Michael Eaves was bagging against Mark Messier. Dennis Potvin vs. Paul Coffey, Billy Smith, who took the MVP for the finals, against Clark Gillies. It goes on and on. Never has thece been so perfect a match-up.

The teams that have the potential to win the first USFL Championship are the Philadelphia Stars, Chicago Blitz and Tampa Bay Bandits. However, very few teams can be counted out yet in the championship race.

The Sixers and Lakers Reign Supreme

By Alvin Grant

The Philadelphia 76ers and Los Angeles Lakers are dominant forces in the N.B.A. today. These teams deserve to be placed on a pedestal as models of excellence to other N.B.A. franchises and there they can battle to see who is the ultimate champion.

It was the 1982 N.B.A. Championship Series. The Sixers went on a rampage as they won the series 4 games to 2, over the Lakers. The Lakers outscored the Sixers in that series with their outstanding last break attack, led by Earvin "Magic" Johnson and Norm Nixon. Johnson's flamboyant style on the court is exciting to watch as he is one of the best in the N.B.A. With teammate like Jamaal Wilkes and Michael Cooper, who move without the ball so effectively, there is no doubt the Lakers will produce quality plays, leeking to easy baskets. Kurt Rambis is a good defensive specialist. While Robert Scott is an offensive genius, and their ability to contribute to the winning formula. Kareem Abdul Jabbar is the most important piece in the winning puzzle as his abilities are well known.

In the last season the Sixers had Daryl Dawkins at the center position. Dawkins came to the N.B.A. straight out of high school and went through the learning process that college basketball offers. He is a good player, but the experience of college basketball, his professional play may account for his inconsistency on the professional level. Center forward Caldwell Jones was a defensive whiz for many seasons with the Lakers. However, he lacked the scoring power that would help the Lakers win a championship. This season Sixers management let Dawkins go as a free agent to the Houston Rockets for Moses Malone. Malone has all the tools of a great center. His scoring abilities are dynamic. Offensive and defensive rebounding are defensive strengths in his game. Malone is also one of the few N.B.A. centers that can play Jabbar well. The Sixers acquired Moses Malone for one purpose, to lead them to the promised land, the land of champions. With Malone in the Sixers line-up, Julius "Dr. J." Erving's dream of winning an N.B.A. championship looks brighter than ever before. Both all-star guards Maurice Cheeks and Andrew Toney matured tremendously since last season. They will assist in the efforts to obtain an N.B.A. crown. Marc Iavaroni, a former player on the Italian league, is a respectable new addition to the Sixers club. The players that respond well coming off the bench for the Sixers are Clement Johnson and Clint Richardson.

The stage is set for a re-match between these two teams in the 1983 N.B.A. championship series, and the Sixers are better equipped to have the Lakers surge this year.
LaGuardia sponsored a 10-Kilometer Road Race on Sunday, April 17th, and once again it was a smashing success.

Art Hall, the winner by a large margin, Running is not new to him. Hall has a national reputation as a runner for the North Shore Track Club. Hall covered the course in a record time of 31:24.

Diane Magnani won in the Women's Division with a record course run of 38:57.2, only 7½ minutes behind Hall. Hall's male runner-up was Alson Garvey, whose time was 33:19. Miss Magnani's runner-up was Jacqueline Bruce who finished in 42:24.

"It takes a lot to run a race, both in the implementing and planning as well as with blood, sweat and effort used in the event," comments Andy Saliga who headed the Race Committee for LaGuardia.

Bob Rosa, on the Committee, states that "the main concern was for the ‘back-of-the-pack’ group — to include those who would not normally run in any major running event."

The Race Committee posted the race for as long as a year in national runner's journals and in the calendar of events with the NY Road Runner's Club.

Andy found the Community Planning Board to be a great facilitator. "From the community, we obtained the services of the Sunnyside Drum Corp., who, dressed in gold, added greatly to the event," Andy added. "We obtained the cooperation of the Police Department, and bicycle marshalls and water-station volunteers helped to run the event smoothly.

"Because of the great number of volunteers (faculty, alumni and students) the race was successful. As interest was high this year, we had over 300 participants over last year's 100."

"We would like to give special thanks to all who've signed the volunteer roster; and, of course, our special thanks go to the Dietetic Technician Program whose services helped to end a great day!"

Andy speaks for the Race Committee when he says, "We project a bigger and better-than-ever event for next year's race. We hope to make the race our own by having an independent running team in the future."

In a jam-packed auditorium, students displayed their physiques, during the Mr. and Mrs. LaGuardia contest held on April 21, in the college auditorium.

The contest was sponsored by the Intramural Program of LaGuardia Community College.

Charles W. Benton took first place in the men's division. Steven A. LeVant was second and Henry "Atlas" Lora came in third.

In the women's division, Tracey Cooper took first place with Patricia Delano and Maria Romero taking second and third.

In five-on-five basketball, Anthony Butler, Roger Hart, Reggie Vaughn, Napoleon "Slik" Robinson, Greg Mitchell, Warren Bennett and Gene Agant won the championship.

Winners of the CO-ED table tennis championship were Renaldo Castillo first, Callin Bedford second and Joan Liburd and Clinton Lewis salvaging a tie for third. Liburd and Lewis are expected to play a tiebreaker game.

All events were sponsored by Intramurals.

One activity that is not popular, but should be, is baseball alley. It is offered every Tuesday and Thursday 10:30 - 12:00 p.m. in baseball alley you get to hit baseballs inside a net cage.

There are plenty of events left this quarter, in both intramurals and open recreation. If you would like to join up, stop by in room MB-34.

In faculty bowling, Rosi Rosner, Ken Wytolski and Barry Nevins took the championship. The winners came from the Business and Bursar's office.

The best bowlers were Tony MacSar, toppping the men with a 167 game, and Judy LaRose who led the women with a 137 game.

For you women who are into basketball, a league is being set up. It will be a three-on-three contest, every Monday at 2:30 p.m. If you would like to join up, stop by in room MB-34.