Democratic Presidential Candidate Walter Mondale made a campaign stop at LaGuardia Community College on April 2. The former vice-president, who was accompanied by City Council President Carol Bellamy, College President Joseph Shenker, and a host of other city officials, visited a dietetic lab and fielded questions from students in a question and answer session during his 40 minute visit.

Mondale arrived at 2:30 p.m. and was led by Secret Service bodyguards through a curious horde of students, faculty, and press. He then donned a white smock and sat in a dietetic tech lab and fielded questions from LaGuardia students. His contingent sped off to a "shootout at the OK Corral." Mondale promised, if elected president, "to lead this world to a safer world" and "to reduce the risks of those God-awful nuclear weapons." He said that America would once again stand for "human rights, dignity, and justice."

After the question and answer session, Mondale was led out of the building to an awaiting motorcade and his contingent sped off to his next stop at LaGuardia Community College by a wide margin, outdistancing rivals Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. Student reaction to the Mondale visit was mixed. Many were excited by the hoopla, but some were skeptical.

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Mondale spoke in broad terms about the rebuilding of the nation's economy and the importance of education in America. He called the LaGuardia curriculum "a model for what should be occurring all over this nation."

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Insult to Injury

The temptation has always been great for LaGuardia students to dodge traffic while crossing Thomson Avenue. Recently, though, barriers were placed in front of the school to discourage jaywalking, and guards equipped with megaphones were posted on both sides of the street to enforce this.

Of course, The Bridge does not advocate that students jaywalk. Thomson Avenue is a dangerously overcrowded thoroughfare with speeding vehicles approaching from both directions. The Bridge urges students to use extreme caution, and to take the extra minute to use the crosswalk and insure their safety.

However, the current situation with the guards is both an overreaction and an insult to the LaGuardia student body. As college students, we are presumed to be responsible adults, and with that responsibility, it is as absurd to imagine that we are able to cross the street by ourselves. These barriers are justifiable if they divert pedestrians to the crosswalk. But to have guards posted on both sides of Thomson Avenue, posted and ready to shante students into obeying traffic laws, is an outrage and should be stopped.

Get Out and Vote

The Democratic presidential primaries are in high gear right now. It is our responsibility and duty to vote. It is our responsibility and duty to capture the number of delegates needed for the primary nomination. No matter whom you support, one lesson from the primaries is that your vote does count. Large numbers of people have registered to vote over the past year and are exercising their political clout. If you have not already done so, The Bridge urges you to register to vote and to exercise your right this November. For too long, students have been apathetic when it comes to the selection of the president. We urge you to make your political convictions known by voting in the election this November.

Letter to the Editor

As I walked into our school bookstore, I was taken aback by the display of Playboy magazine as the display of Playboy magazine on the new magazine stand. I left the store without purchasing anything.

I find it inappropriate to be constantly bombarded by the degrading images of women proudly displayed in candy stores, delis and in subway newsstands. I avoid doing business with any store that sells pornography. For a college bookstore to carry Playboy is completely unacceptable.

At LaGuardia Community College, we are an institution of higher education. Higher education is the search for true equality. This inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman. As a woman fighting for true equality, this inconvenience is much smaller than the inconvenience pornography causes in my life by degrading me as a woman.

The United States has kept amateur status for its Olympic athletes alive too long. Enough is enough. Other countries support and reward their athletes. Our athletes should have the same freedom. Amateur status has not been around as long as the Olympic Games; therefore, the existence of amateur status breaks tradition.

Amateur status was started by England in order to separate social classes in competition, benefiting the aristocrats. This created difficulty for the working class because they had less time to train. Most people are not aware of this and accept the fact that pro-athletes should not be allowed to compete in the Olympic Games. Therefore, the United States is continuing a prejudicial tradition.

In ancient Greece, the Olympic champions were not only athletic heroes, but local and national idols as well. The athletes who excelled received more than symbols of victory. According to Archaeology Magazine, "The sixth century BC, an athlete from Athens who won an Olympic victory not only would be crowned with an olive wreath at Olympia, but in his return home would expect to receive 300 drachmas—a fortune in cash—and the promise of fresh fish for a year to come. Did this imply that he would no longer be a farmer? Therefore, no one can assume that Olympic athletes always participated for compensation. A form of professionalism did exist. Our athletes devote their lives to American sports. Does this necessary evil should not be a factor. The efforts of our athletes are their gift to all Americans. Our gift to them is supporting the death of Olympic status.

The International Club at LaGuardia Community College is very concerned about the increased tuition for foreign students and out-of-state students. Despite the problems that foreign students already have to confront in a totally new environment, a new tuition raise has been proposed.

We feel that a new increase in the tuition will become an impediment for many students to continue studying. In addition, as the dollar gets stronger in the world economy, the foreign students' current financial difficulties will only grow. A fellow student from Queens College told me, "In their campaigning this year, the Student Government promised (continued)
Student Apathy Hurts Us All

by Xiomara Laureano

LaGuardia Community College is dedicated to enriching the student body's education as well as helping to develop a well-rounded experience in extra-curricular activities. A calendar of events is put out by the Office of College and Community Relations. Other announcements are posted on bulletin boards throughout the school. Yet, in the recent Student Government elections only 427 students voted out of 7,000 registered students.

Those of us who are involved in school activities notice that it is often the same people attending all of the functions. It is a shame to have clubs, musical groups, theatre groups, etc. to come and perform during their club program and then have the theatre not even half filled. After all, the money that is used is our own student activities money paid by us. It is not even a matter of these activities taking place during class hours. They are usually held during club period when students have the time off.

On Wednesday, May 16th the Hispanic Image Committee of LaGuardia organized a program in the theatre entitled, "The Latin American Woman: A Historical Perspective." They had invited several speakers and also an incredible all women dance and music group. I was glad to see that at least about 35 people were in attendance at the theatre. When one of the speakers left, she took with her the people that she had arrived with. To my amazement, that left the theatre with about twenty students. Our Latin population is enormous! Where were all the students?

As a full time student I realize that the quarter system "flies by" quickly and it is easy to fall behind in academics. But attending some of these activities would surely not limit valuable study time even if being a member of a specific club is impossible for some students.

We need to support each other and the activities that are presented to us. Students, faculty and staff work hard to present these functions and an empty theatre is a slap in the face.

As assistant editor of "The Bridge," I am often asked why we don't cover certain activities. There are only a handful of people aiding in the production of the paper. If it is not possible to work in the office, then articles, poetry, news events and events covered in the school are always welcome.

As students, we only get out of school as much as we put into it. Information helps to broaden our educational experiences, as well as enabling us to meet other students and cultivate new friendships.

The tuition because they are supported by City funds. Therefore, LaGuardia will keep the same tuition. I hope I don't receive a surprise letter in the mail giving me the "new welcome special for Foreign Students." Cesar Avellan President LaGuardia International Club

What we need now, Mr. Reagan, as Latin Americans, is a President who thinks of Latin Americans as equal. You recently went on television to ask for support for your Central American policy and, as usual, you demonstrated your superior ability to mislead us and distort our history to suit your purpose. Especially degrading is your referring to Central America as "America's Backyard" and "America's Doorstep," as if we had no substance or historical perspective of our own.

Politics aside, there are specific facts about Central America, and Latin America in general, which contradict your statements. Below are a few of your remarks, made in support of your policy of intervention, together with an analysis that deals with the Latin American point of view.

You said that El Salvador's "Cuban-trained and armed guerrillas" are leading a campaign of violence against their own people. Yet, the guerrillas did not lead a campaign to exterminate some 40,000 Salvadorans in the last five years. The Salvadoran Government, supported by you, did.

You stated: "In Guatemala, political parties and trade unions are functioning. So are right-wing death squads, of the same type that operate in El Salvador." You also said that "Honduras made a peaceful revolution to democracy in 1982." But you failed to mention that under that new government human rights abuses have increased in Honduras.

"Costa Rica is a well-established and healthy democracy." Well, it is a shame that your administration is jeopardizing that status, pushing Costa Rica to drop its neutral relations with Nicaragua and join the United States and Honduras in military exercises.

You called the Nicaraguan rebels "freedom fighters." This is especially disturbing, since it is common knowledge, not only in Nicaragua but in Latin America, that during Somoza's regime those same "freedom fighters" based in Honduras engaged in brutal, human rights abuses and mass murder against the Nicaraguan people.

"We do not start wars. We will never be the aggressor." This hypocritical statement brings up questions. Who is funding rebels to overthrow an internationally recognized government? Who has mined another country's harbors and directed air raids against it? And who is building all those military bases in Honduras?

These words are not meant to support any particular ideology involved in the Central American conflict; they are meant to support the right of countries to self determination. Stop making Central America the ground of an East-West struggle because what is going on there is something more profound. It is only people trying to define themselves and gain control of their destinies, so that in the future they can write their history and be able to say it is their own. That, Mr. Reagan, is what democracy is supposed to be all about. Isn't it?
Polled on Democratic Primary

Students Polled on Draft/Financial Aid Law

A new Federal Law mandates that all 18 years old males must register for the draft in order to receive Federal Financial Aid.

1. Do you think the law is fair?
   WAY: 100
   NO: 279
2. If you could get financial aid without registering would you register anyway?
   YES: 96
   NO: 175
3. Do you think registering should be optional or mandatory?
   Optional: 244
   Mandatory: 137

QUESTION: What do you think of the law?

Sharon-Lou Gibson: "I'm definitely against it because it does not give a person in a free country freedom of choice. Instead it backs you against a wall and tells one, you have to or else suffer."

Michael Anderson: "I don't think it is a good idea because you have a lot of people with legitimate reasons not to sign, and the law is for everybody."

Gary Green: "The law should not interfere with education. It violates freedom of choice. Instead it backs you against a wall and tells one, you have to or else suffer."

Ronald Jenkins: "I registered upon what the purpose and goals of such a club would be. However, the turnout for the meeting was small, so not much progress was made.

There will be another meeting in the near future, and participation by the student body is encouraged.

STUDENTS VOICE POLITICAL VIEWS
by Lisa Johnson

During the month of April 1984, students and faculty were asked to participate in a poll that asked, "Whom do you prefer for the Democratic Nomination?" Out of the four hundred-twenty-six surveyed, one hundred forty-eight students and faculty combined preferred Walter Mondale. Jesse Jackson came very close to Walter Mondale with one hundred forty-two faculty and students in favor. Gary Hart trailed far behind with seventy-one votes for him. Sixty-five students and faculty chose none of the above. These people were either for Ronald Reagan or they were undecided.

Patricia Jones, a twenty-year-old student at LaGuardia, said that she preferred Walter Mondale. "I may vote for Mondale in November if Hart is my second choice," she said. "I believe he is the only one presenting himself in a clear way."" He's the only one presenting himself in a clear way," said Stephanie Cook. "Mondale speaks abstractly and nobody even knows where Hart came from." Stephanie is nineteen and a student at LaGuardia. She voted for Jesse Jackson in the New York State Primary and confirmed that it had absolutely nothing to do with the fact that she is black. She believes that Jesse Jackson is for all races and religions. "There's no point in voting for Jackson running for President most blacks would remain unregistered and apathetic about politics today."

"Just because Mondale came here that doesn't mean anything. He was just campaigning like everyone else, trying to get more votes," said Saul Swinton a 25 year old LaGuardia student. "I probably felt he came to show his concern for a good education that everyone is entitled to have."
The Consumer Law Club: No Complaint is Too Small

by David Youngwood

Do you feel your consumer rights have been violated by a merchant or corporation? Are you in need of a mediator to settle any one of your consumer complaints? The Consumer Law Club could be just the right medicine for your woes.

According to Consumer Law Club President Jackie Gabrielli, the club acts as a "student outreach information center" for students at LaGuardia. Recently, the club held a meeting where they discussed the various issues that consumers face in their daily lives. Whether it's faulty products, mail-order advertising, or fraudulent behavior, the club is there to help.

The Consumer Law Club is holding its gigantic 10th anniversary celebration on June 1st, starting at 11:30 p.m. in the Red Carpet area. All are invited to come!

The "New" Student Government

by Xiomara Laureano

The spring quarter marked the elec-
tion of a new student government. Four hundred and twenty seven members of the student body voted for their preferred candidates. Twelve students were elected as governors and on May 2nd, a meeting was held in the president's conference room to elect the officers.

Bryan Lescarza is the new president and Oscar Sarasky is the new vice-president. The new governors of the council are Alfred Johnson, Anna Austin, Alex J. Randolph, Thomas D. Greene, Elaine Allen, Tony Curotto, Jimmy Urbina, Efrain Montaner, Lenore Guerrero, and Nelson Rodriguez.

Luis Merchass, the former president, will continue to work with the incoming government as advisor. The Student Government represents the student body's voice in the school. It is important to them that students are heard and their needs are met.

Together with the Student Activities Department, one of their main goals is to increase interest and participation among students at LaGuardia.

Student Government is allotted $5.50 from the student activity fee of each student every quarter. Part of the responsibilities of the Student Government are to approve the budgets of all clubs and organizations within the school.

The governors formed a part of several committees whose main objectives are to keep students informed about college activities as well as to form a liaison between Student Government and the entire student body. In existence now are the following committees—Essential Services, Complaints, Communications, Political Focus, CUNY Liason, and Budget Management.

Students who have problems, need advice, or who just want to get involved are encouraged to come to the Student Government office in Room M90.

Oscar Sarasky, the new vice president, emphatically stated, "I want to help students. I am bilingual and will be there to help any student."
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The speech by President Reagan, saying the Nicaraguan people, sabotaging its economy and provoking a shortage of food and medicine."

On the charges made by President Reagan that Nicaragua is exporting revolution, Mr. Ortega said, "This is not for certain kinds of harassing jobs."

On charges made by President Reagan that Nicaragua is exporting revolution, Mr. Ortega said, "This is an area of vital interest to us, and we are prepared to defend our vital interests.

About the mining of Nicaraguan ports he said, "The C.I.A. did it and we were told which locations to claim credit for." The C.I.A. acknowledged to Congress that their own employees, Latin Americans not from Nicaragua, were responsible for the mining.

April 21—The Times reports that a U.S. military force is in place if needed for a combat role in Central America, according to Pentagon and U.S. officials.

May 2—American officials say that air raids on Nicaragua were conducted by C.I.A. trained Latin Americans, mostly Salvadorans, and not by Nicaraguan rebels as originally reported.

May 5—Costa Rica asks the U.S. for military aid in the form of small arms.

May 10—Costa Rican government officials say that the U.S. is putting pressure on Costa Rica to permit it to control its neutrality and support U.S. policy against Nicaragua. An advisor to President Monge is quoted as saying, "What Reagan needs from Costa Rica is the moral support for an invasion of Nicaragua." Administration officials denied the charges.

May 11—Honduras expels the Nicaraguan Ambassador from the country after recalling its own envoy, as a result of the May 8 shooting down of a Honduran helicopter over Nicaraguan territory.

Honduras claims that the helicopter had strayed off course in bad weather. Nicaragua charges that the aircraft had been on a spying mission.

May 12—Two U.S. Senators call on the Pentagon to make public its plans for military construction and exercises in Costa Rica this year.

May 16—Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Foreign Ministers sign a pact to ease tensions and armed conflicts on the common border of the two countries.

These developments illustrate the tensions in Central America and the role of the U.S. in it, a role that is not clearly defined to U.S. officials themselves, as was recently the case over the role of the C.I.A. in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. The incident raised a lot of arguments on Capitol Hill and prompted Senator Barry Goldwater to write a letter to William

"OF COURSE, THE MARXISTS HAVE A SOLUTION TO ALL THIS ELECTION FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION: NO MORE ELECTIONS!"

Central America: Mounting Tensions/ Nicaragua Under Fire

by Mario Arreaga

On May 9th, President Reagan went on national television to ask Congress and the American public for support of his Central American Policy. The President defined the problem in the region as having become "the stage for a bold attempt by the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua to install communism by force throughout the Hemisphere." Nicaragua turned up frequently in Mr. Reagan's speech, and at one time he referred to the Sandinista Government Nicaragua to install communism by means of food and medicine.

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Death By the River

by Mario Arreaga

“When the military left the area, after four or five days, it was scary. You could not even reach it because of the stench from the dead. Later, it was announced in the news that they had killed 30 or 40 guerrillas. And the guerrillas that they had killed were innocent children, two years of age, and pregnant women with unborn babies killed in their wombs. These were the guerrillas that they had killed.

There is no recompense, no anger in the voice of this refugee as he relates his eyewitness account of a genocidal act which took hundreds of lives in a place in El Salvador known as "Las Aradas." He displays no outward emotion, except perhaps for a feeling of loss and of wanting to know why. The answers, however, are not forthcoming.

It has been four years now, but the grotesque pictures conjured up by what is known as "The Sumpul River Massacre" are still vivid in Omar’s mind; the images are bloody, screams are screams. Murder, lies and death are parts of the scenery.

Amnesty International reported the incident after an investigation and placed the number of dead at about 600. The report states that at about 7:00 a.m. in the morning of the 14th of May, 1980, hundreds of peasants, upon learning that the Salvadoran army would be conducting a military operation in the "Aradas," in the village of Yurique where they had taken refuge, tried to swim across the Sumpul River which separated their country from Honduras.

To the dismay of the peasants, the Honduran army which stood on the other side of the river, denied them entry and forced those who had crossed to the other side to turn back.

At this point, Amnesty International reported, Salvadoran soldiers on foot, together with a helicopter attack, opened fire on the bewildered townspeople. "The town was over, hundreds of peasants lay dead by the river, which was tinted red with human blood. Among the dead were many women, children and elderly people."

According to Paula Guardano, one of the few survivors, some of the soldiers, who belonged to the Salvadoran National Guard, took pleasure in using infants as targets while they were being shot down by the helicopter as they came down. The Honduran newspaper La Tribuna, also interviewed survivors. One of them saw "National Guard troops raping a woman and then cutting her throat, leaving a great deal of blood." (...."

"It’s true. I’ve lived it, and I’ve seen it with my own eyes," Omar tells me as he sits by the edge of his bed in his lower Manhattan apartment, looking down at the floor and occasionally pulling away a cigarette. He then points to his son, who is playfully pulling at his mother’s dress. "Children two years old, like this one, they cut them up slowly, starting from their fingers and moving up to their arms. And by hide-and-scream. I saw some of the mothers in agony, already dying, smashing their children’s throats cut. They cut the kids up and guarded them for three days to see if anyone showed up for them."

The Honduran newspaper La Tribuna, also interviewed survivors. One of them saw "National Guard troops raping a woman and then cutting her throat, leaving a great deal of blood."

"This is how you kill guerrillas, these are the families of the guerrillas, you have to make them feel it."

I ask Omar if the military took any prisoners on that day when they tried to cross the river. He pulls on his cigarette once again and reflects for a moment before replying. "They took about 30 prisoners. They put them in one cell and then they slashed their throats. They just left them there, still forming a line, with their throats cut and guarded them for three days to see if anyone showed up for them."

And so it continued. "They made me hold the helicopter to the ground. I wind it up and give it back to the child. Who thanks me with a smile, and then I ask Omar about the helicopters. "Who are the people who tried to cross the river, trying to escape the attack of the soldiers, the helicopters sprayed them with machinegun fire. Omar’s eyes now rise up and he’s looking at me. "You would not believe your eyes if you saw it. The noise was tremendous. It was the sound of bullets coming from every direction. There was a lot of smoke, and people running for a place to hide—screams. I saw some of the mothers in agony already dying, smashing the heads of their babies against the stones by the river. They preferred to kill their own children than letting the soldiers have them, because they knew a more horrible and cruel death awaited them."

Omar also remembers the river. "It did not look black, like when the tide is up and the river is dirty. It was just dark and imagine how much blood had fallen on it that it was beginning to change color. The bodies floating in the river looked like..."

I posed the question to Elicia Higginbothal, a staff member of NY Circus, an ecumenical organization with roots in the Lutheran Church, which focuses some of its work on helping to orient refugees in this country. "Most of them are here out of desperation," she says. "I would think 90 out of 100 are here out of desperation because they have had some type of human right abused or taken away in their country."

Having heard many times about death squads, I decided to ask Omar about who they were in his experience. "They are the same ‘senores’ of the Salvadoran Security Forces," he says, and points out to me that "senores" (sirs), is the name by which the townpeople generally refer to the military. "They are from the National Guard, from the Housing Police, from the National Police, and from ORDEN (a paramilitary unit) except that they don’t call them ORDEN anymore, they call them death squads. That’s who they are."

I ask him about the role that ORDEN played in El Salvador in the past. He says they used to be in charge of "canones" (bougais) and would report to the military on a town’s social activities, as well as relevant information such as names of young men who had recently turned 18 and were ready for service. "They organize death squads and usually go about their business wearing bandanas over the bottom half of their faces, but the people know who they are because they recognize their voices. They are the worst killers."

I ask Omar about the United States involvement in El Salvador in the past six months. He is safe now from the violence that has been a part of everyday life in El Salvador for the past five years, but times are still hard. He recently lost his job working for a factory at below-minimum wage and is finding it difficult to make ends meet. Not being a legal resident can have its drawbacks.

"One of the biggest problems for refugees is that they don’t have any legal status," says Ms. Higginbothal. "They can’t even find jobs anywhere. That’s why they are afraid to shed their anonymity and why they will not define me, "The people just want this whole thing to finish so that they can go back to their homes. All we want is peace, but as long as they keep doing these things, the war just goes on.

The situation for Salvadoran refugees in the United States is precisely that they don’t have any legal status. "The Immigration and Naturalization Service doesn’t recognize..." That’s why they are afraid to shed their anonymity and why they will not define me, "The people just want this whole thing to finish so that they can go back to their homes. All we want is peace, but as long as they keep doing these things, the war just goes on..."

Omar’s testimony raises the question of possible cooperation between the governments of El Salvador and Honduras, since special permission would be needed for one country to place soldiers inside the other’s boundaries.

Omar and his wife were among the few who escaped death by the river. The small group hid in the hills for five days without food and real shelter, sleeping on top of large stones, waiting for the soldiers to leave the area so that they could return home. Getting there though, was not the end. "When we got back we found that they had killed all of our livestock. The well had been poisoned and also the food. I saw when one elderly woman drank some water and began to feel sick, having spells."

The soldiers came back a couple of times, and each time the townspeople would grab "tortillas" and other food supplies and run towards the hills to hide. The worst though, was over. At least for the moment. On January 28, 1982, an article in The New York Times referred to a massacre of even greater proportions taking place in the province of Morazan, El Salvador. The number of victims is estimated at between 750 and 926 people, among them, at least 268 children under the age of 15.

I find myself wondering whether Omar and his wife miss El Salvador, since there are great differences between American culture and his own culture. There is no need to ask him though. Omar caresses his wife’s hair and shares his thoughts with me, "The people just want this whole thing to finish so that they can go back to their homes. All we want is peace, but as long as they keep doing these things, the war just goes on..."

I shake his hand and walk out of his small apartment. Outside, walking in a misty rain, my mind drifts to thoughts of arms shipments and coffins, and then I look at my hands. I stare at my palms, looking to see the blood on them, but not in an imaginary way. That war is real, and so is the fact that I’m an American taxpayer."

*Because of special conditions, a pseudonym was necessary.
Soviets Boycott Olympics

by David Youngwood

The Soviet Union has officially announced that it will not participate in the 23rd Summer Olympiad being held at Los Angeles.

In a statement issued by the Soviet National Olympic Committee, the Soviet Union cited "gross fouling" of Olympic ideals by U.S. officials, the possibility of certain groups staging anti-Soviet demonstrations during the Olympic Games, anti-Soviet rhetoric by high United States government officials and the lack of "proper" security for Soviet athletes as the main factors for its pullout from the 1984 Summer Olympics.

According to Tass, the official Soviet news agency, the Soviet statement said: "It is known that from the very first days of preparations for the present Olympics the American administration has sought to set course at using the games for its political aims," the Soviet statement said. It added, "Extremist organizations and groupings of all sorts, openly aiming to create "unbearable conditions" for the stay of the Soviet delegation and the performance by Soviet sportsmen, have sharply stepped up their activity with direct connivance of the American authorities.

"In these conditions," the statement continued, "the National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. is compelled to declare that participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in Los Angeles is impossible. To act differently would be tantamount to a breach of Olympic traditions and an anti-Soviet hysteria is being whipped up in the United States."

The Reagan Administration responded to the Soviet decision by stating, "The Soviet Union's pullout from the Los Angeles Games is a blatant defiance of the Olympic ideals."

The decision to boycott the L.A. Games is a blatant defiance of the Olympic ideals. But even though it's possible to it in history. But even though it's complicated and its difficult, it's doable. We are convinced that we went the best possible competition."

The Olympic Committee has decided that Soviet athletes are not to participate in the 1984 Olympic Games. I believe this action is unwarranted and it is a step in the right direction.

According to a senior Soviet special official, the Reagan Administration, the American boycott in 1980 had made it clear that the Russians would retaliate unless there was an overwhelming political reason. "They were just waiting for the right time," he said.

To counter the Soviet assertion that there is inadequate security for the games and an encouragement of extremists, State Department officials stated, "Totally unfounded. In terms of the law enforcement challenge, there is probably nothing comparable to it in history. But even though it's complicated and difficult, it's doable. We are convinced that we went the last mile to counter Soviet objections, to ease Soviet concerns. Our conscience is very clear in that we have done everything to facilitate the participation of the Soviets. There are no hindrances." American officials have said that $1 million was budgeted just for American security for the Soviet delegation in Los Angeles. A security force of about 25,000 men was being planned to protect the 10,000 or so athletes who had been expected before the Soviet announcement, added one American official.

Several State Department officials have suggested that the Soviet Union probably had serious concerns that some of their athletes might defect to the West.

"The Soviets do not understand a free society. They are afraid some of their athletes will defect. They expect hostile demonstrations," said one official.

Although the Soviet statement leaves little hope that the Soviet Union will change their mind and participate in the 23rd Olympiad, the Los Angeles Olympic Committee does still hold out some hope that the Russians will participate in the L.A. Games. "We will use every drop of energy to try and reverse this decision on behalf of the athletes of the world so that the games can go on with the best possible competition."
Computer Literacy: To Be or Not To Be
by Stephen J. Guarino

By now, most television viewers have seen the commercials for Commodore computers where a college freshman returns home a failure. The voice intimates that his parents should have purchased a Commodore computer for their son, who had astronomical potential. By using similar commercials, computer companies can push for computer literacy.

Tandy, a company that produces Radio Shack computers, operates a computer program for teachers nationwide. Atari conducts a number of summer computer camps. Apple receives a tax break for every computer donated to public and private schools in California. These companies certainly believe in their products. They have succeeded in costing United States' schools about $200,000,000 on personal computers and programs in 1983. Is this necessary?

A believer in computer literacy is Senator Frank Laatemberg, former chairman of Automatic Data Processing, one of the country's largest providers of payroll and processing and data services. He stated, "The capacity to use and work with computers is becoming essential."

Another assumption is that educating kids with computers will in turn be good for their minds. Donald Hebb, Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry at Columbia University, writes in "Kids and Computers," a book published last year, "The microcomputer is not merely a new device; it is the realization of a new mode of thinking." Student, Karen Starr, a computer science major, comments, "I feel that computers are the future and the more we understand them, the more we will achieve.

The computer literacy movement in the nation's public schools is stimulated by the belief that computer training leads to top jobs. Senator Charles Dodd of Connecticut commented, "Looking at this new technology, one has to wonder if it is merely a new device which is the realization of a new mode of thinking." 

In the early 1980's, little was known about the neuron, the basic functional unit of the brain. Psychologists, chemists, and other scientists are discovering more information about the nerve cells of the brain. These discoveries are leading to greater knowledge of the functions and disorders of the central nervous system, possibly even to the nature of the mind. Learning more about brain chemistry enables scientists to understand what causes certain diseases.

Dr. Murray Goldstein, Director of the New Discoveries in Brain Chemistry
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Dr. Murray Goldstein, Director of the New Discoveries in Brain Chemistry and Economics at LaGuardia Community College, and author of "The Name of Efficiency," said, "There are very few jobs at the end of the computer tunnel, maybe 20,000 or 30,000 a year, which isn't many, and there will be lots of competition for them.

"Computer literacy is both a good and a bad phrase," says Paul Kraft, a sociologist at the Binghamton campus of the State University of New York, "It does convey a notion that there is a kind of skill to be learned just as we need the skill to read and write. But, it's a bad phrase because it gestures that once you learn this new skill there will be whole new worlds open to you."

Health Fair
by Xiomara Laureano

April 19th was Health Fair Day at LaGuardia. Middle College High School sponsored the event in which twenty-two nursing students worked at the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens were invited. The nursing students participated in medical screenings and offered health information. LaGuardia's Elaine Brandt, and the Medical Center's Ms. Dalpiaz and Mrs. Hess organized the fair.

The Health Fair gave students the opportunity to receive blood pressure and hearing tests, dental screening, family planning services, nutrition counseling, and drugs and alcohol advice.

"I really enjoyed the program, and it gave me a lot of experience," stated Darlene Belgrave. "We should have it every year," she added.

Fellow nursing student Eileen Boylan commented, "The students were slow at first but eventually got into the spirit. They seemed very interested, especially in the eye and blood tests."

Many students attended the Health Fair, making it a huge success.

New Discoveries in Brain Chemistry
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The 1984 Election: A Liberal's Perspective

by David Tomack

Congressman Theodore "Ted" Weiss is a representative from New York's 17th Congressional District. Weiss, a Democrat-Liberal, was elected to the House of Representatives with the 95th Congress in January 1977. His is a diverse constituency with a district encompassing the upper West Side of Manhattan to the Bronx. In 1982, he was re-elected with more than 80% of the vote.

In Congress, Weiss is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He is the Chairman of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources and serves on the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. During his tenure in Congress, Weiss has initiated legislation to strengthen civil liberties, protect Social Security and Medicare, and improve and expand job and training programs.

The following interview took place at the Congressman's central New York office at West 95th Street. He is a man who speaks quietly, yet there is determination in his voice. Committed to what he believes in, the Congressman enjoys great popularity in his constituency.

BIDGE: In your last two congressional elections, you've been given 85% and 83% of the vote. Are you still going to run someone against you?

WEISS: The reason you have a Constitution is so that you have a permanent set of rules, prerogatives of the various branches of government not based on the public sentiment at any particular time. Nothing happens. If there's a recession or if the increase in defense expenditures is higher than the 5% they're talking about the deficit may go upwards of $30 billion. That's just unthinkable.

BIDGE: It's a very serious issue, it's a ticking time bomb. We have a large budget deficit. What are your views on what measures should be taken to eradicate this deficit?

WEISS: To the credit of the Democratic process, the Republicans in this district always run a candidate in the general election. They will be doing it again this year. There is a young man named Katzmann who has indicated his interest in the Republican nomination. Whether he is going to get it or not, I don't know. I'm not familiar with how their system or process works.

BIDGE: In an article published in "The Nation," you wrote, "The Reagan Administration's harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric can be expected to encourage right-wing Republicans to make softness on communism an issue in the 1984 election." Do you see an issue in the presidential election and will it be prevalent at the lower levels such as congressional or local elections?

WEISS: I think that depending on the nature of the district, you see variations of presidential issues reflected. It may be that in districts where certain issues are not likely to be well received, local candidates and congressional candidates may decide not to use these issues. It's hard to tell exactly how the presidential election will develop as far as "anti-communist" oriented issues are concerned. You can see that as it relates to Central America, there is a certain tendency to cast the issue by the Administration on a somewhat soft on communism kind of approach as to those who are not willing to give the Administration all the funding it wants to pursue various military support programs in Central America. I expect that they will probably be using one or another form.

BIDGE: House Speaker Tip O'Neill has endorsed Representative Geraldine Ferraro for the vice-presidential nomination. Can a woman be nominated as vice-president and what effect would it have on the electorate?

WEISS: I think a woman can and I think a woman ought to be nominated as a vice-presidential candidate. It would provide a sense of excitement, as well as a sense of fairness about the Democratic process which I think would hold the Democratic party in good standing.

BIDGE: Whom do you support for the Democratic presidential nomination?

WEISS: I had originally supported Alan Cranston. Then, within the last couple of days, I had not taken a public position on a candidate. I have now indicated I will be supporting Walter Mondale.

BIDGE: What are the strengths/weaknesses of Walter Mondale? Will he be able to defeat President Reagan, an incumbent in the election?

WEISS: Well, you never know until the election is held, fortunately, as to who can or cannot win. After the fact, it's easy to say, "He never had a chance," but you really don't know that going into it. My own view of the last election and analysis of the way people voted indicates to me that Reagan picked up a much higher percentage of votes from blue-collar voters, the elderly and from the Jewish community than he's likely to pick up again. I think given the disenchantment of people within these groups as well as others that feel they were not fairly treated by this administration, the concerns about Reagan's approach to increasing tension between the U.S. and the Soviets, as well as his military approach to resolving the problems of Central America, I think all of those will probably help whoever is his opponent in the election. I think that Mondale will be a strong candidate. People know where he stands on the issues, and I think that once we get to a dissection of the Reagan Administration and its position on the issues, that we would have a fairly clear delineation of policies.

BIDGE: Each of the candidates has stated how he would eliminate the large budget deficit. What are your views on what measures should be taken to eradicate this deficit?

WEISS: I happen to believe these deficits are in fact a ticking time bomb. You can't have deficits such as that, into the foreseeable future and not jeopardize the entire economic future of this country. They didn't happen by accident, they happened because the Reagan Administration forced through a tax cut, which was a raid on the US treasury. The amounts that were cut in taxes, and the amounts that the defense budget has been increased more than spell out what the basis for our deficit is. Now, I think that these deficits are dangerous because they increase our interest charges, and because of the competition for money, they will help to fuel even further increases in interest rates. This will ultimately create the kind of inflation the Reagan Administration proudly claims it solved by throwing millions of Americans out of work. I think that for an administration for a Presidential candidate, pledging that it would eliminate what was by comparison with a $200 billion deficit...

BIDGE: $30 billion when President Reagan came in?

WEISS: The highest deficit we ever had was, I think, $60 billion under Ford. I think that there was one, about $36 billion in one of the Carter years. You're right. I think it was $30 billion at the time Reagan came in. These are bad enough, but you would justify them as a temporary expedient. Here we've got a projection by the Congressional Budget Office that by 1988 or thereafter we are going to have a deficit close to $300 billion if nothing happens. If there's a recession or if the increase in defense expenditures is higher than the 5% they're talking about the deficit may go upwards of $300 billion. That's just unthinkable.

BIDGE: Astronomical!

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BIDGE: Last year, yourself and six other congressmen submitted a resolution to impeach President Reagan. In it, you stated that "the President usurped the power of Congress to declare war, ignored treaty obligations and violated first amendment rights in preventing press coverage." Why do such a thing when public opinion polls favored the President in the Grenada invasion?

WEISS: The reason you have a Constitution is so that you have a permanent set of guidelines determining the conduct of national policies and spelling out the powers, prerogatives of the various branches of government not on the basis of public sentiment at any particular time but for all time. It is absolutely clear to me that the Constitution gives the right to declare war to Congress and that wars under the Constitution are not to be commenced unless Congress declares war. The President did this strictly on his own. It was a violation of the Constitution calling for accountability. The only way to hold the President accountable is by impeachment and whether in fact 99% of the public support the President at any particular time or not, his violation of the Constitution does not make it less of a violation of the Constitution.

BIDGE: Was it done to notify the public? Was it too severe an action to undertake?

WEISS: You have to ask yourself whether the Constitution is intended to be enshrined and enclosed in glass and brought once a year, twice a year, and have great speeches made about it or whether it's a living document.
INTERVIEW WITH CONGRESSMAN BILL GREEN

by Michael Fettinger

On May 14th, I had the pleasure of interviewing Republican Congressman Bill Green. The soft-spoken Congressman represents Manhattan’s East Side “silk stockinet” district. The third term Congressman was elected to the House in a special election in February 1978, and was reelected to his first full term in November 1978.

Congressman Green was the first freshman ever to be selected to serve on the Housing and Community Development Subcommittee of the Banking Committee. Among his successful legislative accomplishments was an amendment to the Housing and Community Development Amendment of 1978 which will provide potential Federal subsidies to troubled state or city financed housing projects in twelve states. Green is also active in a number of communities and professional organizations including Harvard’s School of Government, Advisory Committee. The following interview took place in a conference room at his East 4th Street office.

BRIDGE: New York is traditionally Democratic. How do you account for your success?

GREEN: I guess the people in my district are very independent-minded people. I think they went looking for an alternative to Bella Abzug, who was my opponent when I first ran, and when I proved in that campaign that I had the credentials, a majority of them decided to vote for me, even though as you pointed out, a majority of them are Democrats. Since then I think it’s been a question of my record and my proven effectiveness on behalf of the city. Voters in my district know it and they are prepared to cross party lines to get me back.

BRIDGE: Financial aid available to college students dropped by $2 billion in the last two years and the president is still cutting spending on many education programs. Do you think the money for education programs should be cut?

GREEN: Well, I think we had some excesses in particular the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. During a period of high interest rates people were borrowing money at 9%, who could afford to pay for their young -ster’s college education. No one anticipated that when we took the income ceiling off the Guaranteed Student Loan Program in 1978. But it did happen and I think it had to be cut down. We did the group I helped put together, the so-called Moderate Republicans from the Northeastern and Midwestern states did get the Administration to relent on some of its deeper cuts in student aid. At one point they had proposed that the Guaranteed Student Loan Program would not be available to households where the income exceeded $30,000 a year. That would have been a very drastic step. But that didn’t take place. As you know the final version of the program provided that you could get financial aid automatically up to $30,000 a year of family income. Going beyond that, on the basis of need up to levels which, go as high as $75,000 to $100,000 for families that are very large, with several kids in college at once.

BRIDGE: Students who receive financial aid must register for the draft. Is this a violation of the Constitution?

GREEN: Well, I’m not sure if it’s a Constitutional violation. I voted against it. I voted against the Solomon Amendment, as I voted against the draft registration. I voted against the Solomon Amendment because I’m not for the draft registration. The student from a wealthy family cannot register and do without the financial aid, obviously a student from a poor family does not have that luxury. For those two reasons I did not support the Solomon Amendment. But I would be surprised if it were found unconstitutional.

BRIDGE: You turned down your invitation to the Republican Convention. From that action, I assume you do not support President Reagan. Why don’t you support your party’s Presidential candidate?

GREEN: Well, not an invitation, I just decided not to run as a delegate. Obviously, there are areas where I agree with the President, there are many areas where I disagree with him. But the reason why I did not seek election as a delegate was that it’s going to be a very cut and dry convention, and so I didn’t see that going to the convention would be a very useful employment of my time.

BRIDGE: President Reagan keeps spending money to build up the military because he says we need a deterrent to the Russian military might. Do you think spending more money to build up the military is necessary?

GREEN: Certainl if you’re looking at the base that we had before the President took office, I think it was necessary. We were very badly prepared in 1980. We literally had ships that we couldn’t put out to sea because the navy didn’t feel they had enough trained crew members on board to take them out safely. That should not be. It’s foolish to spend a couple of billion dollars on an aircraft carrier that’s sitting in the harbor because you don’t have enough trained people to take it out. So I think there’s a lot that had to be done there. Also the Administration has failed to do what it should. Congress has failed to do what it should in terms of making a decision among the weapon’s systems involved. The MX was originally designed by the Carter Administration because of the concern that the Minuteman Missiles in silos was sitting too vulnerable as Soviet missiles became more and more accurate. But we wound up putting the MX in those same silos. So it has the same deficiency as the Minuteman has. It doesn’t seem to make a great deal of sense to embark on spending $20 billion on the MX program when it’s not buying you what you set out to buy. That seems to be foolish to me. If you look at the B-1, it is a moderately better plane that the B-52’s, although the B-52’s have been much upgraded since their initial production. In terms of electronic counter-measures. One has to wonder at the sense of spending $30 billion for a plane that’s rapidly going to be obsolete because there’s new technology right around the corner.

BRIDGE: As you know, the country’s deficit keeps rising. Economists have said that the rising deficit will cause interest rates to rise, which will slow down the economy. What would you do to lower the deficit?

GREEN: Economists have told us a lot of things in the past that have not turned out to be accurate. In 1981, the Democratic economists told us that passage of the president’s budget would lead to only 2.5% real growth. The Republican economists said there would be 4.5% real growth. They were both wrong. There was no real growth at all. So one of our problems is that we have very little confidence in the economists at this point. There are a number of areas that I would cut spending in. I mentioned defense already. We have got to do something about health care costs. They have been going up year in and year out at substantially higher than the increase in the consumer price index. I think Congress is going to have to grab hold of that in one form or another. Agricultural subsidies are triple to what they were a few years ago and that’s got to be rolled back. So those are some of the areas where we could start.

BRIDGE: On his trip to China, President Reagan agreed to a deal which will allow American companies to sell nuclear power technology to China. Now Congress has to approve the deal. Will you vote to approve it?

GREEN: Well, I’m going to want to see what the details of the arrangements are. But I’m certainly inclined in favor of the arrangement. I think we will be lucky despite the deal if we get the business instead of the Japanese or the French. They’ve seemed to have more success than we, in terms of moving their nuclear industry forward.
An Interview With President Shenker

by Tom Dunphy

On April 27, this reporter interviewed Dr. Joseph Shenker, President of LaGuardia Community College. Dr. Shenker has been president of the college since its inception, and has seen it grow from 500 students in September 1979 to over 7,000 students in September of 1983. Dr. Shenker holds an Ed D in Higher Education Administration from the Teacher's College of Columbia University and received both his B.A. and M.A. from Hunter College. From September 1979 to June 1980, Dr. Shenker served as acting president of Hunter College. In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Shenker is involved in a large number of university and professional committees.

BRIDGE: Dr. Shenker, some people in education have looked down on the community college experience as being somewhat inferior. How would you address these criticisms?

SHENKER: I think the result of an education is really the quality of the graduate, in what he or she is able to gain from the education they receive. I think the community colleges have a different function, a different mission, than a baccalaureate institution. In my view, the critical theme is excellence in terms of the goals of the students and the goals of the institution. It's impossible to compare a dental school with a school teaching veterinary medicine. To say that one is better than the other is an impossible question. They can both be excellent in terms of what the student is aiming for. I believe if a student attends a community college and obtains those ideas, skills, background that he or she wants at a level of excellence that he or she wants, it is different but just as good, as a student pursuing a degree in Chemistry at a baccalaureate institution. The critical issue is the program.

BRIDGE: Funding for colleges in the city is tight. Yet the Mayor speaks of the budget surplus, a $45 million facelift for Shea Stadium, and a $40 billion plan to repair the city's infrastructure. Is there anything you said to the CUNY presidents that could go towards changing the way we make money and help the way education is made more accessible to those seeking a CUNY education?

SHENKER: We've been trying, and over the past few years we've been reasonably successful, in getting better and better budgets for the community colleges. The problem when dealing with a city government and a city budget is that all of the funds are used for social purposes or human services in one way or another, and if you're at the federal level, it's easier to make the argument for less missiles and more food stamps. The city level, do you make the argument for higher education but less for hospitals? Less for elementary schools? Less for sanitation? All of these things are important services for people. And so you're competing with other ideas that aid the citizens in one way or another. The argument becomes more difficult.

BRIDGE: LaGuardia is somewhat unique as internships are required in the curriculum. Have you had any feedback from other colleges looking when they picked up the phone but I think it was a general recognition that LaGuardia had the experience in working with industry, and the other CUNY presidents can do to channel more funds our LaGuardia to open the new Taxi Institute. How did that come about?

SHENKER: Yes. Within CUNY, there are a number of colleges that are looking at cooperative education and being able to pull this off. They called us; we met a number of times. The curriculum was planned, and toward the beginning of February when our pieces were in place, the Taxi and Limousine Commission passed a regulation saying if a person wanted a hack license in New York they had to pass a 20-hour course. The mayor came here that Saturday morning to do the course. The Mondale visit was a surprise. How did that visit come about? Did you approach the Mondale camp or did you contact the school?

SHENKER: They contacted us. Basically the Mondale staff contacted me on a Saturday evening in my home. They said Mr. Mondale wanted to visit a college in New York City. LaGuardia had been recommended to them—and could we accept a visit by him on the following Monday. I met with the planning staff that Sunday for lunch at the College; we talked about things he might want to see within the one hour that his schedule permitted. We also had to pick options that the Secret Service would approve of in terms of moving him around, security, and so forth. It was a surprise it came about very quickly.

BRIDGE: Campaign rhetoric aside, did the vice president have any impressions of the school in his short visit here?

SHENKER: I think he did. In terms of informal talk and chit-chat, he spent most of that type of time in the food services lab talking to students studying to be dietitians. They were very dedicated to what they were doing making of them held part-time jobs while they were raising families. I think the general impression was that the College and the students are constructively and seriously going about their college education and their lives.

BRIDGE: So both he and you were impressed by the students.

SHENKER: I'm always impressed with our students.

BRIDGE: The following Saturday after the Mondale visit, Mayor Koch came to LaGuardia to open the new Taxi Institute. How did that come about?

SHENKER: That came about close to a year ago. Mayor Koch appointed a group called the Smith Commission which was charged by him to examine the whole taxi industry to recommend ways in which it could be improved for the public, the drivers, and the fleet owners. One of the recommendations was that there be a training program established before people can get a hack license. Mr. Earoff, President of the Taxi and Limousine Commission, and the Mayor's office contacted LaGuardia, and asked us if we would be interested in arranging this type of training program.

BRIDGE: Why LaGuardia? As opposed to other schools?

SHENKER: I think it's the reputation of the College. People know that we have experience working with industry; that we can quickly set up programs; that we are concerned about the City of New York. I can't be totally specific; I don't know what went through someone else's mind when they picked up the phone. I think it was a general recognition that LaGuardia had the experience in working with industry, unions, being able to pull this off. They called us; we met a number of times. The curriculum was planned, and toward the beginning of February when our pieces were in place, the Taxi and Limousine Commission passed a regulation saying if a person wanted a hack license in New York they had to pass a 20-hour course.

BRIDGE: So both he and you were impressed by the students.

SHENKER: I think the problem is that we're all New Yorkers. We like to cut the fastest possible way between two points. We are in a situation where the College, 1, and everyone else are trying to encourage people to take the extra two minutes to walk to the corner. We're not going to give anyone tickets, but the barriers are there as a visual reminder and the bullhorns are there as a sound reminder—a voice from the distance saying “Hey, take an extra two minutes, be a little safer.” It's a lousy situation. It's not a perfect system. I know that the students know that. It's an attempt to save people from possible injury.

BRIDGE: We spoke of the security of funds for city colleges. But there are now two new security guards acting essentially as crossing guards! Does this drain money that otherwise would be used for more teachers or student services?

SHENKER: No. We have a contract with a guard company that provides for X dollars of guard service per year, and some of those monies are being used for these guards. I don't think they're going to be there forever. I think the idea is for us to retrain ourselves, to be aware that there's a potential danger here and that we should be more careful with our own lives. I think after a while they're going to stop and people will remember.

BRIDGE: Where do you see LaGuardia going in the distant, and not so distant future?

SHENKER: I think one of the major problems at LaGuardia which we have and we're on the road to the solution is the space problem. The College, in terms of student interests, has outgrown in every way the space that we have. Our library is too small. We are scheduled very heavily. We're serving over 7,000 in credit programs. So not only do we not have much space, but now that the taxicab program is functioning, we're open seven days a week. In the future, solving that problem is one of the highest priorities. We have gotten approval from the city and state for a major expansion of the College physically. We intend to buy...
The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced a unique awards program for individuals under 31 to spend a summer carrying out their own non-credit Humanities research projects. The Younger Scholars Program will award up to 100 grants nationally for outstanding research and writing projects in such fields as History, Philosophy and Literature. These projects will be carried out during the summer of 1985. The application deadline is September 15, 1984. Award recipients will be expected to work for nine weeks during the summer, researching and writing a Humanities paper under the close supervision of a Humanities scholar.

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(continued)

Weiss

If, in fact, it's supposed to guide the actions of our government, and its leaders around the clock year in, year out, then you better have some way of demonstrating your concerns for violations of that Constitution and when to act on it. No matter how unpopular it makes you. Otherwise all you've got are violations and no Constitution. I think our action did serve to remind people what the Constitution is all about. If you think back to your high school history, there's nothing radical about our concept. What was radical really was the President in undertaking an invasion of a sovereign country without going to the Congress to get the authorization to do so.

BRIDGE: What was the result of your action?

WEISS: Even on the part of those who were very upset with us, when we introduced the resolution they at least had to think about the balance of powers and the separation of powers that is built into the Constitution. They had to ask themselves whether, in fact, the President did or did not adhere to the Constitution regardless of what answer they ultimately gave themselves. I think that perhaps we had to remind the American people that even the President, perhaps most especially the President, is subject to the laws of the Constitution.

BRIDGE: In the proposed 1985 budget, financial aid programs such as NSDL, SEOG are being eliminated. What can be done to make up the difference for students who depend on these programs?

WEISS: I think that the Administration has been trying to undercut educational programs from the day they came into office. We have, for the most part, been able to hold them off, in any kind of radically or drastic restructuring of these assistance programs. I think that's going to continue. I don't think the Administration is going to eliminate these programs. What will happen is that there will be less money available than there ought to be, but I think clearly that Congress has a better understanding of the worthiness of educational assistance programs that we've adopted over the years than the President and Administration.

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**El Norte**

by Tanya Corona

"El Norte," a story about the plight of a Guatemalan brother and sister and their search for a better life, is an exceptional film. It is a different type of film, as it is an American-made movie about Latin people with Latinos playing the leads and speaking their native tongue. David Villalpando plays Enrique Xuncax and Zaide Silvia Gutierrez plays Rosa Xuncax. Both are Mexican-Kuna Indians who live in a culture unknown in this country.

Filmed in three parts, "El Norte" shows Enrique and Rosa moving from one culture to another, and one realization to another.

First, Enrique and Rosa living in their little Indian village in Guatemala where Rosa loves to hear stories from her godmother about life in "el norte," the United States where "even the poor people have Bush toilets," cars and houses. However, Rosa knows all of these things, of course, because she has been a reader of "Good Housekeeping" magazine for the last twenty years.

In a less delightful part of this segment, we see Enrique and Rosa forming an organization with his fellow workers to stop the "coyotes" from further abusing them, using them only as hands, and nothing else from taking over their good land. They never get the chance to form their union and Enrique, upon hearing gunshots, runs to find his father, only to discover his father's severed head hung on a tree. Their mother disappears soon afterwards, taken away by the soldiers. This is what makes Enrique and Rosa flee their village and take that long journey to "el norte."

In the second part of the film, Enrique and Rosa find themselves a coyote, a person who takes illegal aliens across the border. The coyote is long retired but since it was asked of him as a favor from a mutual friend he and Enrique and Rosa across the border successfully. To avoid being seen by the border police, the brother and sister must cross the border through a rat infested sewer system that connects Tijuana, Mexico to San Diego, California. This tests their strength and will because they must crawl miles on hands and knees, seeing no light, hearing no sound, through a suffocating stench.

Meanwhile, Enrique is hired as a waiter at a very expensive and posh restaurant. His employer, recognizing what a hard worker and a fast learner he is, promotes him to Assistant Head Waiter. Upon seeing this, a jealous fellow worker calls Immigration to report him. Although in this part of the film we see Enrique become "Americanized" by losing himself from his roots, his country, his culture, his upbringing—we are relieved to find that at the moment of truth, when his sister needs him most, his moral standards prove to be stronger than his selfish desires.

The film's ending is truly sad. One develops such a deep affection for the characters that one expects and hopes that they succeed in anything. Enrique and Rosa, much to their disunion, find that "el norte" is not what they had expected it to be. "El Norte" does not signify freedom for Enrique and Rosa and thousands like them.

"El Norte" is a rare film that should be seen by one and all. The folk music provided by "Los Pollos Hermanos" underscores several dramatic scenes in such a way that it cuts right through your veins. This film is different; it educates. "El Norte" shows what life is really like for illegal aliens.

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**Firestarter**

reviewed by David Tomack

Summer, a time when temperatures reach an all-time high. As major movie companies release their hottest films, Banking on the fact that school is out, thousands are filled with kids escaping the heat. This season's first entry is Stephen King's "Firestarter."

In the story of Charlie McGe, a little girl blessed with an ominous gift, her father, who possesses some mental ability of his own, are being pursued by agents from a secret government agency called "The Shop." This movie chronicles their struggle, from their subsequent capture to the film's blazing finale.

Yet, this movie fails to succeed. The actors, burdened by a poor script, either overact or underact their performances. The director, Mark L. Lester, relying too heavily on special effects, doesn't allow the performers to create characters with feelings or emotions. Art Carney and Louise Fletcher, portraying a couple who befriended Charlie and her father, are zombie-like and wooden. Involved as they are with this terror they act as if they are not interested in what's going on. Other performances echo this. David Keith, as Charlie's father, rolls his eyes, whining whenever he is called upon. Both performances are exercises in what not to do on camera. Whether it is pity for the stolen children, or greed for the sacred stone which would bring them that "Fortune" and "glory," Jones attempts to invade the Temple of Doom with Short Round and Willie Scott, a panicky nightclub singer he meets in Chicago. There is, at this point, a break in the steady flow of action, as Lucas and Spielberg begin to become unnecessarily graphic.

The climax of the film finds Jones, his friends, and several enemies hanging onto a broken bridge over an alligator infested canyon. Jones is the still the same intelligent and cunning survivor as always. He is a more human and fallible character than most movie heroes. Kate Capshaw plays Willie. Both beautiful and comical, she makes a good leading lady for Harrison Ford.

All in all, "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" is as good as it was expected to be. Forget whether it is better or worse than "Raiders." "Indiana Jones" is a great movie, and no true film lover will want to miss it.

---

**Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom**

by Bob Young

The latest blockbuster of George Lucas, a writer-producer who always seems to know what people want to see, is a sequel to "Raiders of the Lost Ark" called "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." "Indiana Jones" is a light-hearted fantasy, filled from beginning to end with innumerable adventure scenes. The moral of Jones, as played by the personable Harrison Ford, is the hero of the eighties.

Indiana Jones gets into trouble no matter where he goes. As the movie begins, Jones arrives at a nightclub in Shanghai, where he is promptly poisoned, shot at, beat up and forced to jump out of a window several stories high, to land conveniently in a taxi driven by his "bodyguard." Short Round, played with energetic humor by Ke Huy Quan, later, while flying to India, he bumps into his crashing plane, dies in the crash, and thousands like him.

Meanwhile, Enrique is hired as a waiter at a very expensive and posh restaurant. His employer, recognizing him as a mutual friend he and Enrique and Rosa, across the border successfully. To avoid being seen by the border police, the brother and sister must cross the border through a rat infested sewer system that connects Tijuana, Mexico to San Diego, California. This tests their strength and will because they must crawl miles on hands and knees, seeing no light, hearing no sound, through a suffocating stench.

On the other hand, the film's ending is truly sad. One develops such a deep affection for the characters that one expects and hopes that they succeed in anything. Enrique and Rosa, much to their disunion, find that "el norte" is not what they had expected it to be. "El Norte" does not signify freedom for Enrique and Rosa and thousands like them.

"El Norte" is a rare film that should be seen by one and all. The folk music provided by "Los Pollos Hermanos" underscores several dramatic scenes in such a way that it cuts right through your veins. This film is different; it educates. "El Norte" shows what life is really like for illegal aliens.
The Bounty

by Toussaint Foster

"The Bounty," directed by Roger Donaldson, is an intensely gripping film of passion and piracy in the days when Britain ruled the waves. Anthony Hopkins plays the role of the legendary Captain Bligh, the stubborn and strong-willed Englishman who sailed with his crew through hostile seas, to the parting of his destiny. Mel Gibson gives us a satisfying performance as Captain Bligh's first officer, the liberal-minded, dainme Fletcher Christian; the leader of the historic mutiny.

This film is moving up to the mutiny form a fascinating crescendo, though the story itself leaves you with some unanswered questions. For instance, what caused the mutiny? Was it the strict disciplinary action of Captain Bligh? Was it the crew's fear of serving under a man foolish enough to lead them through violent waters? Or was it exploiting the idealism and native society which so influenced and corrupted the rigid discipline of the English sailors?

What differentiates this film from the 1935 predecessor "Mutiny on the Bounty" is that there is no attempt to paint Fletcher Christian as the stereotypical hero and Captain Bligh as the villainous arch-villain. Indeed, both characters have their faults, and it is precisely this which gives the movie its sophistication, since we know that real life individuals are seldom purely good or purely evil.

Ironically, the film's sophistication is also its flaw. An audience is prone to form a fascination for Christian, who sailed with his crew through hostile seas, to the parting of his destiny. Mel Gibson gives us a satisfying performance as Captain Bligh's first officer, the liberal-minded, dainme Fletcher Christian; the leader of the historic mutiny.

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**Dance Festival Comes to LaGuardia**

*by Vincent Cousin*

On May 17th, a very special and entertaining event took place here at LaGuardia, the 3rd Annual International Dance Festival sponsored by the LaGuardia Student Government and Student Activities, featuring dancers from all over the world.

Even though there were some segments of the program that were not well-entertained, the overall program was a success and well-received.

The Afro-Cuban dancers and singers followed. This segment of the program was the only part of the show that found a bit boring. The songs and the dance movements all seemed to lack soul and vitality. This segment's only spark of life was provided by the form of a man dancing with a wire on his head. Despite its imperfections, the 3rd Annual International Dance Festival at LaGuardia was a success and well-received.

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**Culture Club**

*by Lisa Roecker*

For the past year, the cameras have gone crazy over Culture Club. Sprung up by a group that's always hungry for a new sensation, they've become international pop pin-ups and worldwide small screen stars. So when there has been the media interest since their first hit "Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?" at the group's ability to captivate the audience at the sight of yet another full color/center-spread front-page pic. Since Culture Club started they've bought hard and successfully against the idea that they're simply a new image fronted by another famous face. Always at pains to emphasize that they're a group which takes care not to be associated with any one style or movement, it concerns them that their success is now being exploited by quick cash-in commercial sharks.

Despite their imperfections, the 3rd Annual International Dance Festival at LaGuardia was a success and well-received.

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**Brains**

*by Vincent Cousin*

The neural network, also, more than one nerve signal chemical may pass across a single synapse. The transport over the terminal end of an axon, to a large extent, as though it were its own special signal. Dr. Katherine L. Bick, Deputy Director of the LaGuardia Community College's Center for the Study of the Brain, says sagely, "Music is music and a good song is a good song." Culture Club makes "Black and white pop for child ears" — and the best way to listen is with innocence and the best way to listen is with innocence and candid, warm and witty, sane in the right places and humane where it matters most. He has sufficient self-respect not to take himself too seriously, yet he's fully aware of the responsibilities of success.

Perhaps the best indication of Culture Club's ideas and the finest proof of their musical common sense has been their huge success across a range of countries and cultures. Their records have hit number one in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and of course the United Kingdom.

Culture Club's music has been played on every type of U.S. radio station, black, white, pop, soul, reggae, funk, country & western. Usually fiercely partisan in their tastes, the group was told by radio stations, "You're making history out here!"

You could call Culture Club the ultimate example and logical conclusion of early 80's pop. And you might add that as Western society fragmented and a crippling recession sows the bitter seeds of discord, Culture Club stands for the elusive spirit of unity. For the past year, the cameras have gone crazy over Culture Club.
Talent, Not Magic, Lifts Mets

by Edward Hollins

"I didn't come here to suffer. I expect to win right away." When Mets manager Davey Johnson made this statement in spring training, many people admired his boldness. Most had to question his sanity. Bullpen specialist Mike Torrez. The righty admired his boldness. Most had to question his sanity. Bullpen specialist Mike Torrez. The righty admired his boldness. Most had to question his sanity.

When the Mets lost on Opening Day to the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 1, Johnson made it clear that the team would not play badly the entire season. He had to go back to his computer to see what went wrong. The Mets won the next six games in a row, including a three-game sweep of the Houston Astros.

Davey Johnson is an honest, outspoken man. The kind of man who couldn't work for George Steinbrenner. He is not used to losing. When he was hired, he thanked General Manager Frank Cashen for having the sense to hire him.

In spring training he announced his pre-season lineup. Wally Backman was to take over Wilson's old job as lead-off hitter. Jose Oquendo, who had trouble batting his weight, hits second. Last year's one and two hitters, Wilson and Hubie Brooks were dropped to sixth and seventh. The middle of the lineup is secure, with the ever-steady Keith Hernandez, the rejuvenated George Foster, and the blossoming Darryl Strawberry providing the offense. Rookie of the Year in 1983, we have yet to see the full potential of Strawberry's abundant talent.

The job of #1 catcher has been bounced all around. Mike Fitzgerald, who currently owns the job, should hold up fine until the long-awaited return of John Stearns.

Davey's theory of letting the young pitching staff get as much work as possible is working. When one of them gets into trouble, Davey leaves it up to them to get out of it. Dwight Gooden, who has been compared to Sandy Koufax, leads the staff in both strikeouts and nastiness. Following Gooden are the youthful arms of Walt Terrell, Ron Darling, Ed Lynch, and the team's standout Mike Torrez. The righty-lefty combo of Doug Sisk and Jesse Orosco gives the Mets one of the best bullpens in the National League.

Davey Johnson has installed a winning attitude in the Mets. The team is winning, and having fun doing it. George Foster has become the highest paid clubhouse slugger in baseball. The team's spirit is up and so are the number of wins. As long as Davey's computer is plugged in, the Mets will be the most exciting attraction in New York. Why? Because he doesn't know how to lose.

Shea Stadium Gets a Facelift

by Janet Rivera

The city will spend more than $25 million to renovate Shea Stadium by installing an artificial surface and 50 luxury boxes.

The amount of $25 million is tentative until the city and Doubleday Sports, a company owned by Mets owner Nelson Doubleday and Fred Wilpon, who will likely do the renovations, work out a final agreement.

As part of the bargains to renovate the stadium, the Mets signed a 15 year extension to the 10 year lease which exists until the year 2000 and will pay any cost that exceeds the figure agreed upon by both sides.

In addition to the major facelift, repairs to the bathroom and escalators, a fresh coat of paint and a clean stadium is in demand by the Mets. The work is scheduled to start after the 1984 baseball season and is likely to take two years.

What will not lose out money as it did in the rebuilding of Yankee Stadium because it will be reimbursed from the money made by the rentals of the luxury boxes. The 50 luxury boxes will be built on the press level, each holding 18 seats. Money from the earnings will be returned to the city until the construction cost is paid. Afterwards, the city and the Mets will split the revenue.

Talks of renovation first started last fall when Jets owner Leon Hess openly criticized the conditions of the stadium. He refused to renew the Jets' lease and moved his team to New Jersey to play in the Meadowlands.

"If we can get a National Football League team, ten thousand more seats will be added plus more luxury boxes," said Larry Simonberg, Assistant Press Secretary.

Installing the artificial surface was the city's idea. It wants to attract a softball team to play in the stadium. "It is the coming of the future," said Mets Public Relations person Jay Horowitz of the artificial surface. He added, "(artificial surface) is the rule rather than the exception."

The renovating of Shea Stadium has nothing to do with the study that is being conducted by the state to sometime build a domed stadium in the city. By 1986, the Mets will be playing their home games in a modernized stadium --fighting for a championship.

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Is the U.S.F.L. Useful?
by Angelo Russo

With just about a month to play, the United States Football League has succeeded in its second year. Attendance and television ratings are up from last year. There are more teams in the league this year. There will be far more competition in the near future. Big name players are signing with the U.S.F.L. and leaving the NFL. Overall, the competition is fierce. Big contracts are being offered to players so the competition is there.

When a college graduate isn't picked in the NFL draft, he has a second chance, the U.S.F.L. A talented player has the option to go to either league. Naturally, he will go to the highest bidding team. Three years ago, a player was signed by a team and was given an average salary. Nowadays, the highest bidder signs the player. Just ask New Jersey Generals' owner Donald Trump. Trump has bought a player and has made him a team's winner.

The New Jersey Generals are one of the best teams in the league. The money spent by Trump has made the team recognized. With the exception of the Philadelphia Stars, the Generals are the best (even though the Bengals beat the Stars in March). The Generals have a veteran and a high percentage completion quarterback in Brian Sipe. Sipe is a team leader and a very good player. He has been playing over another franchise in the N.F.L. last season and has led his team into the playoffs. The Generals have a Trophy winner Herschel Walker. Walker has had injuries to his shoulders but is on his way to his second consecutive 1,000 yard plus. Walker has good hands and is very fast. He is one reason for the success of the Generals.

Head Coach Walt Michaels is well liked around this town. After retiring as coach in 1982 from the New York Jets, he thought his football days were over. Trump signed him last year because he was a huge fan of his. With experience, could do the job. Donald Trump was 100% right. Michaels knows about playing against a very good coach. Even Richard Todd thinks Michaels is a good coach. Fans believe that the New Jersey Generals will become a team like the Pittsburgh Steelers were in the 70's.

Jordan to Turn Pro
by Vincent Cousin

In a press conference that was held May 5th, University of North Carolina All-American guard Michael Jordan announced his plans to sign up his senior year in order to turn pro.

Jordan, who was named last season's ACC Player of the Year, N.C. State's Most Valuable Player, Houston's N.C.A.A. All-American, Auburn's All-Southern, and College Player of the Year, is expected to sign with a U.S.F.L. team, but if he doesn't, he will be a fine backup to Phil Simms.

All told, this year's draft has as far as the Jets and Giants are concerned, was a good one. The Jets and Giants both used their draft picks to help themselves a great deal, but whether or not these prospects turn out to be good professional football players remains to be seen.

Dream Fades in Houston
by Vincent Cousin

In a press conference that took place on April 28th, University of Wyoming star center Akeem "the Dream" Olajuwon announced that he would forego his senior year. Olajuwon, who led the Cougars to their second straight N.C.A.A. Championship game berth, made it clear that he intends to turn professional. He wasn't asked in a televised interview. But why he decided to join the N.B.A. this year instead of waiting for the end of his senior year. Olajuwon said that he felt that the time was right for him to declare for the draft.

N.F.L. Draft Boring?
by Angelo Russo

Steven Young, Mike Rozier, Reggie White, and Mark Addicks were not at the annual NFL draft. They were all picked with their new U.S.F.L. teams.

But because these famous names were already gone did not mean the draft was a washout. As one player selected in the draft put it, "I know Mike Rozier and Steve Young are gone, but there's lots left." This year's number one pick was Nebraska's wide receiver Akeem "the Dream" Olajuwon. The New England Patriots gave him a three-year, $2.6 million deal. "I think I'm going to be number one," says Akeem Olajuwon. "I wouldn't be number one." said the rich wide receiver. The Cleveland Browns had the second pick of the draft. They selected OG Dean Steinkuhler also of Nebraska. The Oilers entered the draft looking for an OC for Earl Campbell to run behind.

The two local N.F.L. teams might have pulled it out of drafting some key players. The Jets signed four potential starters. Their number one pick was CB Russell Carter of S.C. State. His experience, could do the job. Donald Trump was 100% right. Michaels knows about playing against a very good coach. Even Richard Todd thinks Michaels is a good coach. Fans believe that the New Jersey Generals will become a team like the Pittsburgh Steelers were in the 70's.

Notes and Quotes
by Angelo Russo and Edward Hollins

First off, congratulations to Kareem Abdul Jabbar for breaking Will Chamberlain's N.B.A. scoring record of 31,419 points.

With Walt Terrell, Ron Darling, and Dwight Gooden as Mets starters, Tom Seaver may be a forgotten man... Mickey Rivers of the Texas Rangers deserves some type of medal for being one of the few offensive players to write a book about his ex-host... Former Major League pitchers Doc Gooden, Pete Vuckovich and Mike Kingman have found a home with the Oakland As. Good Luck Oakland. Speaking of Mike Kingman, his fastball is 99 mph. John Stearns said of his former teammate, "He has the personality of a tree trunk." The Texas Rangers have a pitcher named Steinbrenner, it's great it has two "good" baseball teams in New York. The standings say that there's only one. Sorry Georgie... Good luck Mr. Peter Ueberhorn, the soon-to-be baseball commissioner, you're welcome.

Did the Houston Rocket's management really think Ralph Sampson, the N.B.A.'s top pick, was going to do for them what Moses Malone did for the T'ers last year?... How does this sound for the Minnesota Twins, "Most Valuable Player" King?... Mark Gastineau, defensive end of the New York Jets or New Jersey Giants, take your pick, is looking forward to being penalized for his sack dancing in from of a huge home crowd. Let's just hope N.F.L. fans agree... Why did the Giant's management turn down Donald Trump's offer for the Giants to play Trump's New Jersey Generals? Were they afraid of losing?... Archie Manning makes $600,000 per year. He threw 81 passes last year for the Minnesota Vikings, which equals $6,388 a throw... Michigan Panther Bobo Hobbs should stay in the U.S.F.L. where he already has a good reputation. His agent, Greg Campbell said, "I would take $50 million to keep Bobby in the U.S.F.L."... This far, the U.S.F.L. has proved it is not a league full of good quarterbacks. If it wasn't for Houston's Jim Kelly, and an occasional good day by a few other quarterbacks, most U.S.F.L. games wouldn't be worth watching... With the U.S.F.L., stealing players from the N.F.L., time for the U.S.F.L. to steal players from the U.S.F.L.
On April 15, LaGuardia Community College held its third annual 10K Road Race. The event, which is sponsored by Chase Manhattan Bank, saw 285 finishers and two old records broken.

This year’s male and female winners were Louis Vazquez (30:58.5) and Missy Iatauro (36:43.3). Last year’s winner, Art Hall, finished 25 seconds ahead of his time last year, but still came in second overall.

Ms. Iatauro, who beat last year’s record of 38:57.2, is a qualifier for the US Marathon Olympic trials.

Bob Rosa, a top 10K coordinator, felt the race could have been better, but was a “tremendous success on the whole.” Mr. Rosa feels that the race is “beginning to build a reputation” among runners. “For a race of our size, I don’t think anyone treats the runners better,” he stated. His only regret was the light participation by LaGuardia students.

Among the LaGuardia winners were: Modesta Harry (39:02.7), Deborah Bannister (1:05:59.3) representing the alumni, and Carl Rose (40:08.2) and Janice Ellsworth (40:37.8) representing faculty/staff.

Mr. Rosa again wants to thank the approximately 100 volunteers who helped make the entire race as successful as it was. The One Mile Run, which preceded the 10K Race, was won by James McFarlane (4:47.2). The sentimental winner though was little Eric, the four-year-old who ran the hardest but came in last.

During the month of April, a small indoor soccer tournament took place on the campus of Long Island University. Represented at the tournament were Queens College, Medgar Evans College, Long Island University Teams A and B, and LaGuardia Community College teams A and B. Donna Madison, President of the Caribbean Club, was instrumental in securing LaGuardia’s invitation to the tournament.

The LaGuardia participation in the tournament went as follows:

The first game was a deadlock, as the LaGuardia “A” team and Queens College squared off to a scoreless tie.

The LaGuardia “B” team then played Long Island University’s “C” team losing 3 to 1. The sole LaGuardia goal was scored by Jefferson.

LaGuardia will soon have a new club for joggers, runners, racewalkers, and anyone else interested in keeping in shape.

Andre Moore, a student at LaGuardia studying Animal Health, is in the process of forming the club. He has been an avid runner since high school.

When asked why he was starting the club, he replied, “When I came to this school I was surprised to see that there wasn’t a runner’s club already established. The only athletic club that exists is the Soccer Club. So I waited around for about three quarters and then the 10K Race came on. I heard there were a lot of people from school that ran the race and wondered if they would like to have a club of their own, a runner’s club. I then talked to a lot of people before I decided to do anything about establishing a club.”

Andre feels the club will be very successful. As of now, he already has 25 members, five males and twenty females. He would like to see more males join the club. “Gentlemen, this is a great opportunity for you to get in shape and at the same time meet physically fit women.”

Andre said the club will prepare the runners to be able to compete in weekend races. “There are races every weekend all over the New York City area sponsored by the NY Road Runners Club. These races are voluntary.”

Andre would like to see more people join the club, especially ones who are interested in keeping up the club. “These are the kind of people I’m looking for to have as officers.”

The club will officially start this summer, if not earlier. For more information see Louis Merchant in Room M-115.

“Suit up, you’re going to look great at the beach this summer, get in shape with the Runner’s Club. All are welcome,” Andre said enthusiastically.

Soccer Club in Action

by Oscar Sarasky

During the month of April, a small indoor soccer tournament took place on the campus of Long Island University. Represented at the tournament were Queens College, Medgar Evans College, Long Island University Teams A and B, and LaGuardia Community College teams A and B. Donna Madison, President of the Caribbean Club, was instrumental in securing LaGuardia’s invitation to the tournament.

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The third game saw the LaGuardia “A” team and L.I.U.’s “B” team score one goal apiece in a draw. LaGuardia’s lone goal in that contest was scored by Tony Carrotto.

In the final game, the LaGuardia “B” team were 2-0 victors over L.I.U.’s “B” team, with goals by Luis Torres and Jefferson.

The Soccer Club is preparing an exhibition here at the LaGuardia gym. Information will be released to students soon. Mr. Samuel Farrell, faculty advisor and coach of the Soccer Club is trying out new players for the team. For more information call Oscar Sarasky, President of the Soccer Club at 784-9536.