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 class for ten minutes. Mondale spoke in broad terms Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson.

When the students of LaGuardia's security guard Andy Belt agreed that the barriers make them feel like children. Audra Randolf said, "I feel like I'm back in high school" and her friend Mona Barnes agreed. "The whole thing is stupid because they can't stop you from crossing the street when you want to cross."

Angelo Russo also felt that the barriers were childish. While he said that "Barriers are for high schools not colleges," he also felt that the barriers were doing the job. As a whole, students at LaGuardia felt that they were adult and responsible enough to cross a street. Whether they agreed with the barriers or not, they all felt it demeaning to have someone yelling at them through a blowhorn. Some said that it wouldn't be half as bad if "they didn't continuously yell at us."

The consensus of Mondale supporters was that he was the candidate most likely to defeat President Reagan.}

LaGuardia's Crosswalk

by Nadine Winslow

When the students of LaGuardia Community College returned to school on March 27, they found yellow and orange barriers placed across the fronts of both the Community College and Middle College, blocking their usual crossing paths. To make sure that no one tried to cross, there were security guards posted on both sides of the street equipped with blowhorns.

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LaGuardia curriculum "a model for what should be occurring all over this nation." The former vice-president described the New York primary as 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, MM. Mondale was led out of the building to an awaiting motorcade and his contingent sped off to his next stop. Mondale went on to win the New York Democratic primary of April 3 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.

Steven Nevin, a Data Processing major said, "I felt like he didn't give them a straight answer, he gave them a ramaround. That's typical politics for you."

Moses Sanders, the Assistant to the Director of Operational Services said, "It's a marvellous idea to have those crosswalks. Everyone should cross at the light anyway. There have been approximately a hundred accidents and all have been females. It is my duty to train my men to be able to instruct the students properly and not yell at them. Once the student has been instructed, it is up to that individual whether or not to listen. My position is this and I quote "without students, there would be no college. In my book, students come first."

One LaGuardia student had a novel idea. Gregory Goodwin said, "The school should spend some money and build an overpass for the students."

Mondale Visits LaGuardia

by Tom Dunphy

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Steve Guarino said, "It's not a bad idea, however, they don't have to be so technical! If there are no cars coming, why can't we cross the street? We are college students, and we know when to cross the streets."

But the question is, why have there been cases of students being hit? Betty Pustelnik gave her view as a driver. She said, "I feel the barriers are good because when half of those kids cross the street, they aren't paying attention to the traffic. They are too busy laughing with their friends or trying to beat the traffic. I feel better driving by the college now because I know that someone is not going to dart out of nowhere. It was nerve wracking with all the kids standing in the middle of the street. I feel it's making everyone more cautious."

When some of LaGuardia's Security figures were interviewed, there was no difference in their opinions. Ed Seco, Security Supervisor of LaGuardia said, "I think the crosswalk is effective because a lot more people are crossing at the crosswalk now and we have had less incidents of accidents. I know it's a good job now but the real test will come in the summer when there are more people out in front of the building."

Security guard Andy Belt agreed with Mr. Seco. He said, "I think it's working out pretty good. The students here are pretty cooperative and nobody seems to get hurt—so far." But Belt also commented on the fact that "if the student can get across the street when cars are not coming, then they take their chances, they are on their own."

Moses Sanders, the Assistant to the Director of Operational Services said, "It's a marvellous idea to have those crosswalks. Everyone should cross at the light anyway. There have been approximately a hundred accidents and all have been females. It is my duty to train my men to be able to instruct the students properly and not yell at them. Once the student has been instructed, it is up to that individual whether or not to listen. My position is this and I quote "without students, there would be no college. In my book, students come first."

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Featuring Featuring Featuring Interviews With:
Congressman Bill Green p 11
Congressman Ted Weiss p 10
President Shanker p 12

A Profile: Death by the River p 7
The temptation has always been great for LaGuardia students to dodge traffic while crossing Thomson Avenue. Recently, though, barriers 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 heavily traveled 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 a insult to the LaGuardia student body. As college students, we are presumed to be responsible adults, and with that in mind, it is an insult to us that we are caged off in this manner. The barriers are justifiable if the guards is both an overreaction and a insult to the LaGuardia student body. The Bridge expresses its disapproval of this action.

Get Out and Vote

The Democratic presidential primary is in high gear right now. The300 of delegates needed for the party nomination. No matter whom you support, one lesson from the primaries is clear: Your vote does count.

As I walked into our school bookstore, I was expecting a shock. However, the display of images of women proudly displayed in the school bookstore. Playboy insists that all students are awarded at the completion of these seminar classes. Yet no credits (o
**Letter to the Editor**

that they prevented the tuition hike. However, next semester part of the Queensland Community College (QCC) and out-of-state will be paying higher tuition rates.

For those who don’t know the fear of counting every cent to pay for education, it is very easy to propose new increases in the tuition. But since foreign students are a minority of the student population, I feel this proposal is discriminatory.

I tried to get “true” facts about this “hike” but it seems nobody knows or nobody wants to be involved. However, I find that Community Colleges won’t raise 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 my mail giving me the “new welcome special for Foreign Students.”

Cesar Arellano
President
LaGuardia International Club

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**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 extracurricular 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., 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 Images 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. Involvement helps to broaden our educational experiences, as well as enabling us to meet other students and cultivate new friendships.

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**A Bit of History for Mr. Reagan**

by Mario Arreaga

What we need now, Mr. Reagan, as Latin Americans, is a President who thinks of Latin Americans as equals.

You recently went on television to ask for support for your Central American policy and, as usual, you demonstrated your superior ability to insult 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 union 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 transition 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 brutality, 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 the military bases in Honduras?

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“Costa Rica is a well-established and
Polled on Democratic Primary

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gary Hart</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td>Jesse Jackson</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>Walter Mondale</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
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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?
   - YES: 100
   - NO: 279

2. If you could get financial aid without registering would you register anyway?
   - YES: 96
   - NO: 18

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 you, 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."

Arturo Becerra: "It is fair. It is right for military purposes instead of having males hanging around in the street. Better future for the country."

April Green: "The law should not interfere with education. It violates freedom of choice. I don't think people should be screened for financial aid if they don't want to register."

Disability Students Club

by Nancy Bartnikowski

There was a meeting of the disabled students of LaGuardia Community College on Wednesday, May 9, 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to get a group of students together and see if there was a need to have a club for disabled students.

There was a club called S.O.D.A. (Students' Organization for Deaf Awareness) in existence at LaGuardia, but it stopped because of a lack of student participation. This new club would not be limited to deaf students; students with all kinds of disabilities would be encouraged to join. Students without disabilities would also be welcomed in the effort to get this club started.

The theme of the discussion centered 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

"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 23 year old LaGuardia student. "I feel that he is more black student. He is more black than Mondale because he is black and a liberal man. I think that is why most black students choose him. He (Jackson) speaks our language."

"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 confirms 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 nothing wrong with black people looking up to him (Jackson). I believe if it weren't for Jackson running for President most blacks would remain unregistered and apathetic about politics today."
Mayor Makes Point at LaGuardia Taxi Institute

Koch Opens LaGuardia Taxi Institute

by Tom Dunphy

Mayor Ed Koch visited LaGuardia Community College on April 7 to officially declare the opening of the New York Taxi Driver Institute. Koch, accompanied by College President Joseph Shenker and Taxi Commissioner Jay Turoff, toured classrooms and asked questions of students enrolled in the program.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony was highlighted by the appearance of Reuben Cohen, a 17-year-old cabdriver in New York City. Mr. Cohen has been driving a hack since 1925.

Mr. Cohen stated that one of the highlights of his career as a driver was when he picked up then Congressman Koch at LaGuardia Airport and drove him back to his home in Greenwich Village.

"I remember the trip," said the Mayor. "I remember the tip," replied Mr. Cohen.

Mr. Cohen politely declined to reveal the amount of the gratuity.

Driving a hack since 1925. Mr. Cohen is one of the last of his kind. He has been driving a cab since he was 17 years old. He is a member of the Independent Cabdrivers Association of New York City.

The New York City Taxi Driver Institute is a new program which is required of all New York City licensed drivers. It is the first of its kind in the United States.

The twenty-hour program, which costs $75.00, stresses directions and driving safety. Drivers may take the courses while simultaneously driving a cab.

Koch hailed the program, calling it "a superb job."

The "New" Student Government

by Xiomara Laureano

The spring quarter marked the election 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 candidates and on May 2nd, a meeting was held in the student's conference room to elect the official officers.

Bryan Lecamo 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. Radolph, Thomas D. Greene, Elaine Allen, Tony Curotto, Jimmy Urbina, Efrain Montanez, Lenore Guerrero, and Nelson Rodriguez.

Luis Merchan, the former president, will continue to work with the incoming government as advisor.

The Student Government represents LaGuardia's student body in all interactions with faculty, staff, administration, and community.

Students enrolled in the government learn to further develop their leadership skills, management skills, as well as learning how to prepare a budget.

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 $1.50 from the student activity fee of each student every quarter. Part of this responsibility of the Student Government is to approve the budgets of all clubs and organizations within the school.

The governors form a part of several committees whose main objectives are to keep students informed about college activities and to provide a liaison between Student Government and the entire student body. In existence now are the following committees -Essential Services, Complaints, Communications, Political Focus, CUNY Liaison 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 M109.

Oscar Sarasky, the new vice president, emphatically stated, "I want to help students. I am bilingual and will be there to help any student."

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. Added Vice-President Nelia Krauss, "We act as mediators between consumers and merchants when a dispute comes up. We will mediate and investigate any consumer complaint. We are a consumer hotline right here at LaGuardia. No complaint is too small!"

When questioned as to how the Consumer Law Club helps consumers with complaints, President Gabrielli stated, "We can help mediate just about any dispute, faulty products, mail-order advertising, accident claims, warranties, product misrepresentation, and fraudulent advertisement. We help mediate through writing letters and phone calls. We have gotten results in the past."

Stated Vice-President Krauss, "Consumers must make the first move, take the first step as it were, in order for us to help. They must contact us and make us aware of their complaints. Then we will file the complaint for them. Without consumer complaints against them, merchants could do whatever they please against consumers."

"The best thing we can do for consumers is to educate them to the fact that they have rights as consumers. Consumers are not always aware of that fact."

"We are not lawyers, we are students. Students who are concerned for other students' consumer rights. A consumer gives us a complaint and we make the actual inquiries. And as was said before, 'No complaint is too small!'

If you do have any consumer complaints, you can contact: LaGuardia Community College Consumer Law Club Room M160 - B (212) 786-7856

Come one, come all! The Consumer Law Club is holding its gigantic 10th anniversary celebration on June 1st starting at 3:30 p.m. in the Red Carpet area. All are invited to come!

New Latin Voice

by Mario Arreaga

Latin American students at LaGuardia have a place where they can share their common experiences and their cultural backgrounds. The Dominican Club (El Club Dominicano en Accion), is named for the country of its founding members but it is open to Latin Americans of all nationalities. It may be working at its fullest potential, but it is trying and at present the club represents only the voice for the Spanish speaking population at LaGuardia.

According to club president Marcos Tejeda, the club represents an outlet for Latinos to express themselves and make their presence felt at the college. "Latinos of all nationalities must be nurtured institutionally. This college has a lot of good in it, its problems are not unique because you will find it in every university and it has to do with the system. It is our job to make sure that if we are getting kicked and do nothing about it, we are guilty of not dealing directly with the problem and solving it. That's why it's important to organize ourselves, to demonstrate that we are a force in this college, because nobody hands you your rights, you have to fight for them."

This is not meant as a negative statement about the college itself. The problem for Latin Americans here and at other institutions seems to be that the powers in charge are not conscious of their reality which is different from the American. As one student said, "There should be a study made about us, so that the rules that are imposed are in agreement with our experience. We are treated by the same system as the Americans, but we are not the same."

Towards that end, the Dominican Club hopes to make progress by providing a place for Latin Americans to talk about the similar problems that afflict them. The biggest problem is probably the isolation, being far from home and having to adapt to a new, very different system. Now, they have a place at the college where every Wednesday during club hour, they can reach out once again for that place they call home.

Faculty Council Ball

by Mario Arreaga

Think faculty have no fun? The Faculty Council Ball was held on Saturday, May 8th for the college faculty and staff. The candlelight dinner and dance was held in an artist's loft in Soho. Entertainment was provided by Terry Coon, the English Department, who played the piano.

The event was sponsored by LaGuardia's Faculty Council, which originated it for two purposes: to provide faculty and staff with an end of the year social gathering and to raise money for a student award. Co-chairpersons are Dr. Sandra Hanson and Hannalynn Wilkins.

The ball was held for the second straight year and according to Ms. Hanson, "The members of the council hope this will become an annual event."

A Faculty Council Award will be given out in September at LaGuardia on Honors Night.
Ion national television to ask Congress and the American public for support of "approval for his interventionist policy referred to the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua to install communism by means of food and medicine.

The speech by President Reagan, saying that the Nicaraguan people, sabotaging the export of revolution. We are committed to respect the right of other Latin Americans not from Nicaragua, were responsible for the minings.

On the charges made by President Reagan that Nicaragua is exporting revolution, Mr. Ortega said, "The Nicaraguan revolution is profoundly democratic and we do not believe in self-determination."

These events are a depiction of the build-up in Central America is not only a military one. A build-up of hostile relations between countries is also going on. The principal players are: Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the United States.

That relations between Nicaragua and the other three countries are not all roses is no mystery. What may be more difficult is to establish who is doing what to whom. Recent events tend to muddle the complicated picture, but there are no quick and easy answers. Only incidents can be reported. April 21—The New York Times reports that the C.I.A. is said to have threatened Honduran and Costa Rican based Nicaraguan rebels with the cutoff of aid unless certain conditions laid down by the agency are met. An officer from ARDE, the Costa Rican based group, talked about the role of the C.I.A. in operations against Nicaragua. "The C.I.A. does train people for certain operations," he said, "but that is for certain kinds of harassing jobs."

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 president says that the U.S. is putting pressure on Costa Rica to quiet its neutrality and support U.S. policy against Nicaragua. An advisor to President Montes de Oca quoted as saying, "What Reagan needs from Costa Rica is the moral support for an invasion of Nicaragua." Administration officials denied the charges. May 12—Honduran 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. Hondurans claim 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.

These developments illustrate the tensions in Central America and the role of the U.S. in it, a role that at times 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 Casey, C.I.A. director, in which he said, "I am pissed off ... the President has asked us to back his foreign policy. Bill, how can we back his foreign policy when we don't know what the hell he is doing?"

Central America: Mounting Tensions/ Nicaragua Under Fire

by Mario Arreaga

The Persian Gulf war is flaring up. On May 16, a Saudi oil tanker was attacked by an Iranian Air Force warplane, according to U.S. officials. The tanker, Yambu Pride, jointly owned by Mobil Corporation and Saudi Arabia, was hit by a v-shaped missile fired from an American-made F-4 jet. This latest air attack on an oil tanker is the fifth in three weeks. Three cargo vessels have also been destroyed.

On the same day Reagan Administration officials said that the United States has recently offered air support to Arab countries in order to protect oil tankers from military attacks and that until now, the offers have not been accepted.

However, White House spokesman Larry Speakes contradicted the report, saying, "there has been no specific U.S. offer of direct military support, and air cover has not been requested by any of the Gulf States." Federal Agent Leonard Ringel, a former history instructor quoted, "Any ships under U.S. charter or flying U.S. flags should be provided protective air cover from the U.S." He added, "The U.S. should avoid providing protective air cover to ships bearing foreign flags."

The Iran-Iraq war has been going on for almost four years but has now escalated to the Persian Gulf, involving Arab countries in the process. The war began on September 22, 1980, with the attack on 10 Iranian airfields by Iraq. The chemical, mustard gas, was originally used by Germans during World War I and later banned under the Geneva Convention Treaty of 1925. About 1,000 Iranian soldiers were affected by the yellow gas. Iran has repeated the Geneva Convention agreement by executing a large number of Iraqi prisoners of war. The Persian Gulf War can have an impact on the world economy. Insurance premiums have tripled in the war zone in the last year and the threat of soaring gas prices could become evident at the pump.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said, "This is an area of vital interest to us," and "we are prepared to defend our vital interests."

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What lies ahead for Central America seems to be increased military activity in the area by all concerned. In this vein, an important related news item is the May 4 article in The Times which says which says that the Pentagon denied two U.S. news organizations access to cover military exercises in the Gulf of Fonseca, which borders on El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. This recalls the incidents of U.S. evacuation in the area.

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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 resentment, 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 Araras." 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 he knows as "The Sumpul River Massacre" are still vivid in Omar's mind; the images are blood-stained and three feet long. Murder, lies, and death are part of the scenario.

Amnesty International reported the incident after an investigation and placed the number of dead at about 600. The report stated that at about 7:00 o'clock 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 "Araras," 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 because of their belief that there had been guerrillas among them. When it was all over, hundreds of peasants lay dead by the river, which was tinted red with human blood. A mother who had taken refuge by swimming in the river was pregnant, and her baby drowned. The paper edition was organic 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 economic difficulty," she says. "I would choose to live 90 out of 100 are here out of that or because they have had some type of persecution, political right abused or taken away in their country."

Having heard many tales of death squads, I decided to ask Omar about whom 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 townspeople 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 "cantonos" (boroughs), 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. "Now they organize death squads and usually go about their business wearing bandanas over their faces," he says. "And they have had some type of persecution, political right abused or taken away in their country."

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 that one, they cut them up slowly, starting from their fingers and moving up to their arms. And by hide-and-screams. I saw some of the mothers in agony, already dying, smashing their heads with basalt 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 when you take a piece of paper, rip it up into many bits and throw them on top of the water."

And the Honduran troops on the other side. "Those were not Hondurans, they were Salvadoran soldiers who knew we would try to cross the river and they organized it first so as not to waste them. They had a Honduran flag and said they were from Honduras, but we knew their voices. Also, after we escaped we saw their jeeps hidden in the bushes. 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 through there, 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 gather "tortillas" and other food supplies and run towards the hills to hide. The worst though, was over. At least for the moment. On January 25, 1982, an article in the New York Times referred to a massacre of even greater proportions taking place in the province of Morazán, El Salvador. The number of victims is estimated at between 773 and 926 people, among them, at least 280 children under the age of 18.

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 son'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 will continue, and it will continue."

I shake his hand and walk out of his small apartment. Outside, walking in a misty rain, my mind drifts to thoughts of arrangements and coffins, and then I look at my hands, stark white. I glance at 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 pseudomy was necessary.

An estimate by the Central American Refugee Center puts the number of Salvadoran refugees living in this country at half a million. Most of them receive help only through the "Sanctuary" movement, an effort originated by religious institutions of various faiths to provide refugees with basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing.

I think of the numbers of refugees and of the victims of the Sumpul River Massacre and other such incidents, and visions of Vietnam and a Central American Holocaust converge in my mind.

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 line 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."

"After three days the medical officer told me to come to look at the bodies. 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. "We did the stupid thing. The soldiers saw us, and I ask him 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."

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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 biassing" 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," and 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 an agreement of official Olympic actions of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games. Characteristic representatives and an anti-Soviet hysteria are 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 attempt to use cosmetics to mask the fact that there is no real justification."

When the decision was made public, the Soviet boycott, the mood of some of the American athletes at the Olympic Training Center at Colorado Springs, Colorado was one of mixed emotions.

Al Oerter, a discus thrower from Bethpage, Long Island said, "If they want to pull out, then the hell with them."

Michael Jordan, a basketball player, stated, "Big deal. The show's going to go on without them." A track and field runner added, "I guess they feel they are getting back at us for the boycott in 1980. I don't think it will make that much of a difference. It will be the talk of the town for a while, but I think most people are just happy that our athletes are out there and not dealing with the Russians and won't care if they aren't there."

Dwight Jones, a pole vaulter, stated, "They're trying to push our government into concessions that I'm glad we didn't make. What do they want us to do? Clear away the heat and snow? They had no trouble with that in Mexico City."

Tom Yoder, the United States assistant track coach, said when you don't have all the world's best there, it can be the best. I don't think the Games will be the same. I don't think they were the same in 1980. It's no longer a World's Championship. It will be reduced to a regional contest, especially if the East Germans and other Communist countries follow the Russians lead.

Other Americans have also reacted with mixed emotions.

Peter N. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said after a meeting with President Reagan at the White House, "It appears that we are paying the price for 1980. That's our interpretation. Again, the ones who are hurt are the athletes."

Former President Jimmy Carter, who in 1980 called for a worldwide boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics to demonstrate opposition to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which began in December 1979, had this reaction to Moscow's decision to boycott the L.A. Games from his home in Plains, Georgia. "I regret that the Soviet Olympic Committee has decided that Soviet athletes will not participate in the 1984 Olympic Games. I believe this action is unwarranted and my hope is that the decision will be reversed."

According to a senior Soviet specialist in the Reagan Administration, the American boycott in 1980 had made it inevitable 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 unjustified. In terms of the real threat, it's a joke."

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"I was the last mile to counter Soviet objections," said a White House official. "The European Disarmament Conference should really help us in this willingness to negotiate an arms deal."

Stated a Western diplomat, "I strongly hope that the Soviet Union will heed the wishes of the international community and its own people and return to the negotiations on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear forces."

The Soviet Union, which has medium-range missiles pointed toward Western Europe, has continued its refusal to return to the negotiating table in Geneva on reducing those intermediate-range missiles.

The scheduled participants in the conference include the United States, Canada and their Western European Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries and the neutral nations of Europe, including Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

By David Youngwood

Men... Sign up for a course in basic citizenship

There's no homework — no quizzes — just a lot of credit.

When you register with Selective Service, you're fulfilling a very important obligation to the USA...making yourself a part of our nation's preparedness.

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So if you've been putting off Selective Service registration, go the post office now and fill out the form.

It's Quick. It's Easy. And it's the Law.
An Interview With
Dr. Joan Greenbaum on Computer Literacy

by Stephen J. Guarino

On May 8, 1984, I had the pleasure of interviewing LaGuardia's Dr. Joan Greenbaum in her office. Dr. Greenbaum's intelligence and self-confidence illuminated the atmosphere of the interview.

Dr. Joan Greenbaum, author of "In The Name of Efficiency," earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business and Economics from Vassar College. Later, she received her Ph.D. from Union Graduate School in Economics. She is currently an Assistant Professor at LaGuardia and an Assistant Professor at Barnard College at Columbia University. Dr. Greenbaum also has her own company program at W.B. A.L.F.M. called "Econofy." Before entering the field of teaching, she worked for six years as a programmer and systems analyst. She currently lives in Manhattan with her three sons.

In defining computer literacy, Dr. Greenbaum used an excellent example. She said, "Like automobile literacy, the basic things necessary to learn how to use a computer, for the things you want or need to do. You don't need to know how to fix a car in order to drive it. Similarly, you don't need to fix a computer in order to use it.

When asked about the importance of computer literacy to future employment, she explained that people in most jobs will need to use computers in some capacity. But for most jobs, the skills needed are not that complex. For example: workers at MacDonald's use computerized cash registers, but that doesn't take much thinking. She feels the issue of computer literacy is being blown out of proportion.

"Yes, to use a phone you just need to know what you're going to say. Computer skills enable another form of communication, but the most important thing is still your own ability to communicate." Dr. Greenbaum showed deep concern about LaGuardia students being made computer literate. She explained that if they choose the right courses they will become computer literate. She doesn't think that there is one course that should be required of all students. She thinks, instead, that courses in each subject area should incorporate computer-related topics as necessary.

Dr. Greenbaum remarked that the expansion of computer use is eliminating jobs for working women and minorities. She explained, "Unfortunately, computers are used in exactly the same way as tools, in that their primary function is to make profit. Computers are called labor-saving devices and that means, simply put, that they get rid of labor. So, computers are used to decrease the number of jobs. This is particularly true in service and clerical jobs, where many women and minorities are employed.

Ultimately, Dr. Greenbaum feels that technological change is not necessarily a positive force. "Technology is often used for wars and technology that is applied to human problems, like healthcare, is often too expensive and cannot be used by most of the human race. The way computers are used will be new worlds open to you."

From the discussion, it is clear that there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the issue of computer literacy. The issue is not as simple as "be computer literate or not."

New Discoveries in Brain Chemistry

by Stephen J. Guarino

In the early 1970s, little was known about the neuron, the basic functional unit of the brain. Presently, scientists are discovering more information about the nerve cells of the brain. These discoveries are leading to greater understanding of the functions and disorders of the central nervous system. Possibly even the nature of the mind. Learning more about brain chemistry enables scientists to understand what causes certain diseases.

Dr. Murray Goldstein, Director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, stated, "We have a new microcosm of the neuron that hasn't existed before." He explained that it is a chemical and immunological kind of microscope. It shows things that they weren't able to see before. Now scientists can get a intimate look at the brain. This new scientific technique is a major breakthrough.

This discovery allows scientists to study the possible causes of epilepsy and Lou Gehrig's disease or A.L.S. (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis). Conclusions will be drawn from the study of the neuron at the level of the neuron.

Health Fair

by Xiomara Laureano

April 12th was Health Fair Day at LaGuardia. Middle College High School sponsored the event in which twenty-two nursing students from the Catholic Medical Center of Brooklyn and Queens were invited. The nursing students provided medical screenings and offered health information. LaGuardia's Elaine Brandt, and the Medical Center's Ms. Dulpazar 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, youth counseling, and drugs and alcohol advice.

"I really enjoyed the program and it gave me a lot of experience," stated Darlene Belgrade. "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.
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 Lower East Side of Manhattan to the Bronx. In 1982, he was re-elected with more than 85% 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 66th 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.

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

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 he's interested 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.

BRIDGE: 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 elections." Do you see this as 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 those issues. It is 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 certainly a 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.

BRIDGE: 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 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.

BRIDGE: 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 support Walter Mondale.

BRIDGE: 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 administration, the concerns about Reagan's approach to increasing the 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 happenstance. 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.

BRIDGE: 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?

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BRIDGE: $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 should justify them as a temporary expedient. Here we've got a projection by the Congressional Budget Office that by 1988 or thereabouts 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 $4b they're talking about the deficit may go upwards of $350 billion. That's just unthinkable.

BRIDGE: Astronomical! What are your views on what measures should be taken to eradicate this deficit?

WEISS: I think that to some extent it got out of hand, but I think to that some extent the Reagan people deliberately created those deficits in order to justify eliminating many of the domestic programs. It's easier for them to argue that the programs are not affordable rather than that they're not good. The American people have demonstrated that they like most of those programs. The way to get out of it is to reduce defense spending to a reasonable level, and I think to recapture some of the giveaways of the 1981 tax cut.

BRIDGE: 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?

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.

BRIDGE: 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 16th, I had the pleasure of interviewing Republican Congressman Bill Green. The soft-spoken Congressman represents Manhattan’s East Side “silk stocking” 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 community and professional organizations including Harvard’s School of Government, Advisory Committee.

The following interview with the confident looking Congressman took place in a conference room at his East 45th 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.

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 youngster’s college education. No one anticipated that when we took that 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 Gypsy Moth Coalition of 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 be available to households where the income exceeded $39,000 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 the 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. But 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: Certainly 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 Missile’s silos was getting 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 4.8% 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 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 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’ve been wanting 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 deals I’ve get the business, I don’t think 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 of 1979 to 7,360 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. Prior to September 1979 to June 1980, Dr. Shenker served as acting president of Hunter College. In addition to his presidency of LaGuardia, 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: 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. In the city, 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 things 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 C.U.N.Y. presidents can do to channel more funds our way and make education more accessible to those seeking a C.U.N.Y. education?

SHENKER: Yes. Within C.U.N.Y., there are a number of colleges that are looking at providing cooperative education for their students. The two that come to my mind most quickly are Queens College, which is developing this program at a Masters level, and Lehman, which is developing cooperative education for its Liberal Arts students. There are some efforts going on around the country, but those here at LaGuardia. The mayor came here that Saturday morning to meet with his planning staff that Sunday for lunch at the College; we used for these guards. I don't think they're going to be there forever I remember.

BRIDGE: Do you view LaGuardia as a vocationally or academically oriented college?

SHENKER: It's a combination of both. I think the question flows from a lot of discussion in higher education. Should higher education be academically oriented or vocationally oriented? And I think the way the question is posed forces an unrealistic debate. A student who is interested in a career must have a firm base in Liberal Arts. At the same time, we know that a Liberal Arts student, when he or she graduates, is going to look for a job. So the difficulty is for us as an institution, and for higher education in general, is putting both together for the students. I think we're dodging the question we mean what type of job do they have? And the bullhorns are there as a sound reminder-a voice from the city budget is that all of the funds are used for social purposes or human services in one way or another.

BRIDGE: The Mondale visit was a surprise. How did that visit come about? Did you approach the Mondale camp or did they contact the school?

SHENKER: They contacted us. Basically the Mondale staff contacted me on a Saturday evening at 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 chitchat, 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. Many of them held part time jobs while studying or 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 free lives.

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

SHENKER: I'm always impressed with our students.

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Weiss

If, in fact, it's supposed to guide the actions of our government, and the 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. The way to make sure that the President is not going to be able to succeed is by letting your representatives and the U.S. senators know that you expect them to fight against the President's worst instincts in undercutting these programs.

(continued)

Shenker

one of the buildings adjoining us here to construct a major new facility. Hopefully, we'll be able to close off some of the streets connecting the buildings, building some sort of campus.

BRIDGE: Do you have any ball/park time schedule for this?

SHENKER: Sure, but these time frames are so distant. My best guess is four years. I have to assume that there will be a strike of some union—it always happens in New York which may make it four and a half years. So I think that's a major problem. I think we may offset that problem a little bit by next September. We have now rented the upper two floors of the Sony building which will give us two more floors in September of 1984. And that will relieve some of the pressure, but we won't really feel some relief until we get a new facility. At the present time, the students are crowded and we're turning away thousands of people. We've kept our present class constant we take 2400, 2500 freshmen every year and we haven't changed that number in the past four years.

BRIDGE: Is it true that LaGuardia is one of the hardest community colleges to get into?

SHENKER: It's one of the hardest. We turn away a lot of people. I think as a public two year institution we should be admitting people who want to come here who think of the benefits we have to offer. But at the same time, we can't shortchange people. People we do admit have to have reason­able space, space to study Accounting, Data Processing, Liberal Arts... library space to study, a reasonable cafeteria. We don't have those things. We're squeezed.
**Film**

### El Norte: A Film Review

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 Villalobos plays Enrique Xuncax and Zade Silvia Gutierrez plays Rosa Xuncax. Both are Mexican actors well trained in their craft but 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, we see Enrique and Rosa living in their little Indian village in Guatemala where Rosa loves to hear stories from her godmother about life in "the north," the United States where even the poor people have flush toilets, cars and homes. However, Rosa knows all of these things, of course, because she has been a reader of "Good Housekeeping" magazine for the last ten years.

In a less delightful part of this segment, we see Enrique and Rosa's father forming an organization with his fellow workers to stop the "gringos" from further abusing them (fusing them only as hands, and nothing else) and from taking over their good land. They never get the chance to form their union and Enrique, upon hearing gunshot, 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," he remains himself (in 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 their dreams will come true. "El Norte" does not satisfy 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 Polkostantes" underscores several dramatic scenes in superb. It cuts right through your veins. This film is different; it educates. "El Norte" shows what life is really like for illegal aliens.

**MOVIE REVIEW**

### 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 prequel 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 action, as Lucas and Spielberg begin to incessantly graphic.

This excellent salute to the movie serials of the '30s piles up where it falls off, as Jones and his equally uncanny companions free the captured children while fighting off the colluders. Jones is faced with one particularly large antagonist, and is victimized by a voo-doo doll which prevents him from fighting back, and just when all seems lost, he escapes again, to join Willy and Short Round in an orn-car chase which is equally as exciting as the truck chase seen in "Raiders." The climax of the film finds Jones, his friends, and several enemies hanging on a broken bridge, over an alligator infested canyon. Jones is 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.

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.

### Firestarter

reviewed by David Tomack

Summer, a time when temperatures rise nearly as high as the major movie companies release their hottest films. Banking on the fact that school is out, though, 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. She can start fires, pyrokinesis, just by thinking about them. She and 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 overstate or underact their performances. The director, Mark I. 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, swings his nose when it bleeds, and that's how he spends his time. Moeans Gunn, as Dr. Fynche, recites his lines as if he were late for an appointment. Both put no feeling in their speech. Not all of this movie is bad. Drew Barrymore, as the incendiary wail Charlie, succeeds in creating the character for the audience. We feel her torment, her confusion, her glee, and her relief when she destroys those who seek to destroy her. Miss Barrymore gives a performance that allows the audience to feel some emotion. Also, George C. Scott succeeds as the malevolent assassin, Rainbird. His ability to change moods from crazed killer to Charlie's secret friend while she is held captive in the best performance of the lot. With his gruff voice and story exterior, Scott captures the man who is doomed by his feelings for Charlie.

This is not a movie I would recommend. Sitting in the theatre, I began laugh at the scenes of exploding castles, and burning people. The movie becomes comedic, failing to capture the tension and intrigue in Mr. King's novel. If you want to truly appreciate this story, I suggest you read the book. It is decidedly better than its cinematic successor.

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The Color Purple

by Alice Walker

"The Color Purple," Alice Walker's award-winning novel, is the story of a black woman's struggle to survive. It is the tale of Celie, a woman who endures a life filled with hardship. Yet, it becomes a search for hope. Hope is a trait for which Walker creates images and characters that force the reader to cry, to pray, to despair and to fight for their own survival.

This story involves two major themes: the life of Celie and the life of Miss Violet. Walker's use of language, with its descriptive language, characterization, and plot, creates a work that is alive and dynamic. Its distinct style, its deft use of language, and its world of Celie's struggle against the odds of her life make it a masterpiece.

The Color Purple is a novel that is rich in symbolism and metaphors. It is a story of the struggle of black women against oppression and exploitation. The novel is a powerful critique of the way in which society and institutions have oppressed and marginalized black women. It is a story of survival, both physical and emotional, and of the power of love and hope.

The novel is a testament to the resilience of the human spirit. It is a story of hope and redemption, of the power of love and forgiveness. It is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over the forces of evil and oppression.

The Color Purple is a novel that has had a profound impact on American literature and on the way we think about the experiences of black women. It is a novel that has inspired无数 readers and has made an enduring contribution to the American literary canon.
**Jackson's Tour Ready to Roll**

by Vincent Cousin

Summer. It brings with it thoughts of swimming, playing ball, movies and hanging out to the minds of young people everywhere. But this summer brings thoughts of a different kind.

The thoughts that this summer will bring into the minds of 23-year-old man, who with his five brothers has brought music and happiness into the world. This 15-year-old man is, of course, Michael Jackson, who along with his brothers Jack, Tito, Randy, Marlon and Jermaine are about to embark upon what many fans call the concert tour of the century.

In the city (including New York) 40 concert tour which reunites for the first time in eight years Jermaine with his brothers, is being billed as the most expensive tour event at an estimated $800 million.

Although the actual dates and sites of the New York City concert are not official, it has been reported that they will take place sometime between the 2nd and 4th week of July.

**Best of Broadway**

by Nadine Winslow

On Wednesday, May 30th at 8:00 p.m. and Friday, June 6th at 8:00 p.m., LaGuardia Community College will be presenting "The Best of Broadway."

The show will be comprised of musical numbers as well as scenes. The scenes will consist of "Welcome to the Theater," "There's no Business Like Show Business," "Summer Nights," scenes and songs from "Grease," "Those Were the Good Old Days" and "The Best of Times."

There will also be plays like "Three Penny Opera," and Scarpino.

The show is being directed by John Davis, produced by Nick Rossi, choreographed by Scott Allen, and the music director is John Williams.

**Culture Club**

by Lisa Roeker

For the past year the cameras have gone crazy over Culture Club. Snagging up a hit in a great way that's all they hunger for a new sensation, they've become international pop pin-ups and worldwide sell-out. So soon has been the media interest since their first hit "Do You Really Want to Hurt Me?" that the group is able to sold-out cover at the sight of yet another full-color/center-spread/front-page-pic on the newsstands. It's hardly surprising that even the bousing Boy George laughingly says that he's sick of the sight of himself.

Since Culture Club started they've fought 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.

Although they're flattered if people come to their concerts in some form of Culture Club clothing, they don't like the cheap advertisements that offer to turn fans into Culture Club clones. Boy George in particular appreciates the pleasure of dressing up, but rather than judge a person by appearance, he stresses the importance of inner emotions.

Culture Club's aim is to transcend narrow cults and the fragmented pattern of 80's pop in order to create something more universal that anyone can identify with. The religious and gender symbols that they incorporate into their designs are one way of expressing this ambition, as is their practice of playing anti-sexual love songs that touch on emotions that everyone has in common. Culture Club stands for an every man culture that abolishes prejudice, suspicion and sad division.

Boy George doesn't even believe in the idea that as Western society fragments and we fight 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.

Although they're flattered if people come to their concerts in some form of Culture Club clothing, they don't like the cheap advertisements that offer to turn fans into Culture Club clones. Boy George in particular appreciates the pleasure of dressing up, but rather than judge a person by appearance, he stresses the importance of inner emotions.

When interviewed the group stated that the music all seemed to sound alike. This segment's only spark of life was provided by the form of a man dancing who danced like a Japanese giant toothpaste commercial. At least the music all seemed to sound alike. This segment's only spark of life was provided by the form of a man dancing who danced like a Japanese giant toothpaste commercial.

The highlight of the show came in the form of a man and the Magic Lamp Dance Ensemble, which displayed various dances of the Middle East. This troupe featured the exotic and erotic movements of beautiful women in beautiful silk costumes. Of all the exotic dances performed, the most exciting had to be the "Snake Dance." This dance featured a very much alive snake slithering over her. The women in the audience also received a thrill with the presence of two male dancers who could have easily gone to work as bachelors.

Despite its imperfections, the 3rd Annual International Dance Festival at LaGuardia was a success and well worth experiencing.

(continued) **Brains**

the nerve terminal. Also, more than one nerve signal chemical may pass across a single synapse. The impulse is a two-way flow. This new information allows scientists to see the possibility that some diseases involve disorders of axis flow. The best known is Lou Gehrig's disease (A.L.S.).

Diseases, at the time, were only perceived to be recoverers of signals. Now it seems that they could leak substances in the opposite direction. Excess leakage, scientists believe, causes epilepsy.

In the past, it was hard to account for the intricate complexity of the human mind given our limited knowledge of the structure of the brain. Understanding the brain's chemistry will allow the design of drugs on a much more rational basis than ever before. Each new discovery delivers us closer to eliminating disease. This rapid increase in the knowledge of brain chemistry is creating an exciting and promising future.
Talent, Not Magic, Lifts Mets

by Edward Hollins

“Talent, not magic, lifts Mets.” Davey Johnson

When the Mets lost on Opening Day to the Cincinnati Reds, 8 to 1, Johnson made it clear that the team would not play that 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 loosing. 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 Mookie Wilson’s old job as lead-off hitter. Jose Oquendo, who has 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 them 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 drawcard 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 player 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 bargaining to renovate the stadium, the Mets signed a 15 year extension to the 10 year lease which exists until the year 2009 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.

The money will not come out of 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 Hotwitz 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 some-day 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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Minorities and women particularly are encouraged to participate.
Is the U.S.F.L. Useful?

by Angelo Russo

With just about a mouth to play, the United States Football League has succeeded in its second year. Attendance, even though dramatically televised ratings are way up from last year. There are more teams in the league this year. There will be more expansion in the near future. Big name players are signing with the U.S.F.L. and leaving the NFL. out in the cold. Big contracts are being given out 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 the league. Naturally, he will go to the highest bidding team. Three years ago, a player was signed by a team and given an average salary. Nowadays, the highest bidder signs the player. Just ask New Jersey Generals’ owner Donald Trump. Trump has bought top players. The Generals have a veteran and a high percentage/completion quarterback in Brian Sipe. Sipe is a team leader and a very good player, along with another one from the NFL. last season and has led his team into the playoffs.

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 but Donald Trump was 100% right. Michaels thinks he is a good coach. Fans believe the New Jersey Generals will take over for Jerry Holmes who after are the best (even though the Generals have had some injuries to his shoulders but is on his way to his sec-

Jordon 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 with the U.S.F.L. out in the cold. Big contracts are being given out to players so the competition is there.

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LaGuardia's Kings of the Road

by Edward Hollins

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 (40:59.3) representing the alumni, and Carl Roske (46:08.2) and Janice Ellsworth (40:37.8) representing faculty/staff.

Mr. Rosa again wants to thank the approximately 100 volunteers who helped make the 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 Univer-
sity. Represented at the tournament were Queens College, Medgar Evers 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 LaGuar-
dgia'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.
- The third game saw the LaGuardia "K" 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 Barres and Jefferson.

The Soccer Club is preparing an exhibition here at the LaGuardia gym. Information will be released to stu-
dents 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 784-8936.

LaGuardia To Have a Runners' Club

by Tanya Corona

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. 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 fe-
males. 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 N.Y. 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-105.

"So, if you really want 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

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