By Subryan Virasami

A rally to protest budget cuts for community colleges in Albany which was scheduled for February 26, 1990, was postponed by Lourdes Bosch, Student Government President, just six days before the event. This caused the fellow members of her administration to question her move.

Before Bosch’s decision, a meeting was called between the four Executive Board members on February 20, and they voted to cancel the buses.

In fact, it states in the Student Government constitution that in an emergency situation, the Executive Board can take a decision such as this.

Bosch explains that after returning from a conference in Albany she realized that the rally day had to be cancelled.

"When I got back (from Albany) I realized that by canceling the buses, we were going to be penalized for a thousand dollars and if we had to reschedule them, it would cost another thousand dollars. If we stopped payment on the check we would save all the money."

One of the reasons that Bosch gave for her decision was that the Chairperson of the University Student Senate (USA), Greg Mayers, informed her that "...the legislators were going to have a hearing (instead) and that they would not be in their offices on that day."

Bosch also mentioned that it was possible that there would be going to be many more SUNY (State University of New York) students in Albany than CUNY students and the legislators would probably pay more attention to SUNY’s interests instead of CUNY because of the higher number of SUNY students present.

Preparing For Lobby Day

Mr. Hayes, one of the organizers of the lobby day, said that "...every day had been advertised throughout the college for almost a month. About two hundred students had signed up to go to Albany."

"Students were disappointed since many had planned to take the day off from work or get excused from classes," said Hayes.

"The bottom line is that we asked students to rearrange their whole See Lobby p6

Simulated Trimester

Quarter System Abolished By ’92

By Subryan Virasami

The order to change from the quarter system to a simulated trimester by fall 1990 was repealed by the State of New York after a recent meeting between President Raymond Bowen and State officials.

The quarter system, however, is still in violation of the state’s guidelines and it must be abolished by fall 1992, according to President Bowen.

The President in the meeting convinced officials that to change to the simulated trimester by this fall would create severe negative consequences for both the students and the college.

He also stressed that the change in our calendar would spell out a tuition increase for students.

The tuition and financial aid calendar would have been altered to keep the proceeding the same as the current process. But if the simulated See Trimester p6

Budget Cut

Strikes Again!

Classes and Faculty Slashed

By Subryan Virasami

During registration for the spring 90 quarter you probably will notice that the courses available to choose from are significantly fewer when compared to the spring of 1989. You will also notice an increase in classroom sizes, fewer lab hours or perhaps even none at all.

These cutbacks predict to have severe consequences on students and to take effect in the spring quarter.

It came as a result of some severe budget cuts which were imposed on all community colleges in the City University of New York by the City and State.

In the beginning of this year, LaGuardia was criticized by the City of New York to start implementing a 15 percent cut from their existing budget, or approximately $560,000, in spending which came about as a result of the serious economic problems faced by the City and State.

Also, by the fall of 1990 LaGuardia can expect an additional $2.5 million cutback in the budget which many faculty and administrators think, if passed, will drastically alter our educational process here at LaGuardia.

The current cuts for which the effects will be felt in the spring will result in fewer classes, larger class sizes, longer lines during registration, as the registrar’s office, and so on.

"My number one concern is the education of the students," said President Raymond Bowen.

"It will affect everything we do," according to Richard Elliot, Associate Dean of Administration.

In speaking to some faculty members they expressed their specific concerns regarding the cuts.

According to Dr. Sandy Hansen, Chairperson of the English Department, at least 13 sections of writing courses will be slashed, and two literature courses cancelled.

And with at least 55 percent of entering freshmen at LaGuardia requiring some basic level courses, this would mean an increase of about five students per classroom in a class such as basic writing.

"It will absolutely be devastating," said Dr. Hansen. "The faculty are very displeased about the cut and very fearful that the cuts will seriously impact in our ability to serve students," she said.

Sharon Devol, Student Government Treasurer, is hoping that her organization will be able to get the message across to the student population so that they can fight these cuts.

"Students are going to get screwed over from this...I hope that they get mad and do something about it," said Devol, an Occupational Therapy major.

According to Devol, some major cuts will be felt in most of the minority studies programs such as Black Studies and Women Studies.

See Cuts p6

March 1990
Let's Clean Up LaGuardia

If cleanliness is next to Godliness then the entire staff of the Maintenance Department at LaGuardia is in for some nasty trouble.

As in any educational institution, and also at LaGuardia, learning comes more easily when the environment around us is one of moderate sanitary conditions.

When was the last time you walked into anyone of our bathrooms and found the toilet tissue where it belonged and not on the floors - soaked? When was the last time all the faucets were functioning properly and not dripping, or almost breaking off? What's the chance that paper towels are available to dry one's hands?

You've probably noticed the empty soda cans and trays in the main cafeteria always trying to sneak out of the garbage bins, trying to feed themselves. There is no space in the garbage cans.

Is it true that the water faucets on the third and fourth floors function much better than those on the first floor of the main building, where the majority of students normally use them?

If the faucets are not used as alternates to garbage disposals, the water pressure is too low, and it's not worth bending over for.

Let's face it, our maintenance family is not doing their best to keep their home a clean and healthy place to learn.

If the reason for these poor services are linked to a limited budget, what can we expect if the proposed budget cuts by the City are carried through for community colleges?

Attention all Deans: Our health is at risk here, even if the average student spends only three hours per week at LaGuardia.

It's the right thing that we all study and learn in an environment that is clean, dry and safe, not only our right as students but as human beings.

Take A Pakistani To Lunch

By Bill O'Connell
LaGuardia Foreign Student Advisor

At LaGuardia we have a great treasure of cultures and hundreds upon hundreds of students with fascinating stories to tell about high among the Andes Mountains, in the romance (at least to us) street of Casablanca, on travel-poster beaches in the Caribbean, and the great cities of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

These are the 650 foreign students at LaGuardia and the several thousand U.S. citizens and permanent residents who grew up and went to school in other countries.

If there is one generalization that can be made validly about foreign students, it is that they are easier to make friends with than Americans.

When I visit the cafeteria or walk through the halls of the College, I see a few mixed groups. Mostly, I see tables or groups of Spanish-speaking students, a group of Japanese, some Bengalis gathered around a table, Chinese students studying together, and Americans in their own groups everywhere.

The result is a great deal of waste.

There is a unique opportunity at LaGuardia to form friendships with people whose lives and backgrounds are excitingly and interestingly different. We all learn from and with our friends and there is a lot of educational opportunity here that's not being taken advantage of. A lot of fun is being passed up, too.

The Latin American students know that much of the great literature being written in the world today is from their countries. To them, these modern novels and poems are alive and real, not just classroom assignments.

See Pakistani p4

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Thanks For Caring

Dear Editor,

In the past nine months I have experienced the loss of two of my loved ones, my son-in-law and my brother.

At this time I wish to give my most heartfelt thanks for all the cards, flowers, donations, and words of encouragement that I have received from my colleagues and friends.

Eternally Yours
Robert Morris
(Security Supervisor)

Bookstore Prices Are A Killer!

Dear Editor,

In a city where there are rats, muggers, murderesses, psycho killers, and common thieves there is one thief that is among us who goes unpunished. And that is the LaGuardia College Bookstore.

What much more must we enter this horror show unarmed, and pay extravagantly for books and other items as if the bookstore were the only one in the known galaxy.

College Students everywhere go through the ritual of going to school and wondering where to find textbooks and school supplies; then they make the big mistake of going to the LaGuardia Bookstore. Instead of getting a bargain, they get the shaft.

For example, when the average freshman comes to the first day of classes and finds out that he or she has to buy textbooks and other supplies, he obviously goes to the bookstore, with the intent of getting a good deal. He connects with about $100 to purchase four books and supplies, and finds out that in the bookstore a book doesn't go as far as it used to.

But what can you do? Even if you have financial aid, sometimes, that is not enough.

You could try other college bookstores but you will find this path to be a dead end street.

There is yet another great part to this thievery: The buying back of books. This is worse than buying the book in the first place because you get close to nothing back.

I personally took five textbooks to the bookstore that I had recently used, to sell back to them. All the books were brand new and totalled about $65 and I received only $10 back. I ask you: Is this justice or what? It's too bad that the common thieves there is one thief that is among us who goes unpunished. And that is the LaGuardia College Bookstore.

In conclusion I would like to ask the LaGuardia Bookstore to give us, the students of this college, a break, to stop treating us like peasants and more like real people. It's bad enough we pay so much for tuition. Give us a fair shake.

Sincerely,
Dexter Brown

Male Ego At LaGuardia--Do Men Really Know Women?

Dear Editor,

The article "Men...Not That Bad" (Fall '89) was written with ignorance and stereotypical thinking. Someone who has the audacity to write an article like this should at least have an understanding of women and should think before he writes.

The writer, Mr. Clarke, claims that if he had a relationship with a woman he would not cheat on her unless she was cheating on him. However, he feels that it really isn't cheating if his partner is doing the same. This is a case of two wrongs making a right.

I can understand if this statement were coming from a junior high school student rather than from a college student.

Even though the writer has implied that women are conceited, they still manage to show some class whereas Mr. Clarke seems to think that a woman would be lucky just to know him.

This is why his closest friend is probably the mirror.

As LaGuardia students we suggest to The Bridge that in the future should pay attention to educational values, not ego trips.

Pamela Healy, Ramona Texidor, and Shirley Anis

March 1996
Adventures In China

By Harry Polche

"My Adventures In China" by Margarita Grecco, the noted Art Historian, was the topic of discussion at the Phase II Club meeting recently.

Margarita Grecco, Coordinator of Visual Arts at LaGuardia, received her Masters from Queens College and is presently working towards her Doctorate at the CUNY graduate school.

Ms. Grecco was fortunate in being selected to participate in the cultural exchange program to teach fine arts and design to the Chinese students at Shanghai University, China.

Her impressions of Shanghai during her three months there in the Spring of 1989 was that of a very crowded city populated at times with well over 21 million people, "I can still hear the constant harsh honking of horns and the pleasant tinkling of the bicycle bells to this day," she said.

She had a wonderful relationship with the Chinese, and said, "If there is anything I want to go back to China, it is the people. I left my heart there."

Being an American in Shanghai, she was constantly the center of attraction. People on the street would gather around her to look at her. They were all interested in anything American.

When Ms. Grecco made a purchase, they would go into the store to buy the same item. When she was invited to a restaurant on one occasion, all eyes were upon her wondering how she would handle the chopsticks.

She passed with flying colors as she mastered the art of using chopsticks while in New York's City's Chinese restaurants.

"Only about one percent of the youths go to college and they are all selected," she said.

"After they graduate, they have to agree to serve the government for five years. The students are eager to learn. They had remarkable enthusiasm and absorbed everything you told them. They all had knowledge of English in varying degrees, but in three months their English had improved immensely."

She developed a close relationship with the students.

At the end of her stay in China she did not want to leave, and the students did not want her to go. Many of them still correspond with her.

She also reported that there were some gathering of students in the Shanghai People's Square for Democracy but there was no violence, while she was present.

"The Chinese are wonderful people," she concluded. "They are generous, caring, and polite."

This is one of the many programs sponsored by the Phase II Club of LaGuardia.

This Club was organized in 1989 to serve the needs of the older students providing them the opportunity to get together and compare notes.

See Phase 4

Minorities Fight For Educational Opportunities

By Neil Maher

(UNS) Minority students leaders see a crisis in higher education. Despite gains for minorities in access and opportunity on campus in the 1970's, the relative number of minorities attending American colleges and universities--especially blacks--actually dropped during the 1980s.

Student groups express dissatisfaction with administration efforts to improve minority representation. Increasingly over the past year, they have the initiative to address what many call a subtle form of institutional bias. In particular students propose programs to:

- recruit and retain more minority students;
- recruit, retain and advance more minority professors; and
- provide more courses with a multi-cultural perspective.

Where administrators have resisted such programs, many student groups have acted to establish them independently.

Programs To Recruit And Retain Minority Students

The enrollment of black women in colleges and universities dropped 1.5 percent between 1976 and 1988; enrollment of black men dropped 10.4 percent.

In response to this trend, students advocate new strategies to attract minorities to college campuses and encourage them to stay through graduation.

After a year of letter-writing, petitioning and intense negotiations with administrators, students at the University of New Mexico this spring opened their own Office of Minority Recruitment and Retention.

Ron Aragon, a member of the office's board, says the six-member student staff works one-on-one with low-income minority high school seniors. The office brings prospective students to the UNM campus, helps them fill out financial aid forms and admission applications, and takes them for entrance examinations.

See Minority p4

Minors Fight For Educational Opportunities

While students at UNM work to recruit more minorities to their campus, students at the University of Georgia are beginning a program to keep enrolled minority students in college.

A coalition of students and administrators are establishing a program that pairs minority first-year students with juniors and seniors.

The upperclassmen serve as academic and social counselors, guiding new students through the transition to college life.

The program, called the Minority Assistant Peer (MAP) program, is modeled after one started at the University of South Carolina (USC) in 1986. Ralph Johnson, assistant dean of minority affairs at USC, says that MAP has helped increase the black retention rate to 82 percent - three points higher than for white students.

Because of the success of the program, students at Clemson University (SC) and the University of North Carolina also are considering starting MAP's on their campuses.

Students Seek Increase in Minority Faculty

Many students leaders draw a direct connection between the success of minority student recruitment and retention and the number of minority faculty on campus. Minority students need minority role models and mentors, they say, to feel comfortable in an academic environment.

Over the last decade, the percentage of minority faculty at most campuses-especially inured faculty-has remained low. The national average has been roughly four percent.

Student groups, frustrated by their administrators' inability or unwillingness to bring more minority faculty to campus, have taken a more active stand, proposing and winning new policies.

Students at Sundried University (CA) propose the creation of a Black Research Institute on their campus to attract more black faculty. Mary Dillant, former President of the Stanford Black Student Union and a minority student, lead this effort.

See Minority p4

Violent attacks, says Ray Davis, director of D.C. Student Coalition Against Apartheid and Racism, "that they're also fighting to correct the more subtle forms of racism hidden within the institutions themselves."

For more information, contact the University of New Mexico Office of Minority Recruitment and Retention at (505) 777-8085, the University of South Carolina Office of Minority Affairs at (803) 777-7716, Stanford University Black Student Union at (415) 723-1857, the Harvard Law School Black Law Student Association at (617) 455-4536, Pennsylvania State NAACP Student Chapter at (412) 528-2600, the University of California at Berkeley Student Office of Academic Affairs at (415) 642-2626, and D.C. Student Coalition of Against Apartheid and Racism at (202) 282-0018.

March 90
Who Are The Homeless?

By Peter Mells

Over the last decade, the homeless problem has increased tremendously in New York City and nationwide. Some frightening figures released by various governmental agencies put it between two and three million people in the United States, and about 70,000 to 90,000 in New York City alone.

Around the 1960's, or later, the typical homeless person might be a middle-aged, male alcoholic, but by 1990 there were significantly more women, children, and minorities in the number of American who are homeless. What's most painful about this problem, is that occasionally we see in the streets a few deprived people who are penniless, homeless, and suffering for an existence.

Rarely do we see them decent hand-out, and almost always we criticize them for living miserably. Before we can answer how all this came about and who's to blame, here's an outline of some of the items that were changing to the basic homeless problem:

• the 1960's, large numbers of mental patients were released from institutions.

• Governor Carey's administration cleared out mental institutions for everybody but the criminally insane.

• Problems of mentally disabled homeless had become worsened by President Reagan's cutbacks in federal social service programs.

• SRO's, or single room occupancy hotels, were torn down or converted into condos.

• Persons making low incomes, could not possibly afford to pay exorbitant rents being demanded and as a result were sent directly into the streets.

• Substantial number of drug addicts and alcoholics joined the homeless since they couldn't hold a job.

• Inadequate prison space for people committing drug related crimes and a total lack of rehabilitation for these people.

• A deteriorating supply of housing for the poor, especially in urban areas.

• Continued high unemployment rate brought about the change in the makeup of the homeless population. This caused many women and children to join those numbers of male homeless.

"Who's to blame?"

The Coalition for Homeless in New York City stated that lack of affordable housing, federal cutbacks, poverty, and unemployment were to blame. There are 70,000 to 90,000, homeless in our city. The Mayor's office in 1989 puts it at 80,000.

The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in New York City said many things contribute to make a person homeless, and each person is unique and becomes homeless because of their special problem.

The Partnership for the Homeless, a private organization, stated the lack of housing caused them to go to streets but couldn't supply an estimate.

The Community for Creative Non Violence, Washington, D. C., stated lack of affordable housing and poverty resulted in homeless. In the D. C. area there were around 15,000 to 20,000 homeless persons.

Another pertinent question asked was "What can we do as citizens or individuals to help?" Their answers were as follows: volunteer on soup kitchens or work as shelter, and contact politicians. Donate money. Some stated that the homeless couldn't lobby so citizens must contact officials and complain.

Others say we must put pressure on governments, and give more handouts when able to.

Professor Rushing of Sociology was consulted and said that discrimination and ethnic bias were the factors why people were victimized by the system, which resulted in the homeless problem.

How do you move people from deprivation and drugs to mainstream of life? Basically, once you reach a point to live in streets and from this lifestyle, you don't have opportunity for jobs, coupled with no schooling, persons become stagnant and go on to become homeless.

What we have here then is not a black and white issue. The problem of homelessness the family unit probably came about because families fall upon hardships and bad financial times, they lose their residence, they have no money in the bank and become penniless, and finally are homeless in the end.

If they had fundamental values of work ethic instilled in them growing up, it would be helpful. The absence of a work ethic will certainly lead to considerable unemployment and consequent homelessness.

We should try to encourage governmental agencies to come back and help, since the general public is unable to address this issue financially. We need to create a desire for a feeling to help both a national and individual sense.

The culprit past both past and present were greed and neglect. Along these lines, we should not force any person to accept help, remembering what happened with Billy Biggs in the Koch administration.

The issue was brought to court and what they were trying to say was "this is better for you," yet, they had no legal right and were violating the first amendment. The homeless person is going to have to want to get help and most certainly will not need a lot of help to get back to being a normal person in society.

Phase from p3

The advisor of the club is Ms. Shirley Miller, who is also the Director of Community Service Programs at LaGuardia. She is always ready to assist the students so that their stay at LaGuardia will be a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

The Phase II club holds regular monthly meetings, at which time speakers from various areas of interest are invited to address the group.

Ms. Miller often says, "The Phase II scholars bring joy and enthusiastic commitment to learning with the rest of an exploration on the horizons of knowledge. They seek to serve their community and possess an enormous amount of experience and are willing to share their knowledge."

As one member aptly put it, "It is also a second chance at being young again."

Minority from p3

leader of the campus, says the program in African and African-American studies will make Stanford more appealing to black faculty members.

"Half of teaching at a university is research," Dillard says, "and without a graduate program in minority studies at Stanford, minority faculty don't feel the supported and choose to teach elsewhere."

The campaign for the Black Research Institute caught fire last May when 600 students took over university President Don Kennedy's office and demanded the participation of minority students in hiring decisions. Since then, students have won representation on a minority faculty committee and a panel to study the establishment of the Black Research Institute.

Students also have taken the lead in promoting minority hiring at Harvard Law School. As a result of a series of protests and sit-ins last spring, the Harvard Law School administration hired two new minority professors this fall, and granted tenure to two others.

Tanja Richard, president of Harvard's Black Law Student Association, says, "Throughout history, we have had success using law as a tool for racial change. And now with the Supreme Court taking back some of those gains, it's even more crucial for blacks as well as whites to be in a minority perspective." Richard says that this spring, her organization will campaign to hire and retain a black female professor.
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day for this and they did and they got a raw deal instead...some students came up to me after they had heard about the cancellation and said 'don't ask me to participate in anything again'" Haynes added.

Bosch agreed that students were disappointed about the abrupt cancellation.

"Yes, students were upset. They had every right to be. At the CCS (conference which took place in Albany from February 16-19), when I was told I was really upset. I got upset to the point that I began telling them I was going to do something now you guys tell me how am I going to tell my students back home when I got them stirred up to go to Albany and lobby at the first place. They did not know what to say to me," Bosch said.

In order to make sure students did not lose a day in class, President Raymond Bowen wrote a memo to the college community in which he asked professors not to schedule exams on that day and he also requested that the instructors allow students to make up any work that would have been missed by going to Albany.

Informing the Students

Within Student Government there is some disagreement on how and when the students were informed of the postponement of the lobby day.

According to Hayes, "Adam Mayer and I took it upon ourselves. We wrote a flyer and had it printed and by 9:30 A.M. we had the campus covered with flyers. She (Louise Bosch) said at 11:30 A.M. on Thursday to start the process of informing the students."

Bosch said, "I put up posters, put it on the notice message board, had the radio station make an announcement and my flyers went out all over the place. Kenny's flyers were incorrect because lobby day was not canceled but it was postponed. I do not know to what date yet."

However, according to Adam Mayer, Bosch's attempts to inform students were not adequate.

"From what I saw on Friday, (February 23, 1990) Louise had put one poster in the main lobby, and some flyers in the library, on the information bulletin board, on the Student Daily, and on the Student Government bulletin board. That was not enough to inform the students," he said.

The Future

Everyone agrees that the fight against budget cuts is not over and all of CUNY must be ready to go to Albany at any time to fight for the interests of CUNY and its students, according to Haynes. Mayer, commenting on the philosophy of Ms. Bosch, said, "One of Louise's statements about rallying is that things change and we have to be prepared to adapt to that. We have to educate our students to things changing. This may be true, but for three weeks you can't tell students that they are going somewhere and then say no and expect the regular everyday student to simply understand."

According to Bosch, this cancellation shouldn't have any negative affect on the students battle against the budget cuts.

"I think that if students are really interested in fighting they should be ready to fight whenever the war is on. And part of fighting the battle is being prepared all the time, being prepared for a sneak attack. This is an ongoing battle (against the budget cuts) and it is going to keep going," said Louise Bosch.

Cuts from p1

Evening students can also expect some confusion because of the already limited number of courses available to them, said Devoti.

"Some students will be hit the hardest," she said.

Adam Mayer, also a Student Government member who has the responsibility of educating the student body on what to expect, said "students are upset and concerned and do not want to see any things happen."

Mayer hopes to convince students that it is important to get together and inform their legislators in Albany and Washington about their objections surrounding these cuts.

"If asked if they will have to go as far as Albany, a building to protest these cuts, "I hope not," Mayer said. "But if it comes down to it we will do what we have to do.""

Last spring student leaders throughout the City and State Universities protested proposed budget cuts and tuition increases by taking over their administrative buildings.

The Chairs Speak

Speaking to the Chairman of the Social Science Department, Dr. Gil Arroyo, saying how these cuts will affect the Social Science Department, indicated that, "the courses most severely impacted is cut courses." Arroyo believes these cuts will be a struggle to deal with LaGuardia, he suggested that he might not be able to survive with the faculty's cooperation.

"The faculty at the college has to get involve in protecting the institution in terms of the quality of education we provide to students," said Arroyo.

"These cuts do not disturb the mission of the college in terms of serving the students," Arroyo said. Professor John Hyland, also of the Social Science Department, feels that we have no choice but to deal with these cuts. The economic problems facing by both the City and State must be understood because they are serious and everyone in the City is also being affected, not just us. "I think we should understand, not just the consequences, but how it happened," said Professor Hyland.

"We are asked to take a whole year's cut in one quarter," he said. As a result, Dean Hamada in administering the cuts throughout the campus agrees he's being perceived as the "bad guy."

Commenting on the feedback from faculty members who expressed disappointment about the cutsbacks, he said, "I know they're right on the other hand, I don't know we don't have the money."

One other problem to be addressed, according to Dean Hamada, is that because many of the cuts happened in the past overspend on their budget, these cuts would probably make it even more difficult as far as non-academic funds are concerned.

"All departments overspend," he said.

"The departments have to understand that they have to spend only the money they have," he added. "If one department overspends, other department get hurt."

Trimmer from p1

trimmer was implemented, students would have to pay tuition and obtain financial aid instead of the normal four times a year.

Under the simulated trimester system, if you had registered for the spring quarter you would have had to also attend in the summer to get your money's worth because you would still be paying tuition for the entire year whether you attended three or four quarters in that year.

"I cannot support anything where we have an increase," the President said. "After many years of negotiating with the state, LaGuardia was round about late 1989 that they had no choice but to adopt a "simulated trimester" in order not to violate their educational guidelines."

Told Since 1978

The Bridge has also learned that LaGuardia was notified as early as 1978 that the quarter system was illegal and that a new calendar must be established in order for students to continue being qualified for financial aid, but LaGuardia had not responded to the state's request since the beginning of 1990.

Acting President Martin Moad, who left the college in 1989 after over 15 years at LaGuardia, notified the State that the college would implement the simulated trimester by this fall.

But when President Bowen started his new job in September, 1989, it was only then that the former President of Shelby State Community College in Tennessee realized what had to be done upon his arrival at LaGuardia.

"I wasn't told that this applied for the job," said President Bowen smirking. "I had no idea that the quarter system was in trouble."

In the beginning of 1990, a group of faculty and administrative official at LaGuardia was set up in a committee that had the responsibility of educating the college community to start to implement the new calendar.

Committee To Decide

In the fall of 1992 LaGuardia will be on either the traditional trimester or the two semester system, according to President Bowen.

A committee which will consist of faculty members, administrators, and students will be charged to make a decision to choose by May, 1990.

The President refused to comment on whether he favors the semester or trimester calendars.

Although many faculty members are skeptical about the change from the quarter system to Trimester p4
Nursing Boards Anxiety: Why Suffer?

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March 1990
Are You A Sports Fan? Why Don't You Write About It? Join The Bridge! Sports Writers Needed

Is There A Cup In Sight For The Rangers?

By Terrence Murray and Peter Stafford

Can the Rangers after 50 years of futility finally win the Stanley Cup? This is the question at hand.

On March 7, 1990, the Rangers traded 23 year old right winger Ulf Dahlen to the Minnesota Northstars in exchange for veteran, free agent to be, without compensation, 30 year old right winger Mike Gartner.

Gartner, 30, is considered to be the fasted skater in hockey and has only has a few good years left in his career considering that most players that start in the NHL or affiliated teams are of age 18.

Will this be the trade to put the Rangers over the top? Or will we have to sing the same song "Wait until next Year."

On the other hand Gartner, 30, might not be a Ranger after the 89/90 season due to his free agency status. One other aspect is that he might not be a Ranger after the 89/90 season due to his free agency status. One other aspect is that he only has a few good years left in his career considering that most players that start in the NHL or affiliated teams are of age 18.

Will this be the trade to put the Rangers over the top? Or will we have to sing the same song "Wait until next Year."

And One...And Two... And Three...And ... Get Into Shape

Aerobics

By Jaime F. Benjamin

Whoever said that a woman's home was supposed to be in the castle may have been living in a cave since evolution or on Cloud Nine.

Recently, all of the students who attended a LaGuardia aerobics class were female. So, attention women. Here are some of the techniques your fellow schoolmates used in Aerobics (guys pay attention too):

Aerobic Techniques

Warm Up - Increase blood to oxygen to major muscle groups - static stretching and body alignment Emphasis on Injury Prevention.

Gradual movement - emphasis particular on lower body.

Low Impact Movements - Leg lifts and side leg lifts

Floor Work - abdominal area - Contracting of abs - shortening the distance between the sterno and the pubic bone - Contracting and extending the spine in a "C" shape - Exhaling on the exertion and flattening the abdominal wall

Lower Abs - bringing the knees into the chest and lifting the buttocks off of the mat exhaling as knees come in toward the chest.

Obliques - Twist up and over - opposite elbow to opposite knee. Thinking of bringing shoulder blade toward opposite knee. Do try these at home sometime.

The Bicentennial Census

It's on the way. It will be here before you can say "everybody counts."

The 1990 Census will be the 21st in the nation's history and the largest and most complex ever undertaken. The Census Bureau expects to count 250 million people and 100 million housing units.

The Census Is Confidential!

So, why not stand up and count yourself in the census? Neither a census taker nor any other employee of the Census Bureau can reveal information about you or your household. Census personnel take an oath to do so can mean five years in prison and $5,000 in fines. And what about other federal agencies, can they get your census information? The answer is NO!

What Will The 1990 Census Tell Us?

- How the nation is changing.
- The condition of housing.
- Education, employment, and income information about your area.
- The census takes the social and economic pulse of the nation.

Don't Be Left Out

Read Bridge Sports!