CHANGES Crippled Tutoring

By Agrippina Sia

At the beginning of this semester, Dr. Jose Oscar Alers came in as new Chairman of the Department of Compensatory Programs. He had asked Marjorie Pena to sign him on as tutorial coordinator. At that time, Alers had refused to comment or give reasons.

In a recent interview with the Ticker, he said, "When I come in here as a new Chairman, it's my prerogative to select my staff. My procedure has to be, as far as possible, people who have been working here. That Director of Counselling, Director of Instructions and others. But in case of Marje I had to make excu-

sion to that policy because I felt that I could not work with her. I did not even know at the time how the lab was working. Simply on the basis of interpersonal relationships and styles, I did not want to work with her. She expressed some feelings about being unable to work under certain conditions." 

Alers said that he selected Schevalette Alford as the new adminis-

trator since she was already in charge of a compensatory program which required similar tutorial functions. "I had heard some good things about her from members of the department and administration and she had the requisite qualifications for the job. And I haven't regretted my decision," he said.

With a new Chairman and Administrator, tutors acutely felt the lack of communication between members of the Department. Fewer tutors and an increasing number of students created chaos and confusion.

Continued on Page 5

Feared Layoffs Averted Tuition to Increase Chanceller Says Free Tuition Possible

By Michael Durcy

On April 7, the Chancellor of the City University System, Dr. Jose Oscar Murphy, held a press conference on the Office of University Relations at 533 East 80th Street. The chancellor's statement covered many important issues concern-

ing CUNY's 1983-84 budget and how the budget of the State of New York will affect it.

The chancellor started off by mentioning some of the projects scheduled for the coming year which are included in the '83-84 budget capital. Among the seven was the joint purchase (with SUNY-School of Optometry) for Baruch of a building across from the 18th Street building on Park Avenue South. "This was reported in the Ticker," the chancellor in a forum with the media. "It was an attempt to secure a possible relocation for the library in this building, and probably some classes as well."

Murphy praised students who journeyed up to Albany on March 15 to lobby against the potentially damaging effects, toward CUNY, of the state's original budget proposal. He remarked that "the trip to Albany was successful, coming as it did during the closing stages of the legislative negotiations on the budget. The lawmakers were successful in staving off a proposed firing of 700 people, with an accompanying loss of 1,000 positions in CUNY. This was accomplished via an additional $9.4 million which was tucked on to the budget in the closing stages of negotiations."

The "bad news" dictates that CUNY must raise an additional $136 million, which will almost certainly come from tuition increases, stated for the fall. In Murphy's words, "we are obliged by law, and by this budget to raise the additional $136 million, and that it cannot be raised in any other way." He went on to say that, "in the State of New York, if it wanted to, it could have free tuition in City Univer-

sity, for a relatively small amount."

Continued on Page 5

Student Accuses DSSG of Constitutional Violations CHARGES WITHDRAWN ON HEARING DATE

By Steven Appenzeller

A suit was brought against the Student Council of the Day Session Student Government (DSSG) by Edmund Unneland, a day session student. The suit charges the council with violating Article 1, Section 3 of the DSSG Constitution which calls for council to hold a monthly open forum, with two weeks ad-

vance notice to the student media.

A hearing was scheduled for 8:30 pm, Thursday April 21; however, it was cancelled on Thurs-

day afternoon when the suit was withdrawn. The hearing was to have been conducted by the Student Senate.

Art Parnas, Chairperson of the Student Senate, stated that the case was withdrawn because the wrong of the article in question was "open to interpretation." Parnes

Amnesty International Establishes Baruch Chapter

By Ivan Cintron

A chapter of Amnesty Interna-

tional, a human rights orga-

nization, is being established by John Lowy, a student majoring in ac-

countancy.

In an interview held at the offices of the Ticker, Lowy said he became interested in Amnesty International because he found it a worthy cause. "I always felt guilty that I didn't get involved in school activities when I went for my first degree," Lowy said, and added that this is his chance to make up for his inac-

tivity. He first degree was in political science.

Amnesty International is a group of citizens concerned with the rights of political prisoners, dissidents, minorities and other countries who have been harassed or imprisoned by the authorities. There are cur-

rently over 100,000 members world-

wide. It was founded in May, 1961

by a British lawyer named Peter Benenson who wrote a letter to a London weekly newspaper, the Observer, protesting the imprison-

ment of two Portuguese students for political activities. In the 22 years since then, Amnesty International has established chapters in 41 coun-

dies, and has over 130 countries

where volunteer work is done to free political prisoners, or prisoners of conscience. A prisoner of conscience is someone who is incarcerated because of his political, religious, or orienta-

tional orientation, and is committed to non-violent reform. It claims to have intervened in over 12,000 cases in various countries with differ-

ing ideologies and governments.

Lowy maintains that having a chapter of Amnesty International

Continued on Page 5

The Inside Scoops:

APPLICATIONS FOR CUNY UP

Baruch's First Off-Campus Scholarships

By Mr. David Silverman

Profile: Professor Robert Martin

SALSA!

PRO AEON

Pepsi

Fires of Kind

Continued on Page 5
Invisible Manners

The recent college-wide convocation for this year's Morton Globus Distinguished Lecturer Ralph Ellison, author of the Invisible Man, was a flasco.

The convocation, sponsored by the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, was a great embarrassment due to the blatantly rude behavior of many students who attended because they were forced to attend such an event. Faculty members who made attendance at the Ellison lecture an assignment did more harm than good.

Though such a requirement was undoubtedly made with good intentions, it was clear that many students could not appreciate what Ellison had to say simply because they did not know who he was and were not familiar with his work. To them the convocation was just another event to endure.

All though an auditorium filled beyond its capacity may appear to be a compliment, droves of students heading for the exits to get a better view would break their own hearts. The time to evaluate government and the elections is long overdue.

FRUSTRATED DRAWS FIRE

Dear Frustrated:

"You are a bitter person and my interest in you is purely due to your being able to make us laugh. I have read some of your articles "Laws [or articles] should be written in such a manner that they are understandable and specific..." and am proud of you for suggesting this. But, I have not read any articles that you have written in your column, and I am not sure if I could be interested in doing so. What is your opinion of this?"

U.S. bank loans to socialist countries (really? which?), to the Chicago elections, to internal affairs of the Soviet Union, to the War For Independence, to the lessons of the Thirties, to the excesses of the Supreme Court, to "heretics" in Northern Ireland (really! which?) and so on.

Mr. Unneland, what is your point? Next time you write, do please take your own advice, as offered to the 'law-makers', and apply it to your articles. 'Laws [or articles] should be written in such a manner so that they are understandable and specific...'

Yours sincerely,
M. Allen
Abortion and the 14th Amendment

By Edmund Ullman

On January 22, 1973 the Supreme Court issued a decision that is today debated furiously. Roe vs. Wade prohibited the states from making any regulations on abortions unless they were consistent with the following guidelines: During the first trimester abortion must be left to the judgement of the patient and her doctor. During the second trimester states may regulate abortion procedures in ways that are reasonably related to maternal health. During the third trimester states may regulate or prohibit abortion; however, they may not prohibit abortion where it is necessary to preserve the life or the health of the mother.

THE TEST CASE

An unmarried pregnant woman, given the pseudonym of Jane Roe by the court, sued to have the Texas criminal abortion statutes declared unconstitutional. She wished to terminate her pregnancy by an abortion performed by a competent licensed physician under safe clinical conditions. She was unable to get a legal abortion in Texas because her life did not appear to be threatened by the continuation of her pregnancy, and could not afford to travel to another jurisdiction in order to secure a legal abortion under safe conditions.

THE REASONING

Relying on cases decided by the Supreme Court in the recent past, the court held that the 14th Amendment (no state shall deprive any person of liberty without due process of law) mandated the complex nation-wide medical guidelines. The previous cases, such as Griswold vs. Connecticut, which stated that the word liberty in the provision quoted supra gave the people a right to privacy that encompassed the right to freedom from prosecution for the use and/or possession of contraceptives. Other areas that were held to be protected against state interference under this doctrine were marriage and procreation.

The court held that it was reasonable to hold that abortion was protected against interference since these closely related areas of human endeavor were also protected. The court also noted that the state had a legitimate interest in maintaining certain that the health of those undergoing abortions be protected, and in the protection of what the court termed a potential life. In other words, "the right of personal privacy includes the abortion decision, but . . . this right is not unqualified and must be considered against state interests in regulation." (Roe)

DISSENTING JUSTICES

Justice Rehnquist dissented because of "... the conscious weighing of competing factors which . . . is far more appropriate to a legislative judgment than to a judicial one." Also mentioned in the justices' opinion was his concern that "the legal considerations associated with the Equal Protection Clause [were being applied] to this case arising under the Due Process Clause." Finally, the intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment was invoked. "There . . . was no question concerning the validity of . . . any of the . . . state statute when the 14th Amendment was adopted. The only possible conclusion from this history is that the drafter did not intend to have the 14th Amendment withdraw from the States the power to legislate with respect to this matter."

Justice White, joined by Rehnquist, stated, "The Court apparently values the convenience of the pregnant mother more than the continued existence . . . of the life . . . which she carried. Whether or not I might agree with that marshallling of values, I can in no event join the court's judgments because I find no constitutional warrant for imposing such an order of priorities on the people." In this case, "The Court simply fashions and announces a new constitutional right . . . with scarcely any . . . authority for its action."

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In order to understand the intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment, one must have an understanding of the political situation of that time. The 19th Congress in 1867 found that the emnacement of the slaves would increase the political power of the former Confederate states. The Republican Congress of the 1870s and civil libertarians later—were angered at the possibility that the Southern Democrats, who saw the 14th Amendment, would have a permanent majority in the Congress and the electoral college. The Republicans wanted to do something that would ensure their ascendancy over the Democrats, but that wouldn't force their own states to do something that would be unpopular among their own predominantly white constituents. Our view of abortion立法if there was a unique opportunity to allow both states to pass their own laws.

The due process clause of the 14th Amendment arose from a dual concern of the Republicans: that the conditions in Southern states prevented the exercise of the most basic rights to one's own person and property, and that the terms of these states prevented the redress of those problems through their judicial system. What was the problem, the Congress had passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866, but the Republicans (and the Democrats) would repeal if it remained in the form of simple legislation. The court was told to find it in the granite of the constitution.

Section 1 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 provided that there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The court was told that protection other than that afforded to the newly freed slaves. Howard Jay Graham, a "broad" interpreter of this section, agreed with this reading of the original intent saying, "... virtually every speaker in the debates on the Fourteenth Amendment . . . said or agreed that the Amendment was designed to embody or incorporate the Civil Rights Act."

The original intention of the framers of section 1 of the 14th Amendment was a protest against the most egregious forms of governmental discrimination on the basis of race. Problems of sexual discrimination and the right to vote were also considered by them. Included in this list of non-addressed matters is abortion.

Updating the constitution now might even better support the constitution. That document has only one article dealing with the amendment process, the Eighth Amendment, which does not give to the Supreme Court one iota of power over the amending process. Blackstone, the famous English legal scholar whose treatise have had a major influence on the Constitution, found that the United States, brought up the example of a Bolognian law against public bloodletting which was held to be inapplicable to the case of a surgeon who treated one who was suffering from a fit. This story was to show that it has been a long time since the court is interpreting a law to give effect to the original intent of the framers. Inasmuch as the original intent of those who wrote the 14th Amendment, one must have an understanding of the political situation of that time. The 19th Congress in 1867 found that the emanacement of the slaves would increase the political power of the former Confederate states. The Republican Congress of the 1870s and civil libertarians later—were angered at the possibility that the Southern Democrats, who saw the 14th Amendment, would have a permanent majority in the Congress and the electoral college. The Republicans wanted to do something that would ensure their ascendancy over the Democrats, but that wouldn't force their own states to do something that would be unpopular among their own predominantly white constituents. Our view of abortion立法if there was a unique opportunity to allow both states to pass their own laws.
BARUCH COLLEGE
STREET FAIR '83

Thursday, April 28th
12-4 PM
East 22nd Street
Trouble in Tutoring

Alors, however, assured “If we have funds left over, I will request that they be appropriated for next year’s budget. We have also added, that majority of funds for tutorial functioning now come from college sources rather than from SECKE. The college now has a commitment to the tutoring programme far and above what SEEK provides for us.”

An appointment scheme was introduced by Alford about three weeks ago. Students now need formal appointments a week in advance to see a tutor. pencil had not been in favor of the scheme, given the funds and space. According to her, a student’s daily schedule is too unpredictable to permit appointments to be made. The scheme, as it is currently working, is flexible enough to accommodate emergencies,” said tutor Pankaj.

On the other hand, tutors can work in an organized manner.

The compensatory lab is tentatively scheduled to be moved to the 24th Street building sometime between September 15 and October 15. “We will have almost double the space. The reading, writing, math and composition laboratory is away. The lab is open to all, and needs our support through the help of direct supervisors,” said Alors.

“If we have additional funds and space, we hope to serve the students better,” said Dr. Alors.

Chancellor

continued from Page One

money.” He also noted that while the state maintains the first tuition in- cluded in college costs, the state has not convinced that the tuition increase is as inevitable as CUNY officials seem to think. In a post-conference meeting he announced plans for a protest, scheduled for April 25.

Work Study in the Arts

by Keith M. Woods

There is more to earning a business degree. Not everyone is suited for work in the traditional, stringent, and competitive corporate world of IBM and AT & T. Some may desire to pursue a career in the arts. You can look for grants, internships, and part-time work. The Arts Appren- ticeship Program, (AAP), administered by the New York Department of Cultural Affairs, provides students with an alternative through the college’s work-study program.

On Thursday, April 28, the AAP will sponsor a seminar from 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. on the 23rd Street building. The purpose of the seminar will be to familiarize students, interested in careers in the arts, with the programs, which provide paid and voluntary apprenticeships with creative artists and art organizations.

“The student not only works with an artist, but actually learns about his life experience. Specific jobs may be available,” said Claire D. Tankel, Director of the program.

In order to qualify for a paid apprenticeship, students must be enrolled in the college’s work-study program. Those who do not qualify for the college’s work-study program can earn college credit through volunteer work, provided that a faculty member agrees to be a sponsor.

Amnesty International

continued from Page One

at Baruch is important. “If I do not solve to many people around the world. The problem of human rights viola- tions is brought to them through various methods. Amnesty International follow to help free political prisoners in many countries. Each month, the chapter members are given particular countries to focus on, with the help of several volunteers that have the power to change the situation, such as that nation’s president, prime minister, police, or ambassador to the U.S. Usually, if the letter writer is corresponding with a country that regards the organization as dangerous, he or she is asked not to write in the name of Amnesty International.”

“Results do come,” Lowy says. He asserts that Amnesty Interna- tional’s effectiveness comes from publicity in the media, here and in the foreign press. Lowy also stresses that this publicity, if it is embarrassing to a nation, is the key to achieving the release of prisoners. “It is not matter how strong a country is,” he says, “it’s concerned about its self- image.”

Asked if there were any problems in establishing the club, Lowy replied there were three problems: the media, lack of a red tape to overcome. As for the Baruch faculty, Lowy says there was “no political opposition,” and added the attitude was “generally enthusiastic.”

One faculty member who fits this description is Professor Selma Ber­ rol of the History department.

Although Berrol is involved at the administrative level only (receiving applications for prospective members to take the details to do so this because I believe in what they are doing.’ To set up any club at Baruch one must have 10 in­ terested students and a faculty ad- viser.

There are limits and policies Amnesty International adheres to, however, an American citizen may not write to obtain the release of an American political prisoner. “That is done by, say, Amnesty International members in Europe, or the United States, to some extent. Also, Amnesty Interna- tional does not sponsor people who are engaged in violent, anti- government activities, but does sponsor those who use peaceful methods.

The first meeting of the Baruch chapter was on March 25, 1979. The enrollment that year was 25, 617; this year they number approximately 30,159. The student population at CUNY, as of March 16, 1983, stands at 25,000 and 51,000 applica- tions received annually. In the mid 70’s, there were over a quarter of a million students at CUNY, but as of now, the number has dropped to 176,000.

Tuition at CUNY is currently $1,075 a year. The average tuition charged by private colleges in the metropolitan area is $5,300 according to the State Commission of In­ higher education. The difference in tuition and current economic conditions might be explained by the reason for the cur- rent boom.

Career Day

Friday, April 29
9:15 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Room 114, East 24th Street
Meet informally with Baruch alumni from:

Accounting
Finance
Marketing
Liberal Arts

Computers
Management
Advertising
Retailing

Sponsored by Career Planning and Placement
FEATURES

Random Notes and Rolling Stone

By Joan Chin

It was precisely 2:00PM on a Wednesday afternoon when a young man in a down jacket and black sneakers, strolled leisurely into room 1008 of the 26th Street building. Chris Connolly, who looks like the American boy, is the Assistant Editor of Rolling Stone magazine, and visited Baruch to give an informal lecture to Trevor Mark's Journalism class.

Connolly began his career at the magazine three years ago on the weekend staff, and last year's week in Central Park. Though he has been responsible for Random Notes for two years, he has been able to experiment with different forms of writing. In fact, he has been encouraged to write in many different types as my schedule allows.

Rolling Stone was created by Jan Wenner fifteen years ago in San Francisco. Wenner said that the culture and counter-culture surrounding the sixties wasn't being addressed in any of the major publications. The sixties, which was not exclusively about politics, was symbolized by its music. Explained Connolly, "The people look ed at rock and roll and the way they cared about it," helped Wenner to put Rolling Stone on the map.

The magazine began as a quarter ly, but as time went by and the end of the sixties came, it changed, adding jazzier designs and more color photos. Yet Rolling Stone was "almost entirely devoted to music," because music was, and still is, the publication's bread and butter.

Rolling Stone operates on a two week schedule. The first week is off-week, and the second is the deadline. In his off-week, Connolly gathers his ideas for the columns from publicists, by attending parties, (where he always takes his pad along so he can jot down notes), and from a celebrity bulletin published by columnist Earl Blackwell. He also receives information from his stringers who work in London, Chicago, Memphis and Los Angeles.

Connolly prefers to write the columns in a day or two because "there is a certain style of writing that is personal, and desperate to be entertaining." Rolling Stone's research department sees to this everyday. The first week is off-week, and the second is the deadline. In his off-week, Connolly gathers his ideas for the columns from publicists, by attending parties, (where he always takes his pad along so he can jot down notes), and from a celebrity bulletin published by columnist Earl Blackwell. He also receives information from his stringers who work in London, Chicago, Memphis and Los Angeles.

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Of his job, he said, "It is a lot of fun. You talk to interesting people, and you wind up in a lot of places that you wouldn't in any other way." To future music writers, Connolly said, "get better by practicing as much as possible. If you have a strong opinion about a record, and you write it in an entertaining way, you can usually get it published, if you press hard enough, in a lot of local and smaller music publications. If you're good, powerful, and you love writing, then it can happen for you."

Italian Style

The Italian Society, C.I.A.O. (Circle of Italian American Organizations) Baruch, and the Science Department, Reichel says that this is a smart one since "there are many actual science courses available." Of Baruch's Political Science Department, Rechel says "the professors are excellent — there is a lot of individual instruction and guidance."

Her interest in political science extends outside the classroom where she is the President of Baruch Student Society. "We try to run a pretty good guest speaker program," she said. "Next fall we have Carol Bellamy speak. The Society is planning a four-day regulation of the end of the term, but, said Reichel, "things may be a bit hectic then."

She also has participated in the Political Science Department's internship program, supervised by Professor Joseph McGuire. "I began the internship last Spring with City Councilman Stanley Michalka, who works a volunteer, for that summer. During her inter ship, Reichel said "everything from telephoning constituents to sitting in on council meetings." A major project was actually writing a piece of legislation for the council.

"I researched and drafted legislation for housing and pollution penalties," she said. "I was great. I met a lot of people, and got a valuable hands on experience."

With a 3.8 GPA, Rechel is also a student advisor to the Faculty of Liberal Arts, a peer counselor, and manages to work part-time in a midtown restaurant. A bustling girl, Reichel said she is not surprised that eight of the ten Belle Zeller award winners were women. "She is a political science major, and is working towards them." Then, in a humorous tone, she quipped, "I love school."

Not an ordinary student for sure!

Learning With Audio-Visuals

By Lisa Rhoades

Mary Lou Reichel: Baruch's Own Belle Zeller

Baruch's Own Belle Zeller award, created in 1979 in the name of the Albany lobbyist and first president of the City University of New York, is a $1,000 a year scholarship given annually to ten CUNY students, renewable as long as they maintain a 3.75 GPA.

"I was applying for several scholarships," said Rechel, who ranked third in the Zeller last semester. The criteria for the award are "to be a smart one since there are many actual science courses available." Of Baruch's Political Science Department, Rechel says "the professors are excellent — there is a lot of individual instruction and guidance."

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Not an ordinary student for sure!

Italian Week Events

Tuesday, April 26

Faculty Student Get together with Guest Speaker
12:30-3PM Globus Lounge

Wednesday, April 27

Pasta Eating
12:00-1:30PM Oak Lounge
6:00-7:00PM Oak Lounge

Thursday, April 28

Street Fair-Jazz Group Club Hours
11:00-3:00PM Oak Lounge

Cultural Awareness 12:30-3:00PM Globus Lounge

By Elaine Cateletto

The Italian Society, C.I.A.O. (Circle of Italian American Organizations) Baruch, and the Class Council of '85 will co-sponsor this year's events for Italian Week. The clubs have joined together to make the week an educational, cultural, and entertaining celebration for all students. For the last couple of years, Richard Filippone, President of the Italian Society, has helped to make the club's events successful.

"The Italian Society provides a forum for Italian American students who often feel isolated at Baruch," has said Filippone, who feels Italian Week is "an opportunity for those who have not been involved in the club to participate in the celebration of Italian culture."

The club's officers include: Lydia Pianco, President; Elaine Cateletto, Vice President; John DeRiso, Treasurer; Lori DiDomenico, first Secretary; and Cathy Parrino, second Secretary.

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April 26, 1983
The Ticker
Page 7

FEATURES

Unknown Sounds
By Joan Chin

Sex, drugs and rock and roll. That's what most college kids—no matter where they are—think about when they listen to rock music on the radio. The only difference is which radio stations they are tuned to. At Baruch College, all students have access to a radio station, which is staffed by students. The station, WMBB, broadcasts rock music 24 hours a day, seven days a week. "It's a great service to our students," says Dr. Robert A. Martinez, Assistant Professor of Black and Hispanic Studies.

Martinez was one of the first students to join the radio station when it was founded in 1973. "I was interested in radio as a way to express my views and to influence others," he says. "I wanted to share my passion for music and to provide a platform for other students to do the same." WMBB has grown significantly since its inception. It now has over 100 volunteers and produces more than 30 programs per week.

The station is divided into three main categories: news, music, and entertainment. News programs include local, national, and international news, while music programs feature a variety of genres, including rock, hip-hop, and reggae. Entertainment programs include comedy, talk shows, and sports.

One of the station's most popular programs is "The Morning Show," hosted by junior Mariah Johnson. The show features interviews with local artists and musicians, as well as discussions on current events.

"I love being able to share my passion for music and to connect with others," says Johnson. "It's a great way to express myself and to make a difference in the world." WMBB is not just a source of entertainment for students, but also a platform for social and political activism.

"The station has been a key player in bringing attention to important issues," says Martinez. "We've covered events such as the protests against police brutality and the Black Lives Matter movement." WMBB has been awarded numerous awards for its work in promoting social justice.

The station's success can be attributed to its commitment to community service and its dedication to providing a voice for underrepresented groups. WMBB is a true reflection of the Baruch College community and its values.
The Partners, The Platforms, The Candidates

USA

Independent

Better Baruch Coalition

Denzel White
Sophomore, Special Education

Ticket: As a presidential candidate for Student Government in the 1997 election, what would you give students to vote for you?

White: First of all, I would like to let everyone know some of my pet projects will be. These are the things I have an interest in, because of the needs expressed to me by some of my fellow Baruch students. These are projects that I truly believe will make Baruch a better place. The partners, the platforms, the candidates...

PARTIES, THE PLATFORMS, THE CANDIDATES

Better Baruch Coalition

1. Reincorporate Baruch’s free legal aid service.
2. Incorporate a college work-study program.
3. Establish a new day care center.
4. Provide living space and housing for students.
5. Establish a meaningful security system on campus.
6. Establish an independent fees committee in order to facilitate student government in- ternally.
7. Establish an independent media, or at the debates that we earnestly hope will take place, This is extremely important to Baruch.
8. Help set up a Big Brother program that would你知道 how to build to career and cultural clubs.

MARCOS SANTANA
Director, Marketing

Ticket: What should the president role be in Student government?

Santana: The president’s role should be on the campaign committee. What about political campaigns, to make appointments to the student government committees, to make appointments to Student Government have open forums? What is your view on the president’s role in student government?

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Marco’s first year, right, what should the Baruch student community most need is an independent fees committee that would work to facilitate student government in- ternally. We would like to see the Student Council hold monthly, open forums? What is your view on the president’s role in student government?

Surely, students have a right to be heard. We are students and we know what is happening around us. We need to have representation on the Board of Trustees. We need to have a voice in the decision-making process. We need to be consulted on important issues that affect us. We need to be given the opportunity to participate in the governance of our school.

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We are students and we know what is happening around us. We need to be heard. We need to be consulted on important issues that affect us. We need to be given the opportunity to participate in the governance of our school.

The president’s role should be on the campaign committee. What about political campaigns, to make appointments to the student government committees, to make appointments to Student Government have open forums? What is your view on the president’s role in student government?

Surely, students have a right to be heard. We are students and we know what is happening around us. We need to have representation on the Board of Trustees. We need to have a voice in the decision-making process. We need to be consulted on important issues that affect us. We need to be given the opportunity to participate in the governance of our school.

We are students and we know what is happening around us. We need to be heard. We need to be consulted on important issues that affect us. We need to be given the opportunity to participate in the governance of our school.
TELL THE TICKER

1. I read The Ticker
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always (if Never, skip to #11)

2. I read the NEWS
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   I would like to see more, less, or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   a. More ____ Less ____ Same
   b. Student government ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   c. Off-campus news ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   d. Faculty and Administration ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   e. Curricular ____ More ____ Less ____ Same

3. I read the EDITORIALS
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   I remember having liked/disliked the editorial(s) on

4. I read the FEATURES
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   I would like to see more, less, or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   a. More ____ Less ____ Same
   b. On-campus (academic programs, facilities, speakers, awards, etc.) ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   c. Off-campus (internships, recreational & cultural events) ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   d. Profiles of students ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   e. Profiles of faculty members ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   f. Profiles of graduates ____ More ____ Less ____ Same

5. I would like to see a listing of club events
   Yes ____ No

6. I read the ARTS Section:
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   I would like to see more, less, or the same amount of the following kinds of coverage:
   FILM ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Big commercial releases ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Revivals ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Avant garde/experimental/low-budget ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   THEATER ____ Broadway ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Off and Off-Off Broadway ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   DANCE ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   MUSIC ____ Classical/Opera ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Pop/rock/new wave ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Jazz/soul/rhythm and blues ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   BOOKS ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   ART ____ On-campus(performances & exhibits) ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Off-campus (performances & exhibits) ____ More ____ Less ____ Same

7. I read the SPORTS section:
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   I would like to see The Ticker cover Major League:
   Baseball ____ Yes ____ No
   Football ____ Yes ____ No
   Basketball ____ Yes ____ No
   Hockey ____ Yes ____ No
   Soccer ____ Yes ____ No

   Other Sports:
   Profiles ____ More ____ Less ____ Same
   Intramural events ____ More ____ Less ____ Same

8. I read the CENTERFOLD
   Never _______ Sometimes _______ Always

   As a centerfold subject I would like to see:
   9. In regard to photographs, I think that:
      There should be more ____ Less ____ There are enough
   10. I think the quality of the photography is:
       Satisfactory ____ In need of improvement ____
   11. If there were classified ads at $5 an inch, I would place one:
       Never ____ Definitely ____ Probably ____ Possibly
   12. I think what needs to be covered that isn't being covered is:

13. If I worked for The Ticker, the first thing I would change is:

14. I would like to write for The Ticker, but never have because:

15. I would like to see creative writing in The Ticker: ____ Yes ____ No

16. I would like to see a separate on-campus publication devoted to creative writing: ____ Yes ____ No

17. On a regular basis, I read:

18. My status is:
   Senior ____ Junior ____ Sophomore ____ Freshman ____
   Day ____ Evening ____ Full ____ Part-time

DROPPED IN BOX IN 23RD STREET LOBBY

Beta Gamma Sigma Elects 76

At its spring meeting held on April 5, 1983 Beta Gamma Sigma elected 34 undergraduates, 32 graduates, and 10 masters degree candidates, announced Professor Leonard Lakin, President and Professor Irving Greger, Secretary-Treasurer of Beta Gamma Sigma.

Election to Beta Gamma Sigma is nationally recognized as the highest academic honor conferred on students of business in American colleges and universities, and parallels election to Phi Beta Kappa in Liberal Arts colleges.

These 76 students and the 84 elected in the fall of 1982 term will be inducted into Beta Gamma Sigma at the 49th annual dinner, to be held on Wednesday, May 4 at the Hotel Roosevelt. Professor Frederick S. Lane, Chairman of the Department of Public Administration and Professor Sidney L. Litzman, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies of the Graduate School of Business and Public Administration and Executive Officer of the Ph.D. Program in Business will also be inducted as honorary faculty members.

The next election of students will be held in fall 1983. Details of that election will appear in this newspaper.

The names of the newly elected students are:

   Stephen Abrecht
   Marsha Albor
   Hrant Antranayan
   Kin Au
   Andrea Axelrad
   Pamela Sue Bagdon
   David Bernstein
   Robert Brool
   Craig Campbell
   Joseph C. Cappelleri
   Vincent V. Castore
   Margaret Chin
   Po C. Chong
   Laurie Chui
   Ellen D’Ambrosi
   Gilles E. Duna
   Brian Davis
   Victor Del Rio
   Milton F. Deutsch
   Glenn M. Eberle
   Raquel D. Egan
   Meredith Faith
   William G. Farrar
   Kenneth Fiorella
   Leisure Freundanberger
   Annette M. Gargiulo
   Marion Girard
   Patricia D. Gleason
   Norman S. Honig
   Curtis James
   James J. Kapustka
   Philippe D. Katz
   Betty Keller
   Lauren M. Kessler
   Diane L. Koi
   Kong F. Lee
   Marina Levin
   Sosung Fak Lim Chow Chen

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SPECIAL
COMING MAY 11-12
WHITE LUSTRUM $99.00
Didion’s Salvador: through dark glasses

Nikki Giovanni: through dark years

Salvador by Joan Didion

By Erik Blackwell

Salvador is a glossy black front cover, the same black that covers the tiny figure of a woman in white slates. On the glossy white back cover, there is a photograph of the author upright against a palm tree. Her head is turned and she is looking at something. Our view of her viewing is obscured by her dark glasses, which give her the air of an intelligent insect.

You can’t judge a book by its cover and you can’t judge a person by its face by its expression—well then, how do you know if this trim volume of 108 pages by 9½ by 1¼, of which only 5½/6 are printed and the 12.95 Simon and Schuster are asking for it?

Didion is terse. Choice is everything—not only of the work just, but the image just. This is easily written containing a wealth of perception: Ronald Reagan and Doris Day string cranberries in a Spanish-dubbed rerun on Salvador television as Didion reads Reagan’s reference to the battle of Thermopylae in his speech lauding the “free” elections his administration engineered. The collisions of such connections at poetic speed result in an irony sometimes poignant, sometimes sick-making. If the book is short, it is dense weave, more threads per inch, its startling patterns almost as beautiful in their design as they are horrible in their display.

A must for Didionites, these six essays, some originally published in the New York Review of Books, are essential reading for anyone seeking confirmation of their dark doubts about American involvement in El Salvador.

Joan Didion is not a great big writer—she’s a very small writer. A minimalist, she portions out her voyeur’s snippets like precious gossip. She implies the abyss; she doesn’t explore it. Just as un-juxtaposable, she persuades the reader of the dark absurdity of existence. Through three novels and two collections of essays, she’s played variations on her theme; in Salvador, she has a kind of parable. What she’s imagined, inferred, hinted at is worth the story. As I wrote it down dutifully, this be-ing the kind of color I knew how to interpret, the kind of indubitable irony, the detail that was supposed to illuminate the story. As I wrote it down I realized that I was no longer much interested in this kind of irony, that this was a story that would not be illuminated by such details, that this was a story that would perhaps not be illuminated at all, that this was perhaps exactly a story of a truth no one wishes to hear.

This confession of failure is the imperfection of the book—a crack, a flaw, a loss of confidence in method that may be histrio- nic and for effect—the detail that illu- minates the story—or may be the essence of the exercise. To have written a nice, tight little stylistic gem of reportage would have encouraged the decision that the situa- tion was easy to grasp.

“That we had been drawn, both by a misapprehension of the local rhetoric and by the manipulation of our own rhetorical weaknesses, into a game, did not understand, a play of power in a political trolict alien to us, seemed apparent, and yet we were there. In this light all arguments tended to fall off. Pros and cons seemed equally off the point.”

So Didion doesn’t argue—she registers shock. She shares the world details that probably aren’t true, but that some of us wish weren’t true. The passion, anger, sorrow, of those who ride the night winds, the fending on its overextension, much like the British in India. Reading the book doesn’t solve the problem—the writing of it has shed some light—one would like to see the White House lawn covered with copies.

And now a word from the Arts Editor: HELP!

Editorial Assistant and Reviewers needed

Room 307
Student Center
725-7620

Those Who Ride The Night Winds

By Lisa Rhodes

Nikki Giovanni is more than a poet, and her words are proof. Like too many of her kind, in the years since the sixties, when she was first recognized by the literary establishment, she has been labeled, categorized, and branded because of a turbulent era she soundedit an echoing voice which, in union with others, broke the silence about the systematic oppression of a woman. She has been called the “Princes of Black Poetry,” as if it were a comple- ment, but it is not. Giovanni is a writer, a woman, a black woman, who translates her vision of the human condition into written symbols which, from the page, have a life of their own. She is too real to be a princess, and her work is far from fairytale.

Those Who Ride The Night Winds, (William Morrow & Company), is Giovanni’s twelfth publication. It is, in her own words, “dedicated to the courage and for- titude of those who ride the night winds.”

She pays tribute to those who, in their own way, have tried to make changes not be- ing afraid to test their wings against the wind, and to those in her life who, by demonstrating some will and courage, have changed her life for the better.

Giovanni’s style is simple, direct, up- front, vibrant, and provoking. She wastes no time painting pictures, but takes her brush and strokes the canvas, her page, with bold, crisp, images. She talks about what is real, what one feels, what one knows, with abrupt honesty. There is noth- ing pretentious about her work. She never bullshits, and she seldom lies at all.

Night Winds, the first section of Giovanni’s book, explores the lives of those individuals who, she feels, have been travelers against the tide.

One of the devices Giovanni has always used in her past writings is the absence of capital letters, particularly the capital “I.” when referring to herself. She now uses capitalization.

In This Is Not For John Lennon (and this is not a poem) she speaks about the crazed psychopath and gun control; “but now we can call this game exactly what it is. . . . This isn’t about somebody who killed . . . either. It’s always a nut though isn’t it . . . cashew . . . peanut . . . walnut . . . pistachio . . . yeah . . . a real piddlesachio nut . . . But take comfort music lovers . . . Reagan supports gun control . . . ling feaks . . . The whole may be greater than the sum of its parts . . . we’d never know now . . . one part is missing . . .

Merrors (for Billie Jean King) is a salute to the woman who made a mistake, and paid dearly for it.

“One of my heroes is . . . a tennis player . . . who has the courage of her . . . and her life . . . “It Was A Mistake” for sure, if hership turns to courts . . . if letters written to share a feeling come back, to testify against you. “It Was A Mistake” to want that which does not want you but what can you do . . .

But If Cannot Be A Mistake to have cared.

The second section of the book is Day Tramps, which is a personal look at those individuals and experiences which have changed her.

You Were Gone is a look at the other side of love, just as real as the first.

“You were gone”

like last week’s paycheck

for this week’s bills

You were gone

like the years between

twenty-five and thirty

oh how

You never existed.

Throughout Those Who Ride The Night Winds, Giovanni shares a part of herself which has grown and evolved over the years. Though the passion, anger, sorrow, joy, and skepticism are still there, she seems to have come to peace with herself and the world.

She, like most of us, has gotten better with age. Adding greater dimensions to her self, already keen perceptions delve into the human spirit, searching for those qualities which make us all one.

About the author: Nikki Giovanni is an American poet, singer, and author of poetry, fiction, and non-fiction. She is known for her political activism and her work often focuses on social and racial issues.

Review of the Book

By Steve Kaldon and His Band

The Collins and Orlovsky make tracks.

ginsberg enlightens

by steve kaldon and chris lebloas

“...aware aware wherever you are no fear . . . trust your heart don’t ride your paranoia dear break together with an ordinary mind and be enlightened—sane and enlightened . . ."—Allen Ginsberg from Capital Air

Allen Ginsberg, Peter Orlovsky, Steve Taylor, David Amra, folk city

april 8, 1983

night

ding, ding, ding—finger cymbals start of evenings enlightenment, allen ginsberg: welder, ship cook, dishwasher, beat poet, taylor, sensitive guitar acoustics, david amra, french horn and mellow flutes, allen ginsberg, peter orlovsky, steve taylor, sensitive guitar acoustics, david amra, french horn and mellow flutes, allen ginsberg, peter orlovsky, steve taylor, sensitive guitar acoustics, david amra, french horn and mellow flutes, allen ginsberg, peter orlovsky, steve taylor,敏感的吉他独奏，大卫阿姆拉，法国号和柔和的弗兰克林，艾伦金斯伯格，彼得奥罗夫斯基，史蒂夫泰勒，敏感的吉他独奏，大卫阿姆拉，法国号和柔和的弗兰克林，艾伦金斯伯格，彼得奥罗夫斯基，史蒂夫泰勒，敏感的吉他独奏，大卫阿姆拉，法国号和柔和的弗兰克林，艾伦金斯伯格，彼得奥罗夫斯基，史蒂夫泰勒，敏感的吉他独奏，大卫阿姆拉，法国号和柔和的弗兰克林

The page is filled with various elements, including text, images, and advertisements. The text appears to be a combination of reviews, essays, and personal statements. The page features a mix of fonts and sizes, with some sections highlighted in bold. The layout includes paragraphs of text, headings, and captions. The overall design is informal and conversational, with a focus on personal expression and cultural commentary.
MOLISSA FENLEY
Internationally Acclaimed Modern Dancer will show films of past performances and speak on "Dance Choreography and Training"
Thursday, April 28
10:15 AM - 12:15 PM
Room 1125, 23rd Street
BUFFET LUNCH
Sponsored by the Baruch College Fund and Education Society through Physical Education and Health Departments.

"DELICIOUSLY ZANY... A WITTY SATIRE... This French comedy well could be this year's 'New Director's Find'" —Alex Koteas, Newsday

Robert A. McNeil presents Carole LAURE in "DIRTY DISHES" A film by Joyce BUNUEL
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STARTS FRIDAY, APRIL 29th
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BETWEEN 55th AND 56th STREETS 757-2T31

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—Vincent Canby, New York Times

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Perfect Pippin

By Damian Begley

The Department of Speech and Music revived the slow Spring semester with a roasting production of Pippin. Much better than their previous effort, You Can't Take It With You. Pippin was everything one could have hoped for—and it left the entire audience wanting more. The show ran from April 13 through the 15th.

Taken from the 1972 Broadway smash, Pippin is the story of the son of Charlemagne, who ruled a large empire, in the time of the Dark Ages. Did you get the idea? Pippin is a naive, disillusioned lad who doesn’t know what he wants (but he’s no Hamlet). Socred to help him make up his mind they are a character called the Leading Player. This dude slithers across the stage like he owns it. Telling the audience what will take place, introducing songs, and generally having fun, he is the bridge between stage and audience. And Reginald Pruitt is extremely fitting in the role. King Charlemagne is too busy for his son’s questions. All he wants to do is expand his empire. Besides, he doesn’t think Pippin is the warrior type.

That’s where Lewis comes in. The half-brother of Pippin, Lewis is a half-witted, wimpy excuse of a soldier—all brawn and no brains. Actually, his brain is located in the head of his mother, Fastrada, who plots his rise to the throne while using her royal allowance to dry up the empire’s treasury. It’s easy to see that this is your basic royal family setup.

Later Pippin realizes he wants a “spiritual” life. The King is understandably befuddled, especially when his son can’t explain his meaning of spiritual. In between songs we have battles, and fights, more songs, more fights, etc. Pippin splits for parts unknown and ends up on a farm.

Meanwhile, back on the farm... Pippin has taken up with a widow and her son. He wants to stay for a short time, just to clear his head. They want him to stay forever, there being no man around the house. Finally, the lure of big city life pulls Pippin back to the Holy Roman Empire. But things aren’t much better at home. The rest were as equally good. The songs were as fresh as they were when first performed. But it was the staging, masterfully handled by Eleanor B. Ferrar, that really stood out. Evenly paced, with the right amount of drama, the right amount of humor, the right amount of everything else that work much better.

A very good evening indeed.

Academia Nuts

By Erin Blackwell

Quartermaine’s Terms is a bleak play with a chipper veneer—a metaphoricall British?—currently played with an excess of sensitivity at Playhouse 9.

Quartermaine teaches English to foreigners in Cambridge; the better part of his term is spent in the school staffroom. Over the course of the evening—a few years told in six tableaux—the bumpy lives of his colleagues lurch toward untoward destinies, while he goes nowhere, does nothing. At the start of each scene he’s seated in the staffroom, corner of the corner. By the end of the play he is the chair—comfortable, conservative and inanously spoken. With the newly-appointed headmaster tells him (smiling through bare teeth) they’ve no further use for him, Quartermaine can not but agree. Left a lone, he can only say, "Oh, Lord!" (the last line of the play).

The character of Quartermaine, as played by Remak Ramsey, is sheer Beckett. There is no life beneath the surface and the surface, although tidy, is bland, vague and characterless (not unlike English food). Quartermaine is the living organism made institutional. You don’t notice him, or notice or dislike him—he makes one or two blunders, but is entirely forgettable.

Quartermaine serves as backdrop for the evening. The congestive cargo is on the stage characters’ ill-fitting offstage lives, brusque reports of which they spit at one another in passing. These lives are unbelievably brutally absurd—like Plop head lines, but friendlessly funny. (The new teacher tells of his fiancée-to-be reading another book while her uncle, whose death he has just told, is there. That’s banal, but well-intentioned. Then he adds, she’s got a speech impediment, so painless."

The actors playing the other five teachers and vice-principal engage and amuse us. Director Kenneth Frankel has made an ensemble of them—a rarity in the world of college theater. The show ran from April 13 through the 15th.

Symbols of Suffering, Places of Worship

By Peter Konfederek

Antiquity and tradition are preserved at the Jewish Museum from the 13th Century Istatshul Synagogue with its rich, dark, velvet and silk embroideries used as Torah binders to the 1981 sculpture The Holocaust by contemporary American sculptor George Segal. The 1981 sculpture is being exhibited for the first time and commemorated Yom Hashoah (April 10) as the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

The Segal sculpture has a room all its own. The room is gray with dark escator rubber type floors which create a gloomy atmosphere that nonetheless serves as a dramatic background for the white tattered embroidered on the wall. You look at the sculpture through a barred wire frame and one lone survivor, clinging to the fence, stares at you. The plaster of paris casting has a rough surface and makes the ten corpses look unreal, rigid and stiff more like frozen mummies than bodies.

With the sculpture a man and woman lay together and hold each other which symbolizes that their suffering bondage has subsisted in death. Young music lovers of the exhibit seem astounded but the older audiences seem to know the other world and react indifferently to the sculpture.

One body lies on another’s stomach, on another’s feet, on one of a couple and three others are piled on each other and they all symbolize the deprivations of mass. The open mouth of the corpse is an burial sanctioned by Jewish tradition. The symbol wrote, “The careless arrogant dumping of human bodies speaks loudly of the German deed to eradicate Jews. Because death is treated with such important ritual and is so respectfully acknowledged, the total negation of that had to be dealt within this sculpture.”

The sculpture will be cast in bronze and placed in San Francisco as a remembrance to those who lived and died during the Holocaust.

The Holocaust sculpture there are Polish Wooden Synagogue Constructions by Frank Stella, which were done in the 1970’s. They are part of the Polish Village Series and present architectural construction or transformation of 17th, 18th and 19th Century Synagogues into large painted collages.

The interior of the museum is also fascinating with its wacky wooden steps, antique oak handrails and domes from ancient synagogues. Hangon Sabbaths lamps and embroidered silk woven with metallic thread are present in many of the rooms.

The last thing one notices is the two etchings by one of the last living artists, Marc Chagall, that discreetly sit on a side wall. The two etchings are from the Stone of 1948. Chagall, an angel lifting a Christ-figure in the foreground and in the background an explosion. One is a Star of David. The other etching is dark and contains a cow, a dog and a bloodied Torah.

In all, the Jewish Museum, located at East 92nd and 5th Avenue, is a trip through the past, present and future of Jewish culture.

Ginsberg Continued from Page 11

By Anthony Brindisi

In 1952, a young man named Allen Ginsberg saw a play. That evening, he told his friend Frank O’Hara that some day he would be in a play, and that he would be a poet. The play was Ionesco’s Rhinoceros, and even though Ginsberg was just a college student at Columbia University, the young poet knew he had to get to the center of the drama. He went to the dressing room and met the cast, including William Shakespeare, who introduced himself as "the Bard of Avon." Ginsberg was thrilled to meet the great playwright, and the two poets began discussing their craft. Ginsberg asked Shakespeare about his favorite themes, and the Bard replied, "Oh, the themes are endless, Allen. But one thing is for sure: the audience loves a good story."

Ginsberg was amazed by the Bard’s words, and he resolved to write a play of his own. He spent the next month poring over his notes and ideas, and finally came up with a script. He called it "The Dream of the Lion." The play was a huge success, and Ginsberg became an overnight sensation. The audience loved the play, and Ginsberg was hailed as a new literary genius. But little did Ginsberg know that his fame was just beginning. In the years that followed, he would go on to write some of the most famous and influential poems in the English language. And he would continue to inspire a new generation of poets, who would carry on his legacy for generations to come. Ginsberg was a true icon of the Beat Generation, and his legacy will live on for centuries to come. "The great thing about being a poet," Ginsberg once said, "is that you can never be too old to write."

In conclusion, Allen Ginsberg was a poet whose work continues to inspire and influence people around the world. His legacy is a testament to the power of words, and the enduring spirit of the human heart. Ginsberg has left an indelible mark on the world of literature, and his words will continue to resonate for generations to come. So let us celebrate the life and work of Allen Ginsberg, and the legacy he has left for us all. "The poet’s task," Ginsberg once said, "is to be the voice of the people."

And with that, we bid you farewell. May your words be as powerful and meaningful as Ginsberg’s, and may your spirit continue to inspire us all. "Goodnight, everyone," Ginsberg would always say. "Goodnight!"
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We meet every Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. in Rm. 302 (Student Center)
**Profile: Five of a Kind**

By Damian Belye

Last season's Baruch Statesmen baseball team didn't quite have the season everyone expected. I won't go into details but there weren't too many good things to report on the team. This season brings a better attitude and more confidence with it. Also finds five players returning to the squad: Al Bracone, Jose Bravo, Darryl Dally, Mike Flanigan, and Jim McMahon. These guys become the core of the new team. Al, a Business Management major, is alternating between playing right field and being the team's designated hitter. He says the team is "(100% better than last year)." Adding: "the team is scoring runs and the defense is much improved." Mel also agrees. "The new players look good and this year we have more pitchers. So that should help us." A former high school player at Bishop Laughlin who came to Baruch to major in Accounting, Mel covers second base as a Statecmen. Alongside him at first base is last year's MVP, Darryl. Submitting impressive stats last time out, the Newton HS grad expects to improve. His hitting and fielding have improved but we would have a shot at the playoffs. Most of the players from last year returned. Over in left-field is George Foster. He had a bad 1982 but he will bounce back in 1983. He will surely be much valued for his big bat. In center field, is the speedy, light-footed Mookie Wilson who has given us the timely hits this year. In right field, is Danny Heep, a bright surprise. He shows speed and a big bat. Over at third base is Hubie Brooks. Hubie has the right reflexes for a third baseman. Shortstop has either Bob Bailor or Ren Gartner. Bob was a 12th round pick for his bat and depth. Over at second base is Gene Glares who has shown he can hit and hit hard. First base has the big slugger, Dave Kingman. With John Stearns out hurt, we can count on being a good team. Second baseman has the big bat of the young team, so even if we don't win the conference, we can hold our own in the city. We do have a shot at the playoffs. We have the players to make it happen. More important, it's going to take an effort of 110% from everybody to do it." With solid players like these five, it shouldn't be out of reach. But playing for the Statesmen can have its rewards. One is making it to the CUNY playoffs. The veterans hope they can lead the team to post season play. They are realistic in their thoughts on the team's chances. "We have a bench, something that was missing last season" is how Al sees it, adding "If we put it together, we just need some more hitting." Darryl agrees, saying "a few victories will put it together. It will fall into place after that." Jim (there's that echo again) also feels that hitting will make the victories come together. Both Mel and Jose know the schedule as well as their playing positions. "If pitching and defense hold up we will have a strong possibility. I can't say yet if we'll make the playoffs but because the team plays a bulk of CUNY games early on. We'll see." That's Jose's view. Mel sees it much in the same light. "CUNY is tough this year. We do have a shot at the playoffs. A big upset could get us in. Hitting and pitching must improve in order for it to happen. More important, it's going to take an effort of 110% from everybody to do it." With solid players like these five, it shouldn't be out of reach.

**Baseball in The Apple: Part I**

By Joan Chin

"When the going gets tough, the tough get going." Wonder who said that? Never mind who said that, but as of now that applies to the New York Mets. It has been close to a month now, and the Mets are 2-6 since the opener when Tom Seaver pitched for the New York Mets. They won the first game but then lost the next five. Even worse, they have been going nowhere but downhill.

Sure, with the return of Tom Seaver and the signing of Mike Torrez, the Mets, the people in the front office, and the fans mostly the fans, were optimistic about the 1983 Mets. But if you have been tuning in as of late, you would be as sick and tired and heartbroken over the Mets as this writer is. It just seems that they can't score runs when they need it. Most of the players from last year returned. Over in left-field is George Foster. He had a bad 1982, but he will bounce back in 1983. He will surely be much valued for his big bat. In center field, is the speedy, light-footed Mookie Wilson who has given us the timely hits this year. In right field, is Danny Heep, a bright surprise. He shows speed and a big bat. Over at third base is Hubie Brooks. Hubie has the right reflexes for a third baseman. Shortstop has either Bob Bailor or Ren Gartner. Bob was a 12th round pick for his bat and depth. Over at second base is Gene Glares who has shown he can hit and hit hard. First base has the big slugger, Dave Kingman. With John Stearns out hurt, we can count on being a good team. Second baseman has the big bat of the young team, so even if we don't win the conference, we can hold our own in the city. We do have a shot at the playoffs. We have the players to make it happen. More important, it's going to take an effort of 110% from everybody to do it." With solid players like these five, it shouldn't be out of reach.

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**Swimming**

Continued from Page 16

When Tom Seaver returned, everybody started dreaming and they all started to come out of hiding. People started saying, "Oh, I'm a Mets fan." Oh yeah? Well where the hell were you when the Mets were losing, huh? To be a Mets fan, one must be totally dedicated to them. No matter what!

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**Lucky 13**

Sigma Tau Chapter of Sigma Iota Epsilon will initiate thirteen undergraduates, graduate, and a faculty member at its Spring Induction Ceremony.

The members are:

UNDERGRADUATE
Regina Brasnian
Dennis Eddington
Pamela Frederick
Joan Garippa
Lucien Healy
Kathleen J. Keekley
Annette Kos
Diane L. Kos
Steven Lister
Shelby V. Miller
Anna H. Santella
Jeanette Schwimmer
Karen Smith
Marlene A. Spencer
Cynthia R. Taylor
Paul Woo
Arielle T. Zimmerman

GRADUATE
Violet Z. Christopher
Anthony N. Davidson
David G. Frischin

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**You get the government you vote for.**

**BE A SPORT**

**EDIT**

**WRITE**

**PHOTOGRAPH**

Talk to Michael Flanagan

725-7620, 7622
Bowlers Pin Down Third Place; Harris and York Compete in Championships

By Steve Stone

On the weekend of April 16-17, five Baruch bowlers participated in the National Collegiate Individual Championships in Westfield, Connecticut at Town and Country Lanes. Clark Harris, Tracey York, Mike Miller, Brian Miller and Douglas York each bowled eight games to see who would make it to the finals, which took place the following day. Two bowlers extremely well and made it into the finals. For the Frosh, it was at the 2006 and York, sporting a 201 average, were the only finalists from Baruch in the Frosh division.

Both bowlers were on fire. The first four games ended with York posting a 205 average with tallies of 210-210-208-211. Harris’ game scores of 176-200-208-211 averaged out to 198. Both had their intentions on winning the next set. Harris came out storming and shot 213 for the new quarter of games while York ended with a 197 for his games. In the end Harris wound up in second place as York finished sixth in the field of eight. Excellent showings.

As for the regular league games both Harris and York had problems as they averaged only 182 and 176, respectively. But both bowlers deserve a lot of praise for their performances. The Floozies with averages of 206 and York, sporting a 201 average, were the only finalists from Baruch in the Frosh division.

In the second match the team won by a total of 105 pins for the first game. With consistent strikes for both bowlers. In the first half the first three winners were Robert Miller 1st-210, 201-0 sec, Leivin Scheldere 2nd in 216 seconds and Tom Carocia in 217 seconds. In the second match the team tied with 3-0 winners. The Floozies with averages of 206 and York, sporting a 201 average, were the only finalists from Baruch in the Frosh division.

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